



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority

TURKANA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER 2022

OCTOBER EW PHASE

Drought Status: **ALARM**



Mipango ya kukabiliana na ukame

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Dry and hot weather conditions dominated across all parts of the county during the month under review with the maximum temperature ranging between 36^oC and 37^oC. Cumulative rainfall for the current year accounted for only 28 percent of the long-term annual rainfall.
- The condition of vegetation deteriorated across all the sub counties with the Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones remaining the most affected. A negative trend is forecasted across November due to the delayed onset of the short rains.
- Most sites remained water stressed with all the water pans having dried up and the depth of traditional river wells elongating considerably while borehole breakdown increased.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Body condition of all livestock species was generally poor and an increase in access distance to water source for households' and livestock was recorded in October over all the sites.
- Milk produced and consumed was at nil level while household purchasing power remained compromised due to the poor terms of trade. Livestock deaths attributed to disease, starvation/dehydration were reported and over 75 percent of the herd had migrated out of their normal grazing areas.
- Proportion of households categorized as a having a poor FCS was higher than the seasonal average. Constraints in accessing food remained significantly pronounced especially in the Fishing Livelihood Zone with about 84 percent of households applying 'stress' consumption based coping strategies while acute malnutrition was above the emergency threshold.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	PHASE	TREND
AGRO-PASTORAL	ALARM	WORSENING
FISHING	ALARM	WORSENING
PASTORAL	ALARM	WORSENING
COUNTY	ALARM	WORSENING

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	28	90-110
VCI-3 month (T. North)	32.8	>35
Forage Condition	Poor	Good
State of Water Sources	1-2	5-6

Production Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Livestock Body Condition	BCS 1.8	BCS 4-5
Livestock Migration Pattern	Not Normal	Normal
Milk Production	Nil	1.5 - 2.4 Litres
Livestock deaths (attributed to Drought)	Deaths Reported	No Deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	16.2	39.3 – 44.7
Milk Consumption	Nil	1.3 - 1.6 Litres
Return distance to water sources (Household)	9.6 km	5.5-7.1 km
Cost of Water (KSh/20L)	KSh.5-10	KSh.0-5

Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Nutrition Status, (% with MUAC: <=124mm)	13.6	<6.7
Food Consumption Score Proportions (%)	23.0 Poor: 53.3 Borderline: 33.0	>35 Poor< 31.3 Borderline: <39.3
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	13.3	<15.6

<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 • High Calving Rate • Milk Yields Increase
--	---	--	--

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- There was no significant rainfall experienced across all sections of the county throughout the month under review (Figure 1). Extremely dry and hot weather conditions were prevalent with the short rains onset as forecasted remaining ‘undefined’.

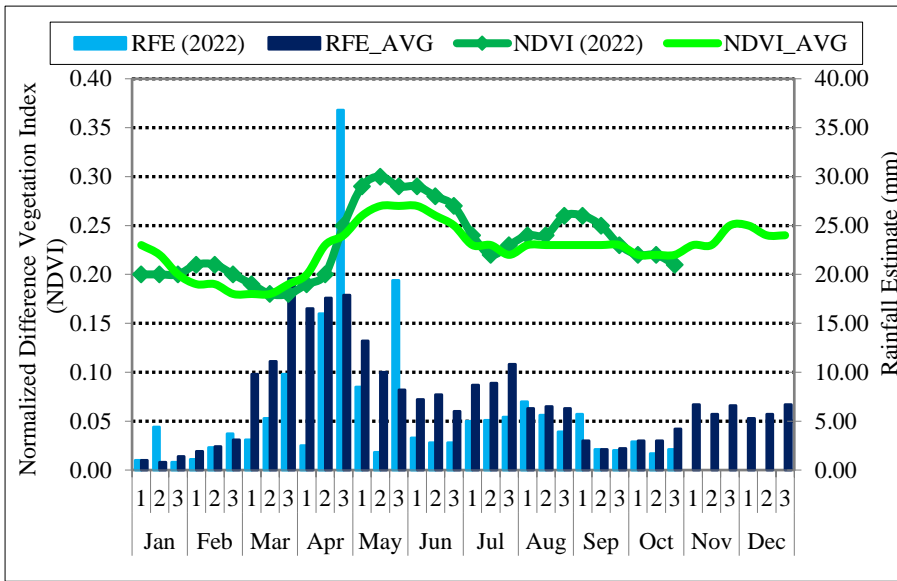


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the LTA
Source: VAM-World Food Programme, CHIRPS/MODIS

In addition, strong winds with a gusty flow of 10-14 knots dominated over most areas in the three livelihood zones.

Consequently, continuity of more dry days since the last review was evident with the maximum temperature rising to a high of 36-37° Celsius while the minimum temperature oscillated at 23-26° Celsius.

Consequently, continuity of more dry days since the last review was evident with the maximum temperature rising to a high of 36-37° Celsius while the minimum temperature oscillated at 23-26° Celsius.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The total annual rainfall for the current year (November 2021-October 2022) accounts for only 28 percent of the normal rainfall (Figure 2).
- Further, the aforementioned cumulative rainfall reported was lower than the one reported for the same period during the previous year (November 2020-October 2021) by 49 percent.
- Based on historical data, the period between November 2008 to October 2009 was considered the driest having recorded only 85.4 mm of rainfall, however, the current year’s cumulative rainfall is lower than that of the dry year hence rated as the worst period historically.
- The October-November-December (OND) short lead seasonal forecast indicates an enhanced likelihood of more than average chance of ‘the Alarm’ conditions persisting and consequently majority of the socio-economic indicators including livestock body condition hence milk production, distance to water source, terms of trade, food consumption patterns and nutritional status are projected to be on a negative trend.

and nutritional status are projected to be on a negative trend.

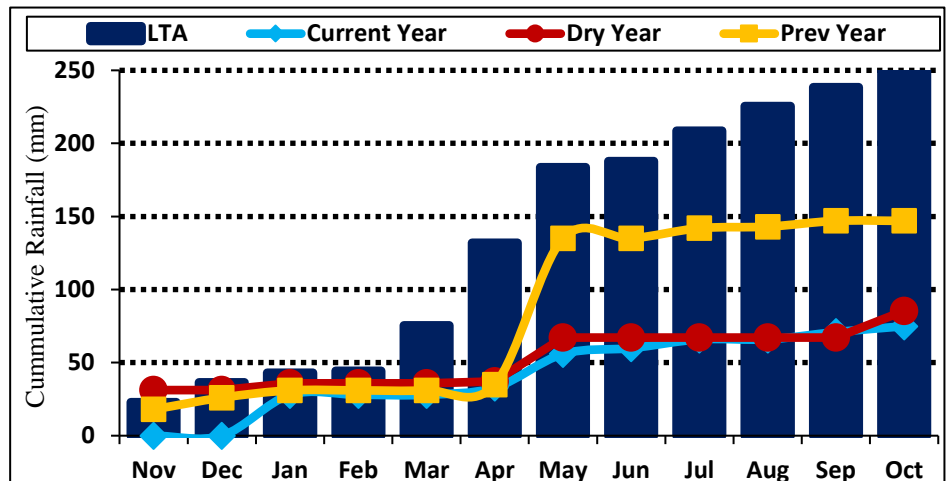


Figure 2: Cumulative Rainfall Trend (November 2021-October 2022)
Source: Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Turkana County

- Spatially, there are no notable variations in terms of wetness with all areas remaining typically dry including sites that have never experienced such conditions before.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- Following retrogressive analysis of the vegetation condition, it was evident that remarkable deterioration as further supported by the VCI-1month that declined further had taken place across all sub counties over the month of October (Figure 3).
- Nevertheless, the evergreen drought tolerant non-palatable species of *Prosopis Juliflora* was scattered and visible all over the county especially in irrigation schemes and along seasonal rivers pathway. Similarly, the canopy of Acacia trees formed part of the observable green matter during the period under analysis.

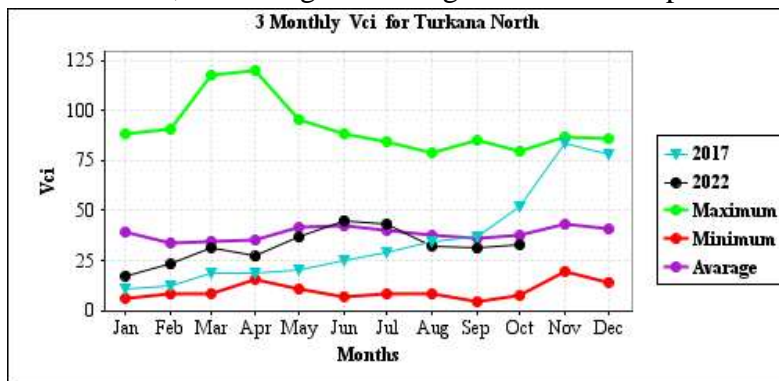


Figure 3: Trends in Vegetation Condition-Turkana North

Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones remaining the worst affected.

- Some of the factors that were driving the observed negative trend in vegetation condition during the month of October included: delayed onset of the short rains coupled with the significantly above average Land Surface Temperature (LSTs).

2.1.2 Field/Ground Observations: Pasture and Browse

- The condition of pasture during the period under analysis as observed during the transect drive and based on feedback from key informants through focussed group discussions was poor to very poor, equally, the scenario applied to browse. Increased number of sites more so in the Fishing Livelihood Zone reported depleted pasture (Figure 4).
- Observed forage condition and level in October was considerably below the level normally witnessed at such a time of the year across all the livelihood zones.
- The negative trend witnessed was as a consequence of the prevailing above average LSTs, delayed onset of the short rains and depletion by Tree Locusts in some sites.
- Only the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone has forage reserves albeit dry and forecasted to last for about one month if no rainfall is received within that period.
- Some of the notable constraints to forage access during the period under review included insecurity especially in Turkana South and East, high prevalence of notifiable and endemic livestock diseases in some convergence zones along the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, forage depletion occasioned by proliferation of *Prosopis Juliflora* and Tree Locust infestation coupled with water in availability especially in sites with forage reserves along the county borders.

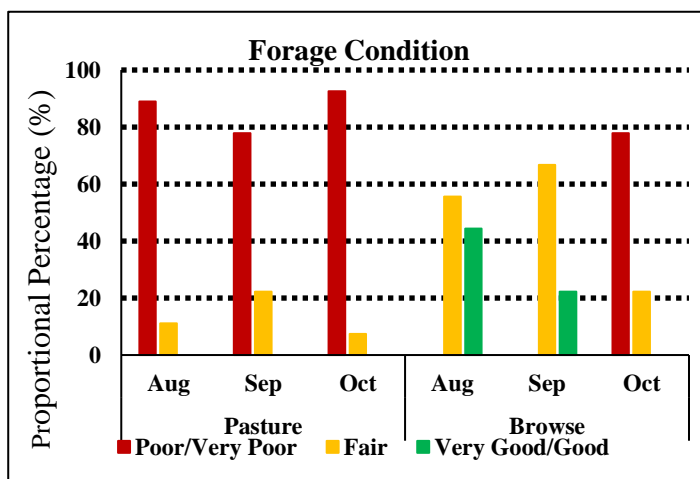


Figure 4: Pasture and Browse Condition in Turkana

- Differentiation in the quality and quantity of forage across the three livelihood zones in October was minimal to none with the drought effects being felt in all the areas.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The major sources of water during the month under analysis over the three livelihood zones included boreholes, traditional river wells and shallow wells (Figure 5).
- Despite the boreholes remaining the most preferred water source owing to the perceived better water quality, a significant proportion of households were utilizing traditional river wells as their main source due to the concentration witnessed in the boreholes.

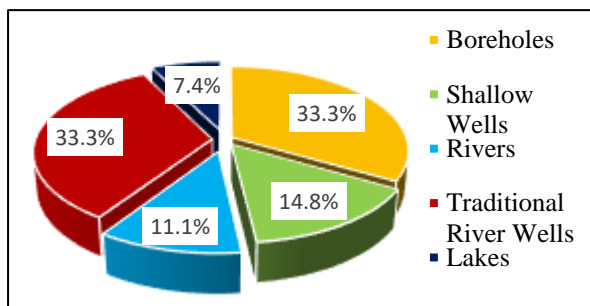


Figure 5: Household/Livestock Water Sources

Seasonal rivers like Kawalathe, Lokichar, Kospir, Napasinyang, Tarach, Kalemngorok, Natiira and Kalobeyei that could ordinarily be flowing at such a time of the year remained dry throughout the period under analysis as a consequence of no rainfall being experienced in the county and even in the neighbouring catchment areas in Uganda.

- Visual inspection of the traditional river wells across the three livelihood zones revealed that the depth had increased remarkably to roughly 6-8 metres while some had reached the non-sipping level. Availability of water in these hand dug wells is expected to be for less than one month.
- Generally, the underground water sources were yielding little amounts of water with the increased breakdown of boreholes due to over use resulting to acute water shortage in many areas especially along the Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones.
- There was a notable variation in the water situation in terms of level during the month of October from the normal scenario at such a time of the year.
- Further as depicted in figure 6, there was an increase in groundwater use for domestic needs in October as result of the prevailing drought but decreased use for domestic+livestock needs compared to the five year average.

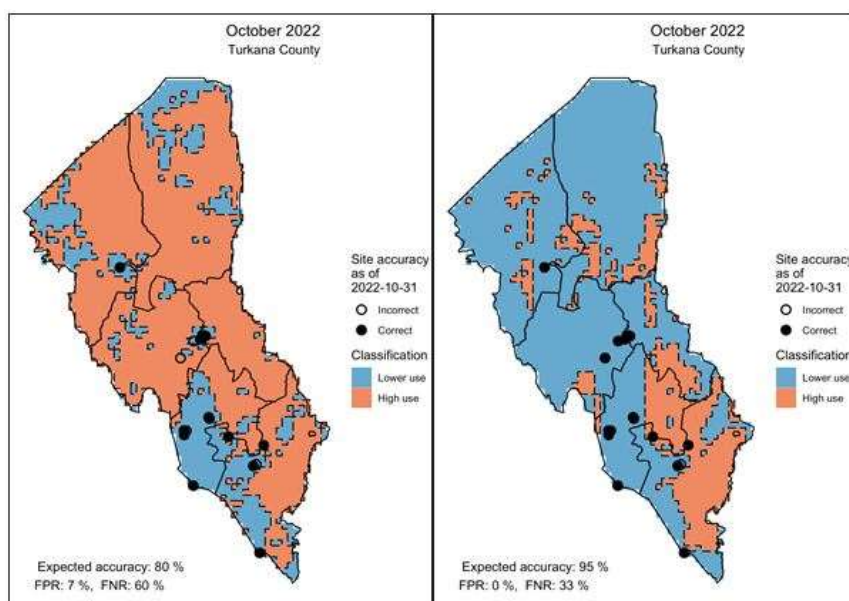


Figure 6: Groundwater for Domestic and Intermediate Water Needs
Source: Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- Household return trekking distance to water source increased slightly by nine percent with respect to the previous month and averaged 9.6 km across the three major livelihood zones (Figure 7).
- The trekking distance recorded in October was higher than the five-year average trekking distance for the month under review by 52 percent and the one reported for the same month during the dry years by a similar margin. Fisher folks trekked for 11 km while pastoral residents covered a distance of 9.1 km with the agro-pastoralists moving a distance of 9 km to access water for household use.
- Observed water scenario changed albeit marginally from the previous month with a notable increase in the distance to water points across all the livelihood zones.

- The Pastoral, Fishing and Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones recorded an average waiting time at the water source of 90-120 minutes, 75-90 minutes and 60-75 minutes compared to 30-45 minutes, 20-30 minutes and less than 15 minutes normally in that order.
- Household water consumption per person per day declined further with respect to the previous

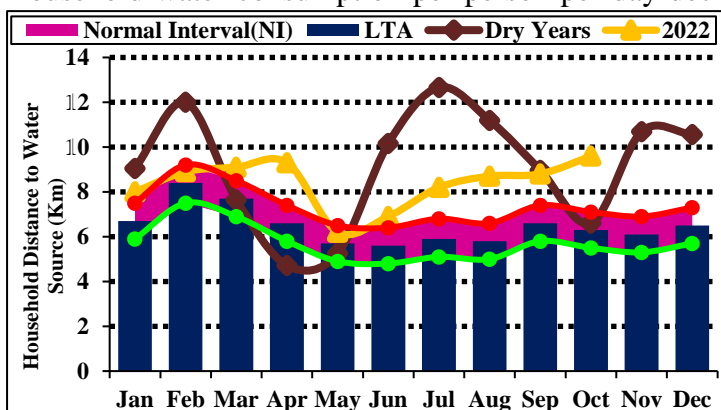


Figure 7: Household Return Trekking Distance from Water Source being dispensed at KSh. 5-10 across the water kiosks with the cost rising up to KSh. 50-100 upon delivery to the household by motor bikes depending on distance covered. The reported price was outside the normal range for October.

month and thus it averaged 5-10 litres compared to a normal consumption of 20-30 ordinarily at such a time over all the livelihood zones.

Estimated 60-75 percent of the households within the rural areas accessed water free of any charges but in some areas, households accessed at fee of KSh. 100-200 per month.

For majority of the urban dwellers who constitute 10-15 percent of the population, a 20-litre jerry can was

dispensed at KSh. 5-10 across the water kiosks with the cost rising up to KSh. 50-100 upon delivery to the household by motor bikes depending on distance covered. The reported price was outside the normal range for October.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- Return trekking distance to water source from grazing points increased slightly by four percent with respect to September and averaged 13.1 km across the three livelihood zones (Figure 8).
- Prevailing trekking distance during the month under review was notably higher than the long-term average distance for October and the one reported for a similar period during the dry years by 51 percent and 11 percent accordingly.
- The longest distance of 13.3km was recorded along the Pastoral Livelihood Zone while the Fishing and Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones reported an average return trekking distance of 13.0 km and 12.6 km respectively.
- Noteworthy, the trend in trekking distance during the period under analysis was as a result of depletion of forage within the plains that necessitated livestock to migrate further into the dry season grazing areas along the county borders that normally are far from established water sources.
- Further, insecurity in some areas such as Lokori, Kapedo/Napeitom, Lobokat, Kaputir and Lobokat and depletion of browse by Tree Locusts in areas like Kalapata, Kaikor, Letea, and Songot resulted to a change in the migration patterns hence the elongated distance.
- Watering frequency for large stock in the Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones averaged once per week rather than 4-5 times usually while that of the small stock was two times per week compared to 5-7 times normally. On the other hand, small stock in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone accessed water three times in a week from the usual 6-7 times while the large stock was taken to water points twice in a week rather than the normal 5-6 times.
- The worsening water situation occasioned by break down of some strategic boreholes due to over-use, increased depth of the traditional river wells and low water yields due to the drop-in water table were some of the drivers of the observed deteriorating trend in livestock watering frequency.

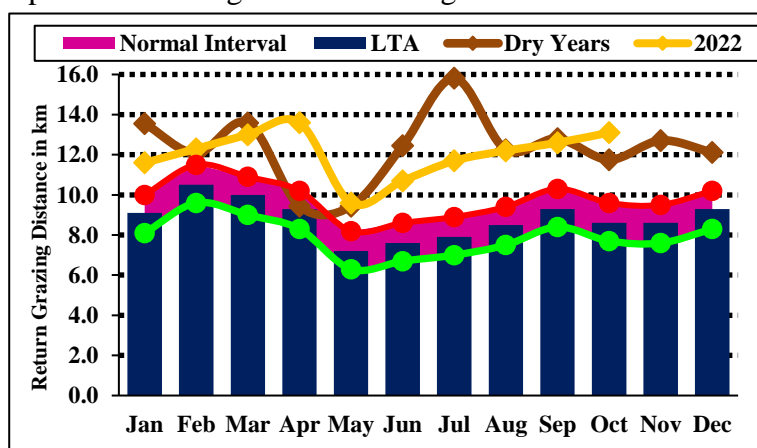


Figure 8: Return Trekking Distance from Grazing Area to Water Source

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of all livestock species during the month under review was poor to very poor across most sites in the Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones but fair in select riverine areas of the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone. Thin fore ribs were visible in goats while the sheep were very thin with no fat and bones visible. The ribs in camels along the Pastoral Livelihood Zone were visible with the hump not well developed.
- The average body condition score (BCS) as captured through the pictorial evaluation tool (PET) during the month of October was 1.8 and thus declined from 2.1 recorded previously indicative of ‘emergency’ conditions. Based on a total of 340 transects, camel had a BCS of 1.9, cattle 1.7, fat-tailed sheep 1.6, goats 1.9 and long-tailed sheep 1.5. Meanwhile, the Agro-pastoral, Pastoral and Fishing Zones returned a BCS of 2.8, 1.8 and 1.5 accordingly.
- Livestock body condition is anticipated to deteriorate further across November owing to the accelerated depletion of forage within the reserve areas worsened by the above average LSTs, Tree Locust invasion and late onset of the short rains that remains ‘undefined’. Noteworthy, the current livestock body condition lies outside the normal range for the month of October significantly.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- Cases of Contagious Bovine/Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP/CCPP) and Pest Petis Ruminantes (PPR) was reported across most Pastoral areas of Turkana East, North, South and Loima during the month under review. Equally, incidents of Mange, Helminthiasis, Sheep and Goat Pox were also reported along the Fishing and Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones.
- Increased cases of livestock deaths were reported in the Fishing and Pastoral Livelihood Zones during the month under analysis. The causal factors included: opportunistic diseases, dehydration and starvation with some of the affected sites being Napusmoru, Kalokol, Lakezone, Lorugum, Turkwel, Kaeris, Kochodin among others.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- None of the sampled and interviewed households reported to have milked their livestock during the period under review (Figure 9).
- Consequently, the negative trend witnessed since January was sustained over October with the production level being 100 percent below all the other thresholds.
- Across the markets visited in the three livelihood zones, there were no milk sales with few households who could afford relying on powdered milk from the local shops in meeting their dietary needs.
- Non-calving/kidding owing to the extremely uncondusive conditions, elongated trekking distance in search of water and forage and reduced tropical livestock units were some of the factors influencing the observed negative trend.

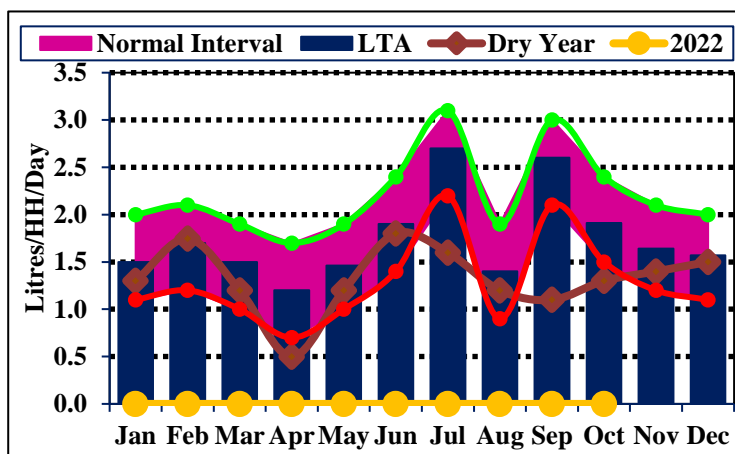


Figure 9: Milk Production Trends in Turkana County

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- There were no rain-fed agricultural production activities taking place during the month under review despite the farmlands having been prepared previously.
- In addition, proliferation of *Prosopis Juliflora* across most farms posed a significant challenge to agricultural production activities in the event rainfall was experienced.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- During the period under analysis, the market price of a 4-year old medium size bull declined slightly by four percent relative to the previous month and thus it traded at KSh. 9,830 across the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral markets (Figure 10).
- Cattle body condition did not improve as anticipated owing to in availability of pasture occasioned by delayed onset of the short rains across all parts of the county hence the observed deterioration.
- The highest price of KSh. 9,910 was recorded along the Pastoral Livelihood Zone while the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone returned an average price of KSh. 9,630.
- Cattle price reported during the month of October was lower than the long-term average price for the period and the one reported for the same month during the dry years by 38 percent and 42 percent accordingly.

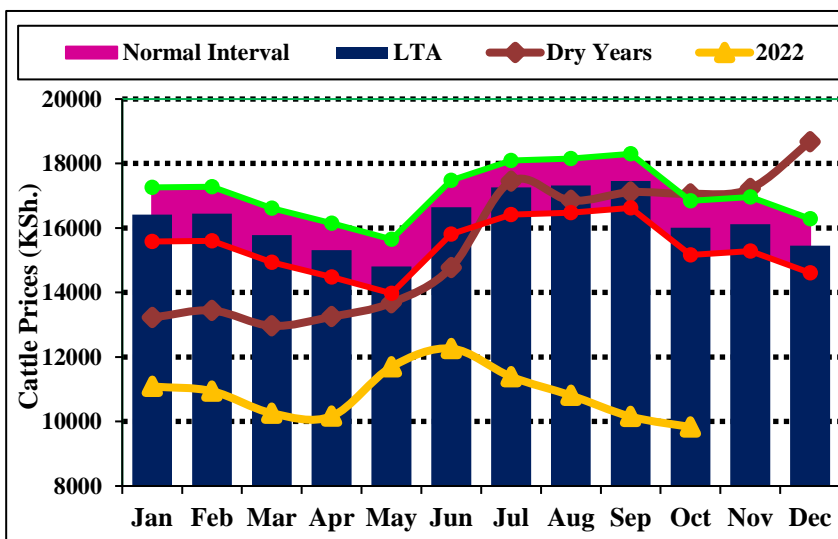


Figure 10: Cattle Prices Trend in Turkana County-January to October 2022

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- The price of a 2-year old medium size goat declined by seven percent from that reported during the previous month and hence averaged KSh. 1,725 across the three livelihood zones (Figure 11).
- The body condition of goat deteriorated slightly owing to impediments in accessing quality browse in adequate quantities across the three livelihood zones thus the observed price negativity in October.

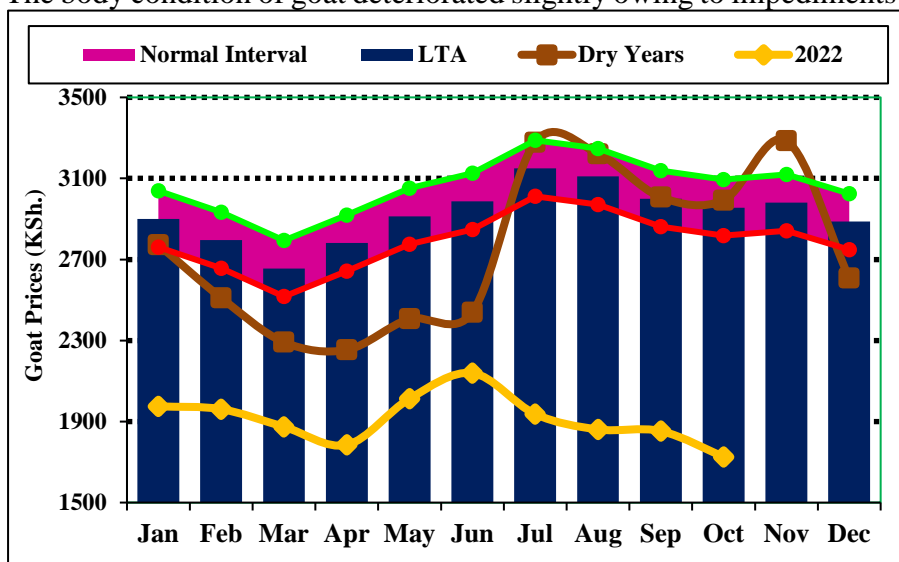


Figure 11: Goat Prices Trend in Turkana County-January to October 2022

The highest price of KSh. 1,740 was recorded along the Pastoral Livelihood Zone while the Fishing and Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones posted an average price of KSh. 1,700 and KSh. 1,690 in that order. The recorded price of goat in October represented only 58

percent of the normal price for the period and the same percentage with respect to the one reported for a similar period during the dry years as illustrated in figure 10.

- Goat price is projected to decline further albeit marginally across November with the expected deterioration in the body condition of goat advanced by browse in availability as a result of the delayed onset of the short rains and forecasted below average performance.

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The price of a 4-year old camel fluctuated slightly downwards from the one reported previously and thus it traded at KSh. 19,330 during the month under review across the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral markets where sales were recorded (Figure 12).
- Deteriorating body condition occasioned by browse in availability across most areas and constraints in accessing water was the major pull factor that was influencing the observed negative price trend in October.
- The Pastoral Livelihood Zone posted an average price of KSh. 19,330 with the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone returning an average price of KSh. 19,350 during the month under analysis.

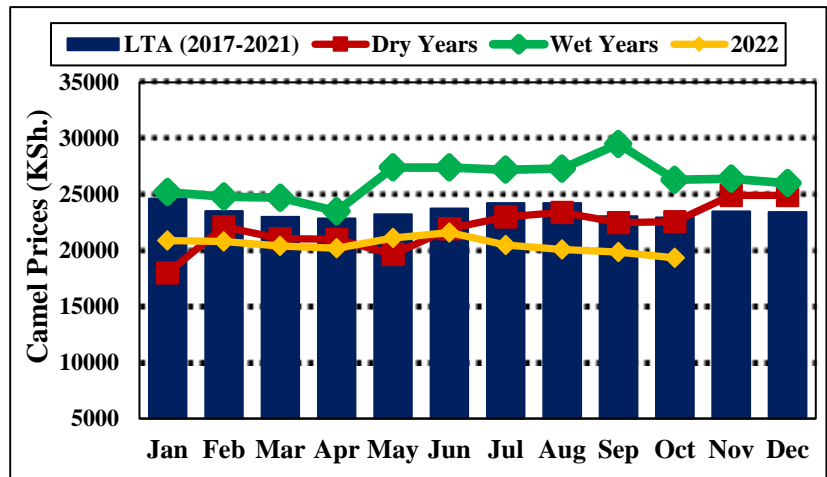


Figure 12: Camel Prices Trend in Turkana County

- Comparatively, the reported price of camel in October was lower than the long-term average price for the period and the price reported for a similar period during the dry years by 16 percent.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The price of maize did not shift significantly from the one reported in September and thus a kilogram of maize traded at an average price of KSh. 118 in October (Figure 13).
- With respect to the long-term average price and the one reported for a similar period during the dry years, the prevailing price was higher by 76 percent and 68 percent in that order. In addition, there was a higher preference for maize from Kitale and Kapenguria compared to the one from Uganda owing to the perceived better quality to the imports from Uganda.
- The Fishing Livelihood Zone reported the highest price of KSh. 130 followed by the Pastoral Livelihood Zone at KSh. 122 while the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone recorded the least price of KSh. 100 during the month of October.

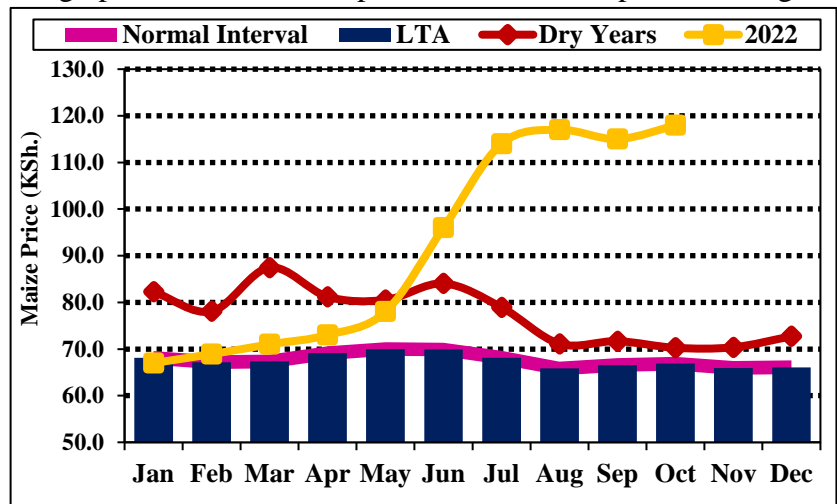


Figure 13: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County

- However, outlier prices in the range of KSh. 150-170 were reported in the interior last mile markets within Turkana East, Kibish and East sub counties. The observed scenario was as a result of insecurity in the traditional conflict hotspots, high cost of transportation occasioned by high fuel prices, poor road infrastructure and market dominance by select few traders.
- The observed stabilization in price could be attributed to availability of maize in the markets from the external markets like those in Trans Nzoia and West Pokot where harvesting was taking place, reduced demand driven by the relief food distribution by the National and County Government coupled with availability of substitute cereals like rice supplied as relief assistance.

4.2.2 Beans

- The price of beans in October remained the same as the one reported in September albeit adjusting downwards marginally with a kilogram of beans exchanging at KSh.135 across all the three livelihood zones (Figure 14).
- Reduced demand occasioned by improved availability in form of relief food distributed by some actors, continuous supply of the pulse from the external markets coupled with availability of other substitutes were the major factors influencing the observed stability.

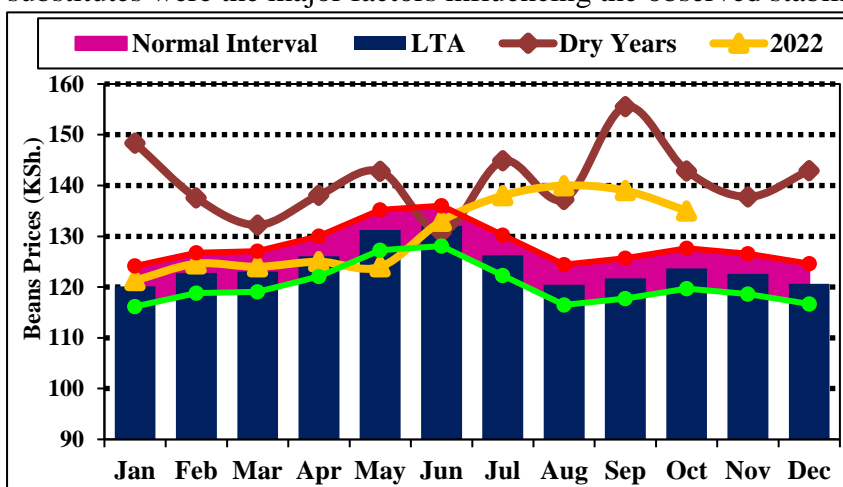


Figure 14: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County-January to October 2022

The Pastoral Livelihood Zone reported an average price of KSh. 134 while the Fishing and Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zones recorded an average price of KSh. 137 and KSh. 138 accordingly during the month under review.

Notably, the recorded price of beans in October was higher than the five-year average by nine percent but lower than the one reported for a similar period during the dry years by six percent.

4.3 LIVESTOCK: CEREAL PRICE RATIO/TERMS OF TRADE (ToT)

- The ToT remained unchanged in October with proceeds from the mostly/normally traded goat (2-year-old male) in the market sufficing to purchase only 16 kilograms of maize (Figure 15). Therefore, during the review period, pastoralists who are normally dependent on markets for their household food commodity supplies were disadvantaged.
- During the period under review the prevailing terms of trade was lower than the long-term average ToT for the period by 62 percent and the one recorded for a similar period during the dry years by 56 percent.

Consequently, the purchasing power of Pastoral households was considerably eroded during that period with a significant proportion of households' unable to purchase basic essential food stuffs that could enable them meet their dietary needs especially for the under-fives. Noteworthy, porridge and boiled maize was the major meal that most households across the three livelihood

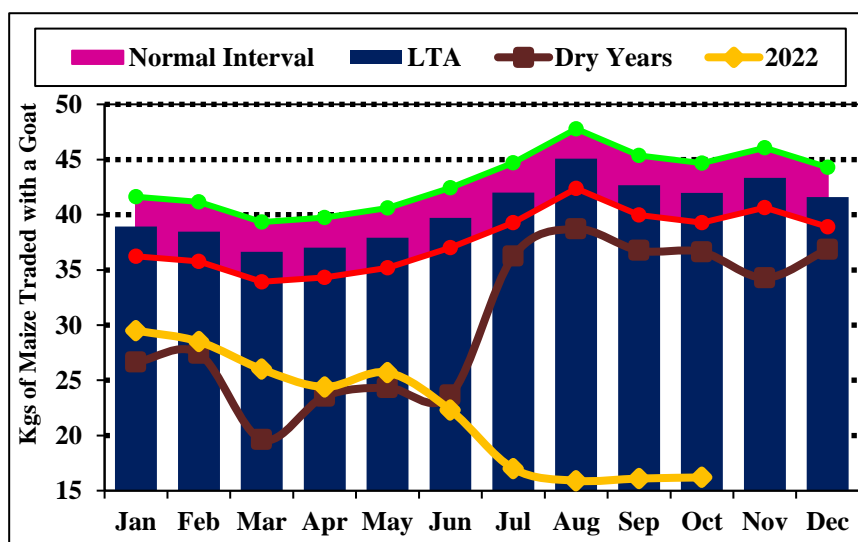


Figure 15: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County-January to October 2022

- Consequently, the purchasing power of Pastoral households was considerably eroded during that period with a significant proportion of households' unable to purchase basic essential food stuffs that could enable them meet their dietary needs especially for the under-fives. Noteworthy, porridge and boiled maize was the major meal that most households across the three livelihood zones were consuming as a means of coping through the stressful period.
- The adjustment in maize price did not suffice in influencing the ToT hence the observed stability. However, the ToT is projected to remain low across November. Turkana North, Kibish and East reported exceptionally low terms of trade during the period under review.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- From the sampled households, none reported to have consumed milk out of own production during the month under analysis. Consequently, the negative trend recorded since January was sustained across the month of October (Figure 16).
- The observed trend in consumption could be attributed to the significant drop-in yield per animal owing to constraints in accessing forage and the elongated trekking distance to water source, reduced milking herd size occasioned by out migration and low calving/kidding/lambing rates.

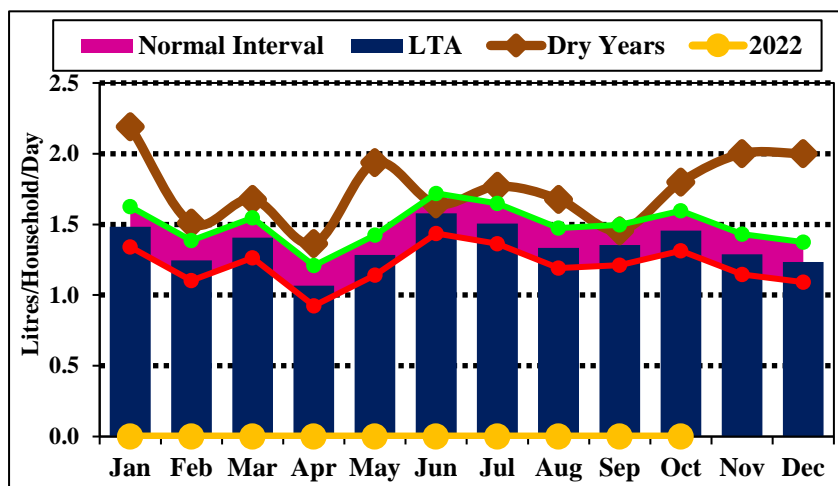


Figure 16: Milk Consumption Trend in Turkana County

Milk consumption is projected to depict a similar trend throughout November owing to the delayed onset of the October to December short rains implying the rangelands may not recover on time.

Consumption level for October was not only lower than the one reported for a similar period during the dry years but also the long-term average consumption for the month by 100 percent.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- Percentage of households across the Agro-pastoral, Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones classified as having a poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption score constituted 53.3, 33 and 13.7 in that order during the period under review (Figure 17).
- Compared to the previous month, proportion of households falling within the poor and borderline food consumption score categories remained unchanged indicative of non-improving food consumption patterns across all the major livelihood zones in the county.
- Consumption of staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times in a week was the major practice among majority of the households in October as supported by the

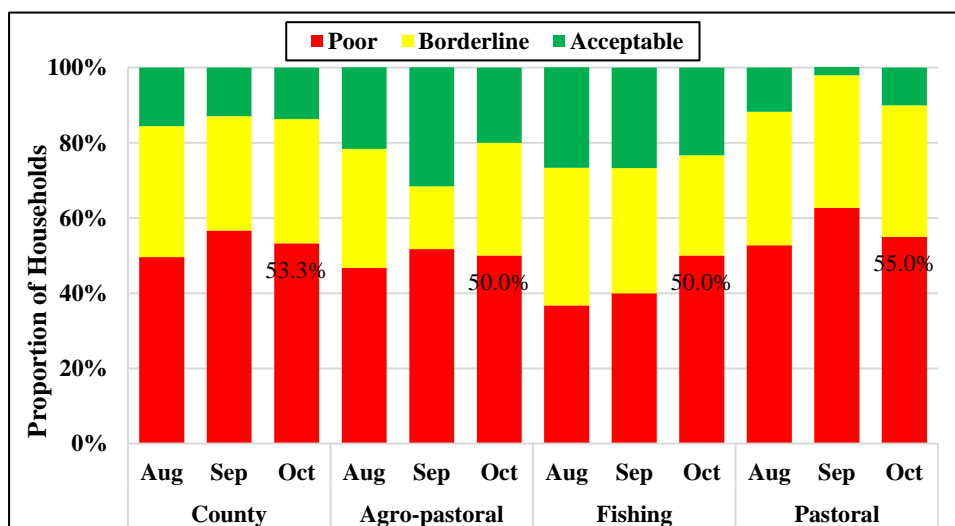


Figure 17: Food Consumption Score Trends in Turkana County

FCS of 23 for the county.

The highest portion of households (55 percent) categorized as having a poor food consumption score could be traced to the Pastoral Livelihood Zone during that period (Figure 17).

Comparatively, food consumption pattern was particularly poor in Turkana

North and West where approximately 63-75 percent of households were rated as having a poor FCS and that could be attributed to the reduced purchasing power occasioned by the poor terms of trade.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- During the month of October, 54 percent of the sampled children aged 6-59 months across all sentinel sites located in the three livelihood zones whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (colour MUAC) measurements was taken constituted males while 46 percent were females.
- Percentage of the aforementioned age cohort classified as being ‘severely and moderately malnourished’ was 13.6 (Figure 18). Further, the recorded proportion of children aged 6-59 months classified as being moderately malnourished during the month under review was higher than the long-term average proportion of children within the same cohort categorized as being moderately malnourished by 6.9 percent and the one reported for a similar period during the dry years by 6.5 percent.
- Among the drivers of the observed nutritional status trend included: diminished milk availability hence poor consumption levels, poor dietary diversity, gaps in integrated health outreaches coverage and poor health seeking behaviour driven by the high cost of living.

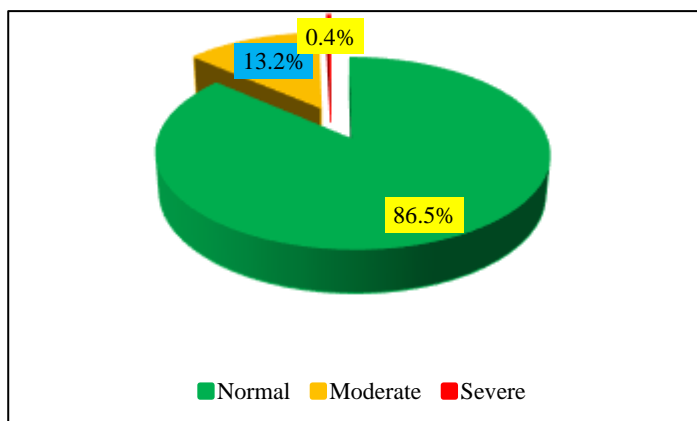


Figure 18: Malnutrition Trends in Turkana, n=864

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- During the period under review, majority of households across all the livelihood zones were having a minimally adequate diet as evidenced by the reduced coping strategy index that was typically high at 13.3.
- Noteworthy, the consumption based coping strategies (CBCS) in application during the month of October remained similar to those utilized during the previous month of September. Majority of the households were evidently applying more severe CBCS such borrowing on a regular basis and restriction of adults in order for the children to eat.
- Proportion of households applying ‘stress’ consumption based coping strategies was 84.1 percent while that applying ‘crisis’ livelihood based coping strategies was 27.4 percent (Figure 19)
- There was a notable variation in terms of the level of constraints encountered in accessing food or money to buy food with residents of the Fishing Livelihood Zone facing much difficulty.
- The prevalent consumption based coping strategies during the period under review in application by majority of households particularly along the Pastoral and Fishing Livelihood Zones were reduced number of meals and reliance on less preferred/less expensive food.

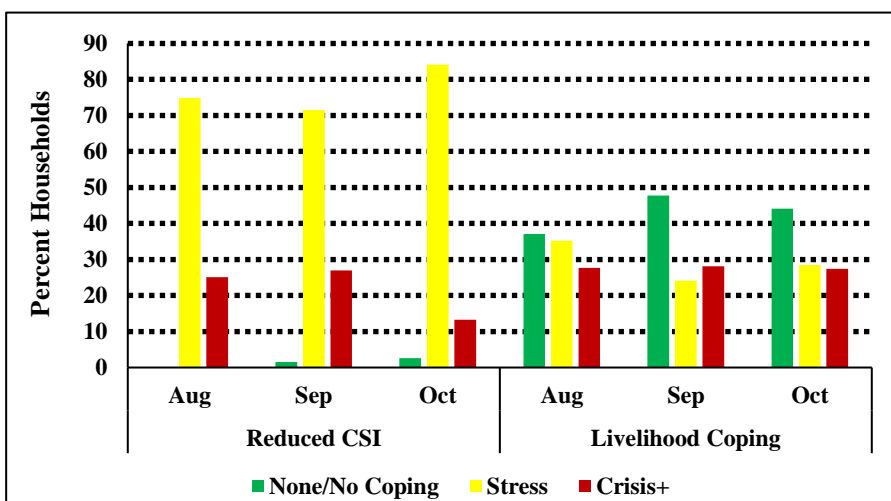


Figure 19: Trends in Coping

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

Table 1: Food Interventions

Intervention	Sub County/ Ward/ Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementer(s)
Sustainable Food Assistance Project. 842.381 MT of food (Cereals and Pulses) distributed.	All the seven Sub-Counties	73,902	World Vision on behalf of WFP and Turkana County Government (TCG)
Supplementary Feeding Programme. 15.215 MT of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and Plumpy Supp delivered to health facilities to manage MAM	Turkana East sub county	3,635 under five years children and pregnant/ lactating women.	World Vision on behalf of WFP and TCG

6.2 NON-FOOD

Table 2: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention	Sub County/ Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries (Households)	Implementer
Integrated medical outreaches	Kibish: 30 sites, Turkana East: 20 sites and Turkana North: 10 sites	3183 children U5 years, 947 P&LW	SAPCONE (Donor Concern Worldwide & USAID)
Livestock treatment and vaccination	Turkana East	12,933 shoats dewormed, 129 shoats and 5 camels treated from mange, 10,825 goats and 2,312 sheep vaccinated against CCPP, goat and sheep pox.	
Distribution of livestock supplementary feeds.	All sub counties except Loima	6,600 vulnerable households.	
Distribution of fishing gears to fisher folks	Nanyang'akipi, Merier & Kerio	300 Households	VSF Germany & TCG
Water trucking: 90 litres of water per household per week	Loima, Turkana East and North	5,293 households	CWW through SAPCONE
Multipurpose cash transfer	All Sub counties	23,510	Development Partners
Final inspection and handover of two upgraded shallow wells (Solar powered system)	Kadakungimoe and Ngakomeimei in Turkana North	1,765 Households	VSF Germany & TCG

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY

7.1.1 Conflict/Human Displacement

- During the month of October, there were notable cases of insecurity/conflict that entailed banditry attacks and livestock rustling in Turkana East and South sub counties.

7.2 MIGRATION

- Livestock migration continued during the month under review, movement taking place was mainly from the plains towards the riverine areas, county borders and even outside the county towards Uganda. Approximately 75 percent of the herd was out of their normal grazing areas.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

7.3.1 Food Security Outlook for November 2022

- Livestock productivity (body condition, milk production and market price) is forecasted to decline across the outlook period as a consequence of the delayed onset of the short rains and the highly anticipated below normal performance that will not trigger speedy recovery of rangelands.
- It's highly probable that the household purchasing power shall decline further owing to the projected negative trend in the ToT likely to persist across November and therefore food gaps will remain pronounced especially for households' dependent on livestock.
- The likelihood of malnutrition levels rising will most likely be high driven by poor access to health services and poor food consumption patterns driven by reduced household income.
- Consequently, a significant proportion of the population will most likely continue experiencing 'crisis' and above food insecurity outcomes across the outlook period.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

8.1 FOOD

- **Water:** Conduct water trucking targeting all the water stressed areas in the county while repairing broken down strategic boreholes through facilitation of the rapid response teams.
- **Food and Safety Net:** Provision of relief food/ cash transfer targeting vulnerable households affected by drought across all the livelihood zones.
- **Education:** Roll out the food for fees programme to help retain vulnerable learners in school.
- **Livestock:** Distribution of supplementary livestock feed to the milking herd and initiation of targeted slaughter destocking in the most affected wards.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Scale up integrated health outreaches targeting malnutrition hotspots in all the livelihood zones while providing health education on Ebola.
- **Veterinary:** Enhance livestock disease surveillance while monitoring and vaccinating animals against PPR, CCPP and CBPP.
- **Peace and Security:** Conduct inter-county and cross border peace dialogue meetings targeting sites with high livestock concentration as a result of migration.