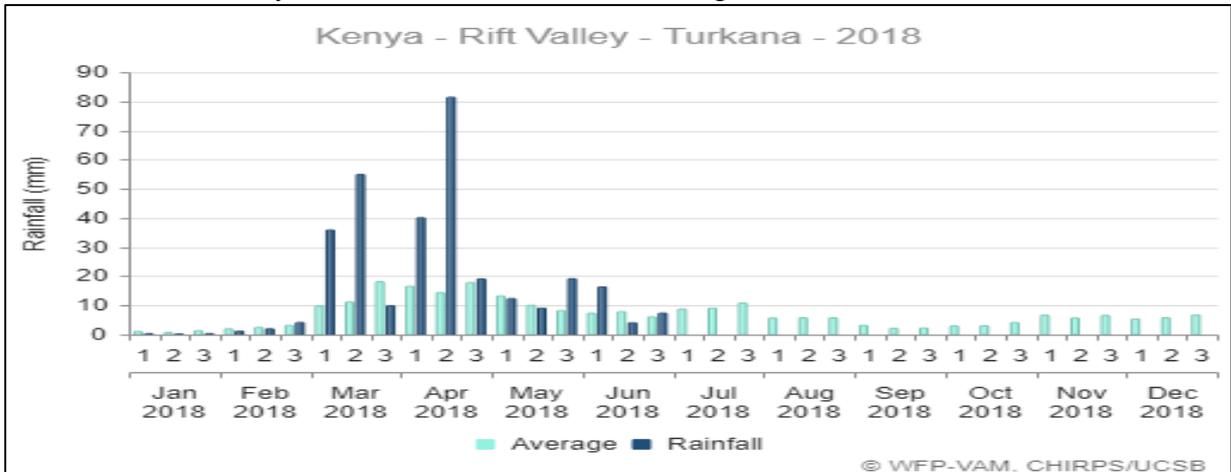


1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

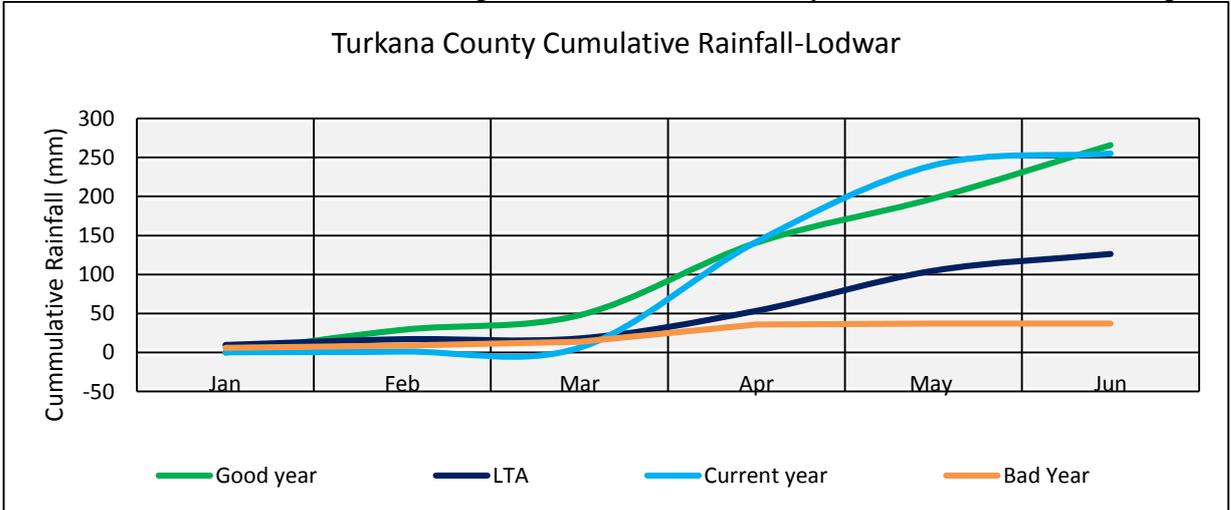
- Most sites in the county did not experience rainfall during the month under review. However, a few areas mainly in Turkana south and west received highly depressed rainfall with a temporal distribution of 2-3 days. Cessation was witnessed during the second dekad of June.



Source: VAM-World Food Programme

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Lodwar (the baseline for the county) received 3.4mm of rainfall against the normally expected 7.9mm during the month of June with the spatial distribution being highly uneven.
- Compared to the 11-year cumulative rainfall average for the period January to June that amounts to 131.9mm, the cumulative rainfall for the 6-month period (Jan 2018 to June 2018) that sums to 243.6mm therefore, translates to 185 percent of what is normally received for the reference period.



Source: Meteorological Department-Turkana County

- The current cumulative rainfall is comparably higher to the cumulative rainfall recorded for the same six-month period during the previous year (Jan 2017 to June 2017) by a margin of 206.6mm.
- The above period (Jan 2017 -June 2017) represents the segmental bad year within the last 11 years.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

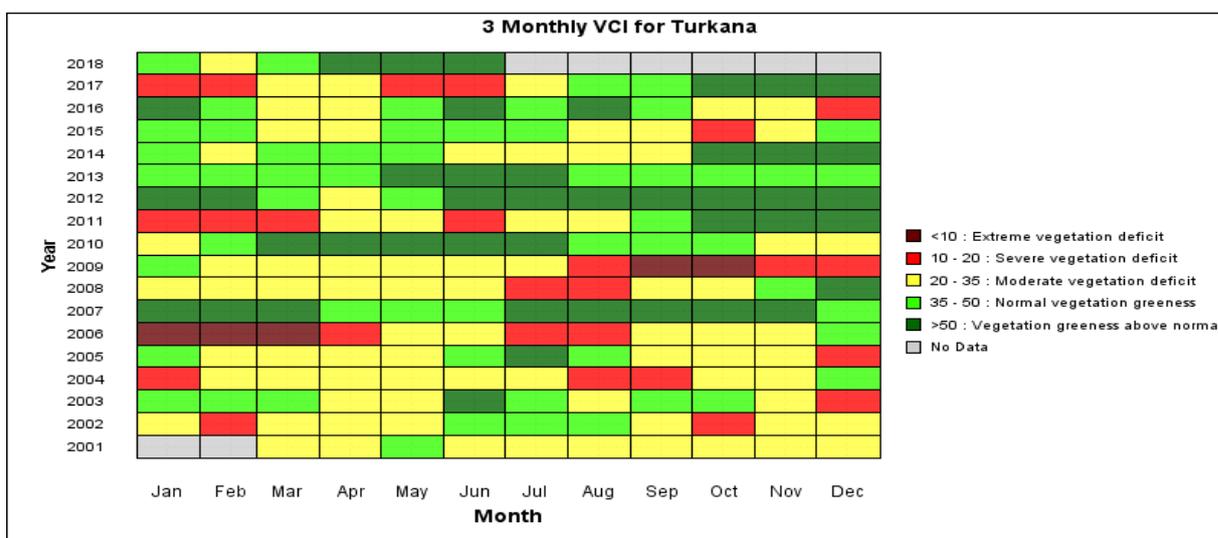
- No events such as floods, mud/landslides, lightning nor hailstorm associated with rainfall was reported in the county during the period under review.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

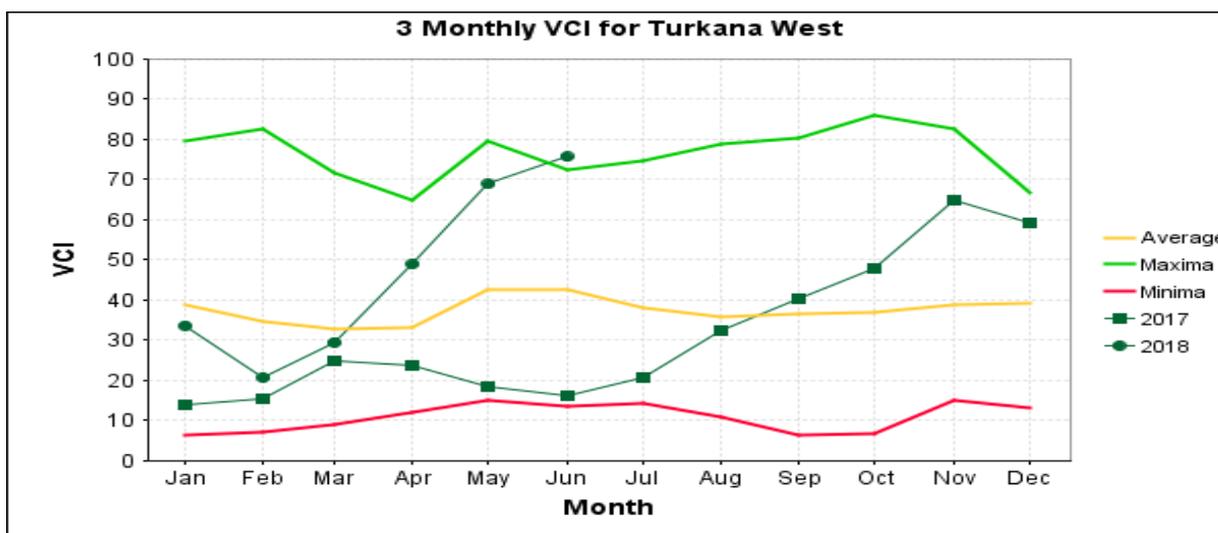
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The county matrix below illustrates how months have been categorized in terms of agricultural drought based on the respective VCI thresholds indicated. A retrospective analysis has been conducted and each month placed under an appropriate vegetation deficit category.
- Comparison of the relative NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) change with respect to the minima and maxima NDVI value historically (2001 to 2013) forms the basis for VCI.
- The condition of vegetation remained the same as that observed during the previous month as demonstrated by the unchanged VCI-3month of 91 (portraying above normal conditions).



- Above normal vegetation condition was witnessed across all the sub counties during the month of June with the VCI-3month value for most of them exceeding the historical maxima as depicted for instance by the graph for Turkana west below.
- The observed condition was as a result of the cumulative effect of the March, April and May (MAM) rains whose performance was above normal.



2.1.2 Pasture

- During the month under review, pasture condition across the three major livelihood zones was good and above the normal level witnessed normally. The observed condition is as a result of the cumulative effect of the MAM rains supplemented by the showers experienced in June.

- Stability in the condition of pasture is forecasted owing to existence of adequate reserves across most sites coupled with the relatively low temperatures implying a slower rate of degeneration.
- Insecurity along the major conflict hotspots mainly in Turkana east (Lomelo, Napeitom) and Kibish, locust infestation in the same areas and others like Turkana west (Kakuma, Letea,), Loima (along Turkwel river),Kaaleng/Kaikor and Turkana South (Katilu) are the major constraints to pasture access for Pastoral households resident in those sub counties.
- Across the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones, no significant variation in pasture quality and quantity was observed during the month under analysis.

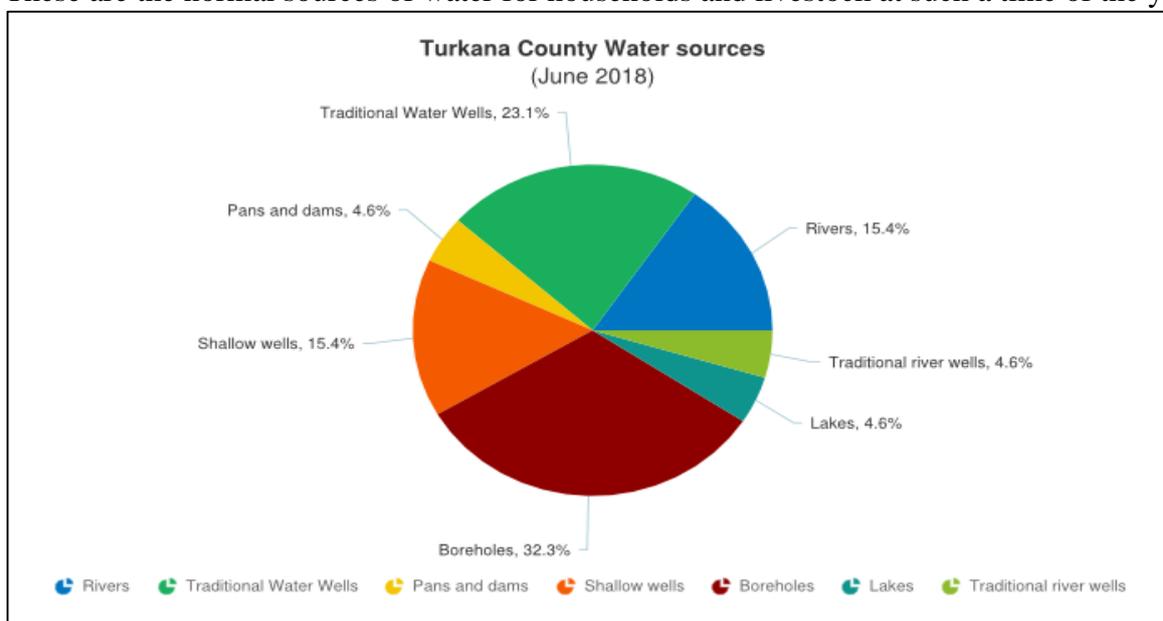
2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition during the period under review was good and above the normal level witnessed usually at such a time of the year across the three livelihood zones. The improved situation is attributed to receipt of light showers in dekad one and the cumulative effect of the MAM rains.
- Available browse is anticipated to last for three months across all sites in the county.
- Insecurity remains the major hindrance to browse access in select areas such as Nakukulas, Todonyang, Lokori and Kapedo.
- There was no notable variation in terms of the quantity and quality of browse across the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone during the month of June.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

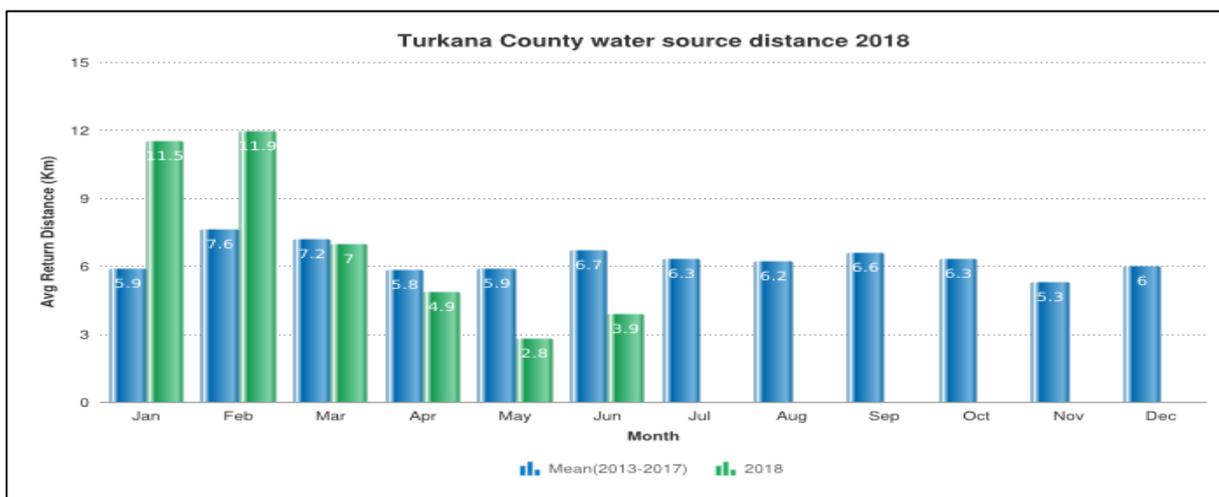
2.2.1 Sources

- Household water needs across the three livelihood zones during the month under review were met through utilization of boreholes and traditional water wells as the main supply sources.
- Most open water sources such as water pans and dams were full to capacity and thus the water situation remained unchanged from that witnessed previously.
- These are the normal sources of water for households and livestock at such a time of the year.



2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

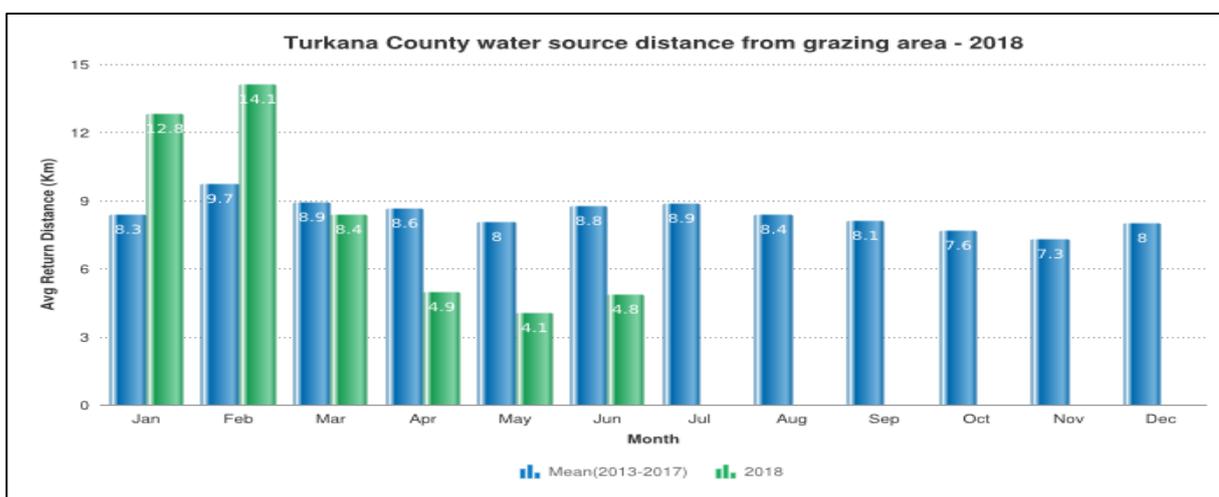
- During the month under review, the return distance for households from water source adjusted slightly upwards by 1.1km. However, the distance was below and within the normal range for the month of June by 42 percent.
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the longest trekking distance with the Fisheries livelihood zone reporting the least.



- Across the three livelihood zones, the average waiting time at water source during the period under review was 0-15 minutes.
- No significant shift from the previous month was recorded on household water consumption per person per day, it thus remained unchanged at 40litres, 50litres and 60litres for the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones respectively.
- The cost of water at source was free save for water vendors in the major towns that were dispensing a 20litre jerry can at five shillings. The price is within the normal range for the month under review.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- Stability in relation the previous month on the return trekking distance for livestock from grazing areas to water points was observed in June. However, the distance remained significantly lower than the long term average trekking distance for the month of June by 45 percent.
- Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest distance followed by that recorded along the Pastoral livelihood zone.



- The stability could be attributed to availability of pasture in sufficient quantity in most sites closer to water points nearer households.
- For the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones, the watering frequency for all livestock species during the month under review was seven times in a week.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

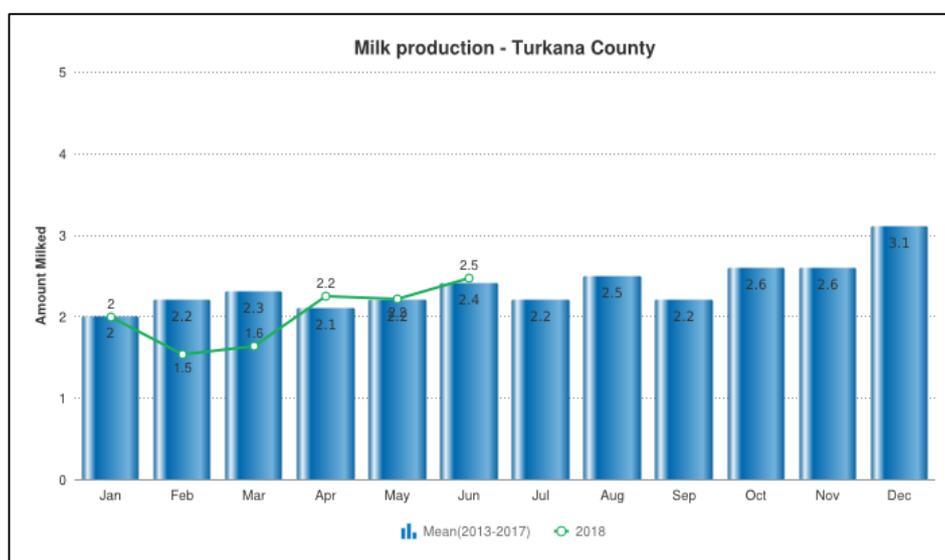
- The body condition for all livestock species across the three livelihood zones during the month under analysis was good with the sheep for instance exhibiting a very fat tail buried and in fat whereas the cattle had a smooth body with fat over back and the bone at the back not visible.
- Stability in livestock body condition is anticipated over the next two months owing to availability of sufficient quality pasture within shorter distances.
- Compared to similar periods during the previous years, the current body condition of all species more so cattle is above normal. Improved forage condition coupled with reduced trekking distance to water source were the drivers behind the improved body condition.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- A number of households mainly in Turkana south reported incidents of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) in goats with few cases of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in cattle during the month under review.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- Amount of milk produced in June increased slightly in comparison to May. Goat was the leading producer of milk in the county.
- The current production level is at par with the normal production level for the month under review.
- The factors influencing the level of production such as the size of the milking herd, availability of pasture and water have remained relatively the same over the past two months hence the observed stability.



3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

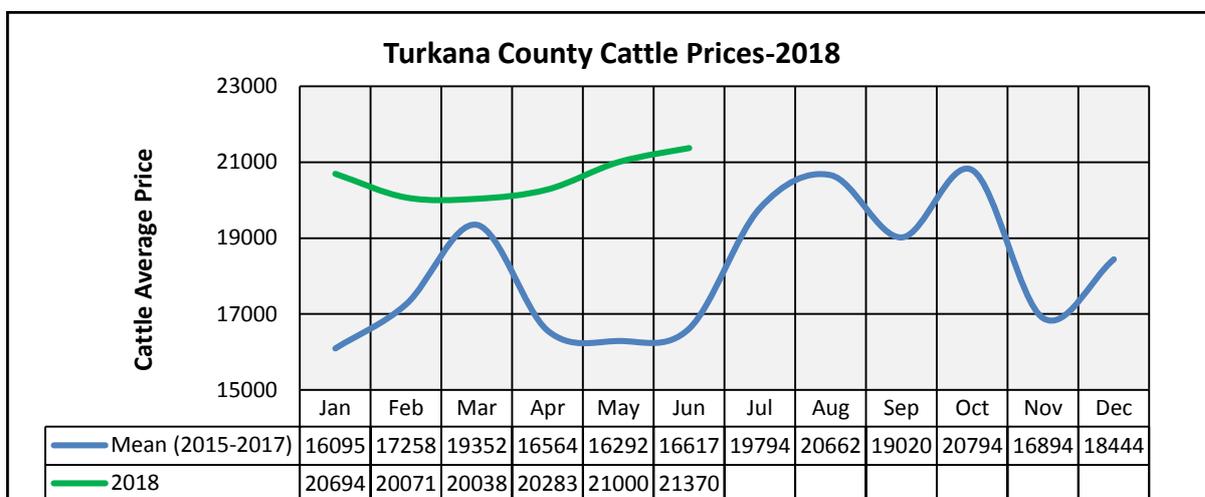
- Majority of the farmers in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone cultivate Maize, Sorghum and Cowpeas during the long rains season.
- During the month under review, Maize was approaching harvesting stage across most sites in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone such as Kaitese, Turkwel, Kabulokor whereas in other areas such as Kalemngorok, some farmers especially those whose farms had not been affected by the floods previously had already started harvesting.
- The production is projected to go down owing to destruction of a number of farms by floods during the long rains season especially in Loima along Turkwel river, Turkana west and several parts of Turkana south coupled with locust infestation across these main supply sources of cereals in the county.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

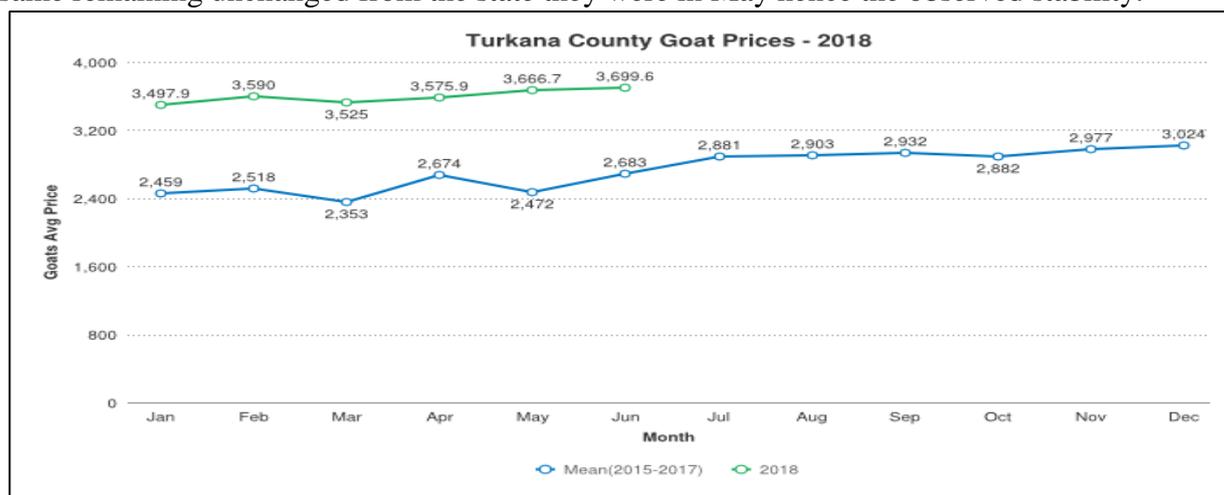
- Stability in the price of cattle was observed during the month under review with for instance, the price of a 4-year old medium sized bull remaining the same as that of the previous month.



- Pasture and water availability in sufficient amount across all sites in the county was the major factor behind the observed stability.
- The highest price of Ksh.21, 670 was reported along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone with the Pastoral livelihood zone reporting the least at Ksh. 21,330.
- The current market price of cattle exceeds the short term average price for the month of June by 28 percent.

4.1.1 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

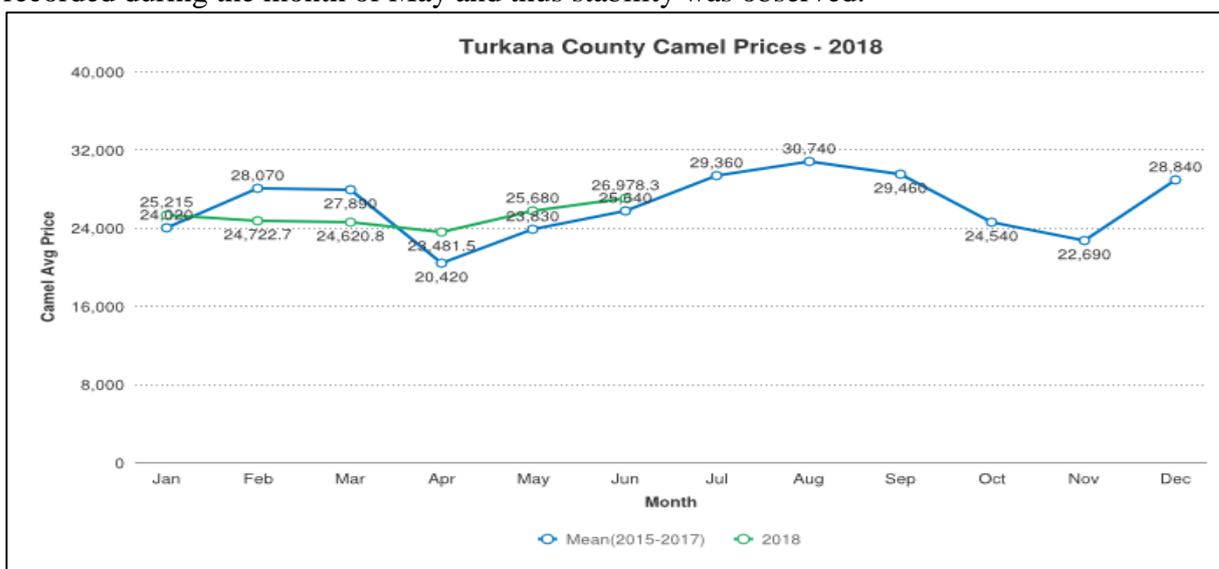
- During the month under review, a 2-year old medium sized goat was sold at Ksh. 3,700 hence the price remained stable in relation to the one reported during the previous month.
- The body condition of goat did not improve significantly in June owing to factors influencing the same remaining unchanged from the state they were in May hence the observed stability.



- The lowest price of Ksh. 3,630 was recorded along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone whereas the highest of Ksh.3, 875 was reported along the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current goat price surpasses the short term average price for the month of June by a notable 38 percent.

4.1.4 Camel Prices

- During the month of June, the price of a 4-year old camel did not change significantly from that recorded during the month of May and thus stability was observed.

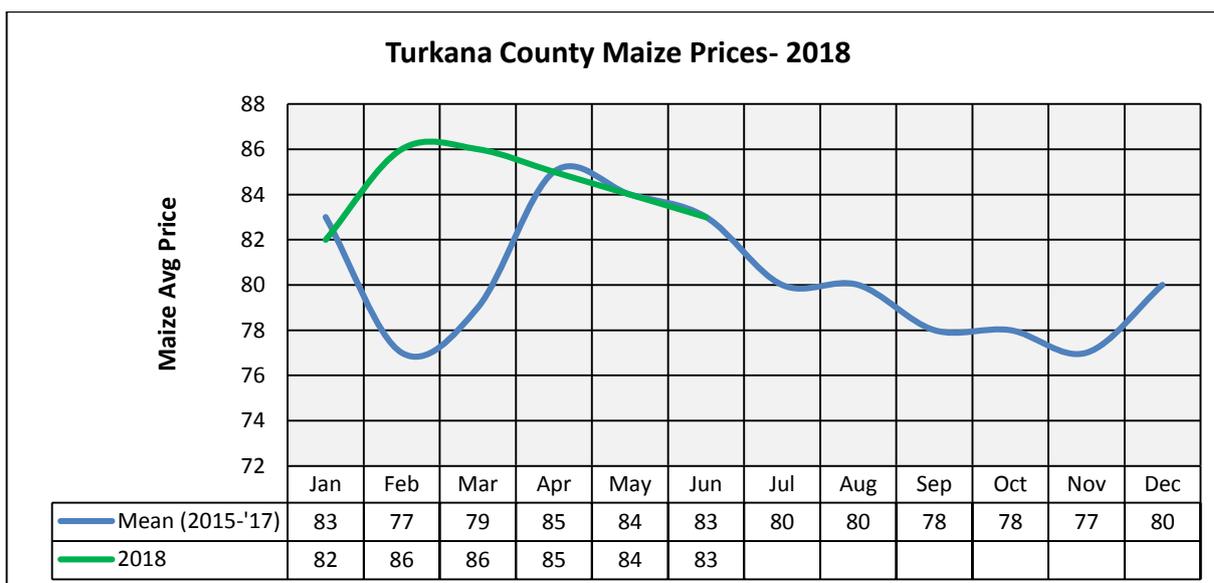


- Limited trekking distance occasioned by browse and water availability in sufficient quantity within the county just like the previous month was the key factor behind the observed stability.
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reported the highest price of Ksh.26, 125 with the Pastoral livelihood zone reporting the least at Ksh.24, 640.
- Compared to the short term average price for the month under review, the current price is slightly higher by five percent.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The price per kilogram of Maize during the month under analysis was Ksh. 83 and thus remained the same in comparison to the one reported previously.
- Compared to the short term average price for the month, the current price is at par.

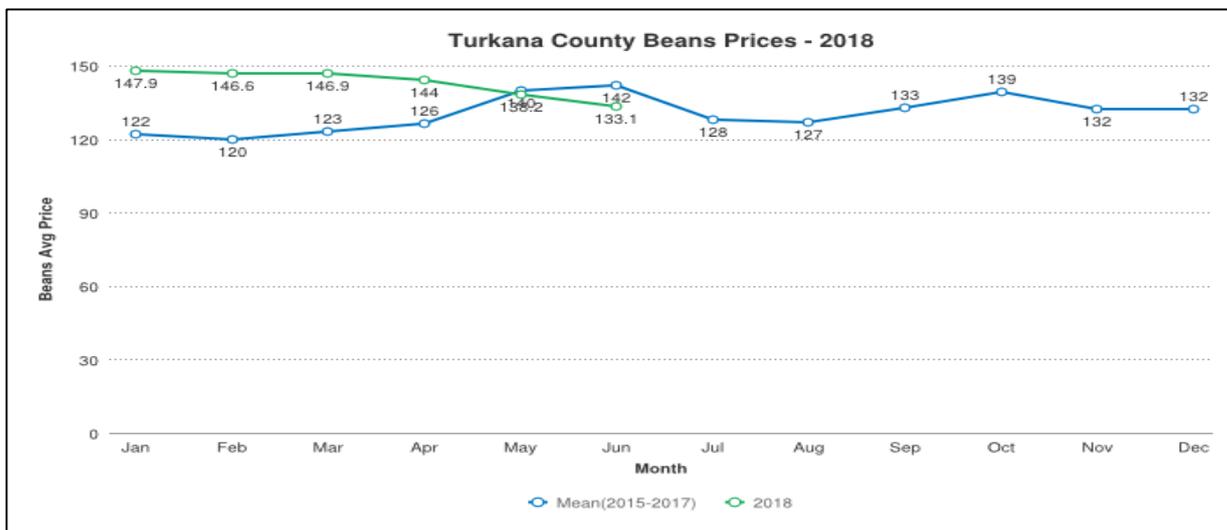


- The highest price of Ksh. 91 per kg was reported in the Pastoral livelihood zone with the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reporting the least at Ksh.80 per kg. The observed variation is due to the fact that the Agro Pastoral zone supplements its Maize needs through own production as opposed to the Pastoral zone that heavily relies on the market for purchases.

- Relative price stability in the external markets such as Kitale and Moroto that normally influence the price of Maize in the county is the key factor behind the observed stability.

4.2.2 Beans

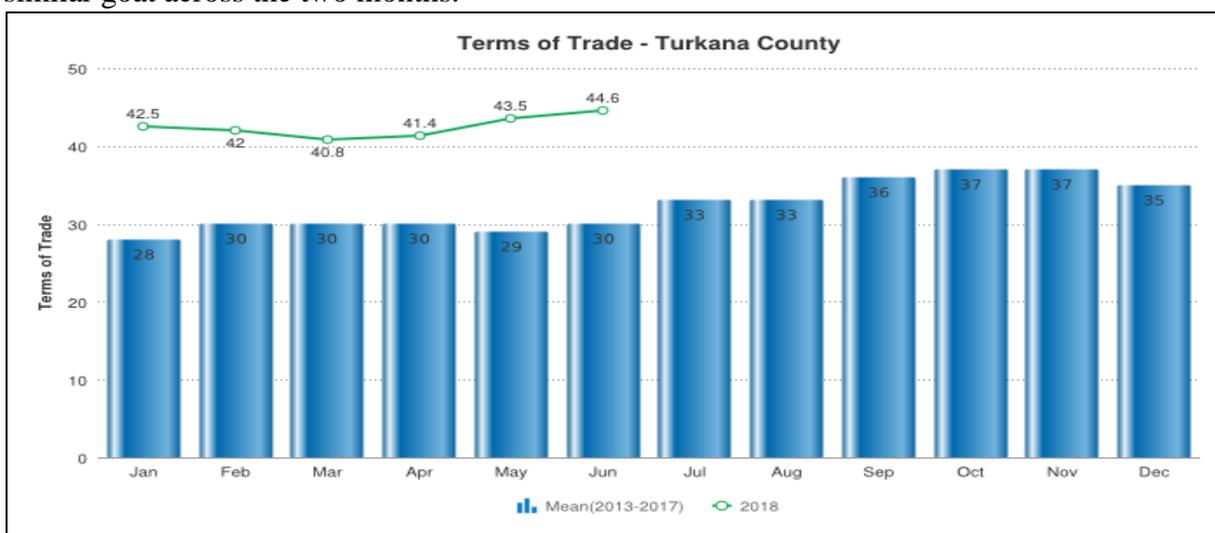
- The price of beans per kilogram dropped to Ksh.133 from the Ksh.138 reported previously. The drop could be attributed to improved availability especially along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone where some farmers had harvested.



- The lowest price of Ksh.131 per kilogram of beans was reported along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone and the highest of Ksh.138 was recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zone in June.
- In comparison to the short term average price for the month under review, the current price of beans per kilogram is lower by seven percent.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- During the month of June, the terms of trade remained stable in relation to May and were above the long term average ToT for the period under analysis by 49 percent.
- Therefore, pastoral households continued obtaining more kilograms of maize from the sale of a similar goat across the two months.

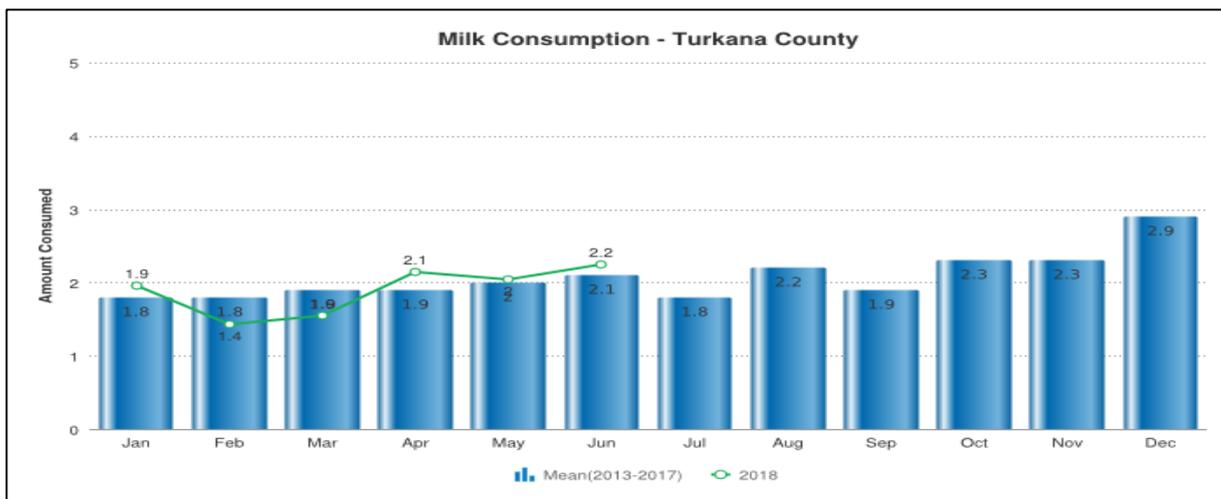


- The observed trend stability could be attributed to the fact that goat and maize price did not show any significant fluctuation from the previous month.
- Further stability in ToT is anticipated over the next one month with the goat and maize price expected to remain stable too with a gradual decline likely to be witnessed as from August majorly driven by the rising maize price.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

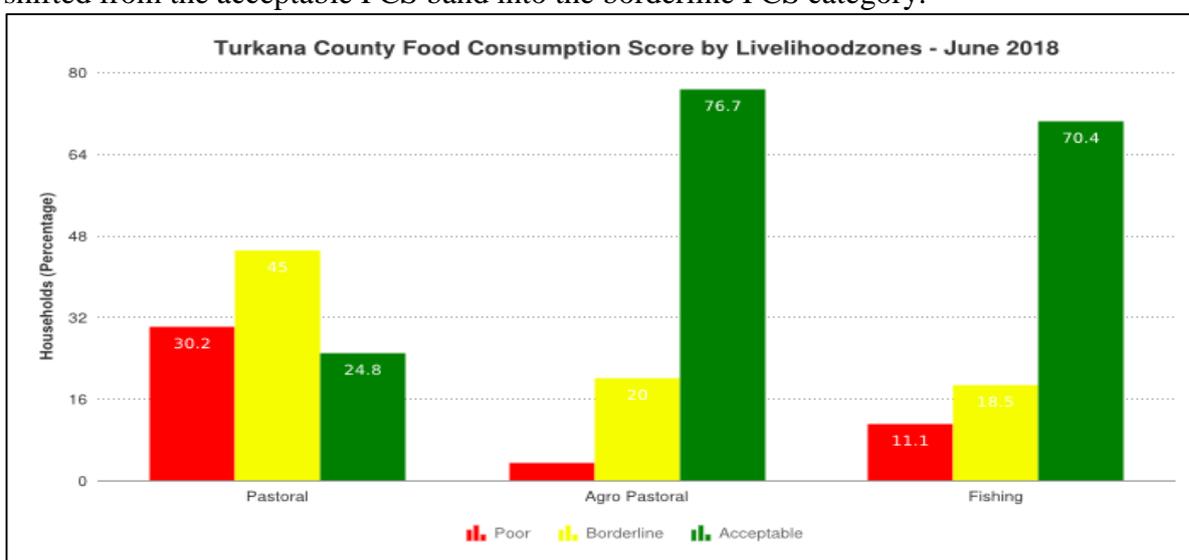
- From the 86 households reporting to have consumed milk, there was an indication of a slight adjustment in consumption upwards albeit by a slight margin as illustrated below.



- The above slight increase in consumption could be attributed to the reduced sale rate and the slight increase in production in comparison to the previous month.
- Compared to the milk consumption level normally at such a time of the year, the current consumption is at par.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

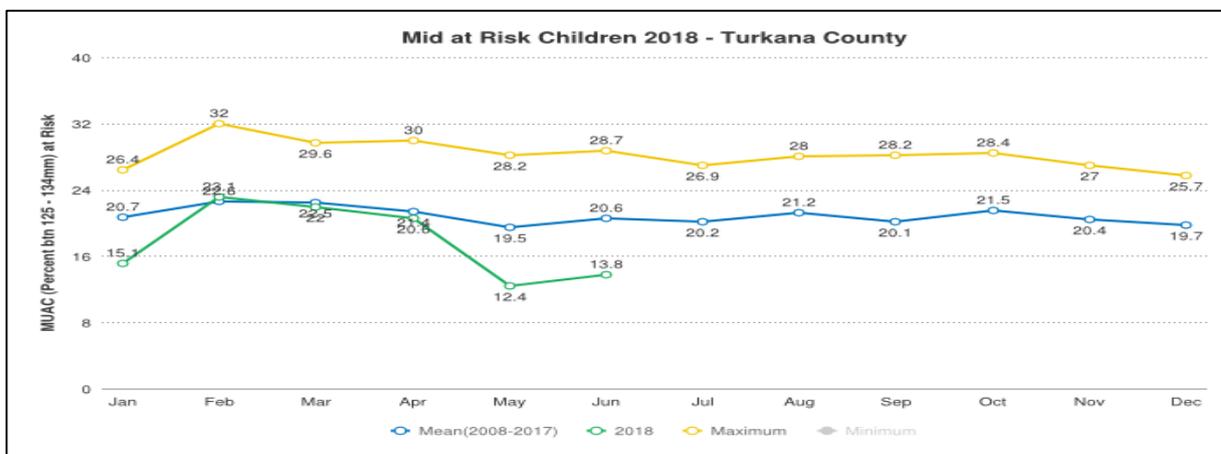
- From the sampled 236 households in June, 21 percent of them were classified as having a poor food consumption score with thirty six percent falling under the borderline class while the rest (forty three percent) were categorized as having an acceptable food consumption score.
- Stability in food consumption was observed during the month under review as supported by the unchanged FCS of 41 for the entire county.
- Across the three livelihood zones, notable variability was witnessed. For instance, the Pastoral livelihood contributed the highest number of households classified as having a poor FCS in comparison to the other two that had a significant number of households under the acceptable FCS category. In comparison to the previous month, it was evident that a number of households had shifted from the acceptable FCS band into the borderline FCS category.



5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Approximately 57 percent of the children whose mid upper arm circumference measurement was taken were males while 43 percent were females.
- From the sample, the proportion of children rated as being ‘at risk’ of malnutrition remained the same as that of the previous month.



Sample size, n=1293

- In comparison to the long term average proportion of children rated as being ‘at risk’ of malnutrition, the current proportion is lower by 33 percent.
- The stability in the number of under-fives falling outside the normal range of children at risk of malnutrition could be attributed to availability of milk at household level for consumption coupled with the improved access to other nutrition supplements at facility level.

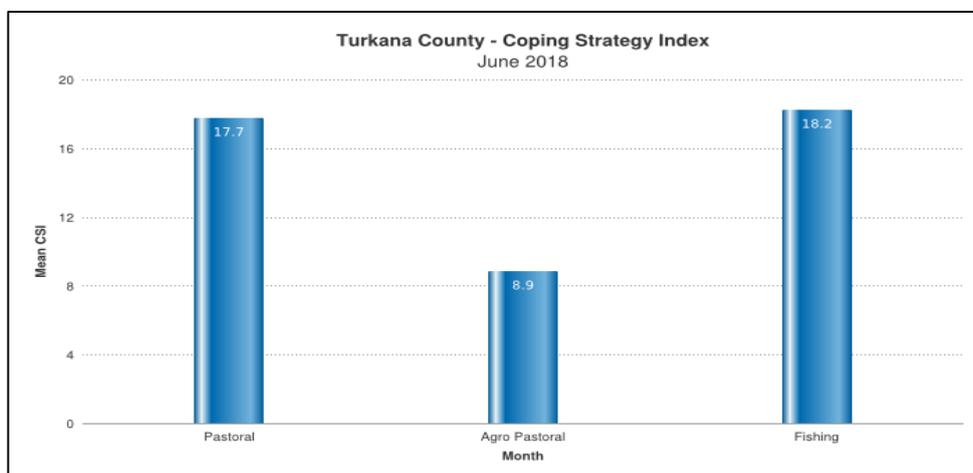
5.3.2 Health

- Among the sampled children, the most prevalent ailment reported during the period under review was fever with chills like malaria and that with breathing difficulty.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- During the month under review, households applied similar strategies to those employed previously as exemplified by the unchanged CSI of 15.5.
- Households along the Agro Pastoral zone applied fewer and less severe coping strategies in comparison to those in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.
- Borrowing and reliance on less preferred/less expensive food were the prevalent coping mechanisms employed by majority of households during the period under review.



6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

- No relief food distribution was conducted during the month under review.

6.2 NON-FOOD

Intervention	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/Organization
Cash transfer	Turkana east	4051 (2011women, 1900men, 140Disabled)	Kenya Redcross
Cash transfer (Adolescent girls and young women)	Turkana west, central and south	9000 women	Kenya Redcross

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- Incidents of insecurity were reported in Turkana east (Nang'ol at Elelea and Kang'ipetain near Lokori bridge) where unknown number of livestock were stolen by bandits.

7.2 MIGRATION

- During the month under review, no in-migration nor out-migration was reported.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Forage quality and quantity is anticipated to remain within the desirable level over the next one month, therefore, stability in production indicators (body condition of livestock and milk production) will be the most likely outcome over that period.
- No significant shift in the purchasing power is anticipated as a consequence of the terms of trade most likely stabilizing over the next one month but pastoral households will be positioned in terms of meeting basic food requirements.
- During that period, the level of malnutrition is equally anticipated to remain stable and within the normal range. However, existence of peace and security especially in the hotspots like Turkana east will be key in taming any rise since households will be better equipped to bridge any foods gaps through markets.
- Generally, save for a few households in the Pastoral livelihood zone that are expected to be stressed, majority of the households will most likely be within the minimal phase of food insecurity over the next one month.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Agriculture:** Minimize losses associated with poor storage through sensitizing farmers along the Agro Pastoral zone on elementary post-harvest handling techniques such as use of hermetic bags.
- **Water:** Enhance water availability for humans and livestock during scarcities through drilling, excavating and equipping climate proofed strategic/contingency boreholes and water pans.
- **Veterinary:** Improve animal health by conducting mass vaccination in cross border sites where incidents of LSD, CCPP and CBPP have been reported while upscaling disease surveillance efforts to cover other areas within the county that are disease prone.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Provision of health education to communities on water quality management while expanding the reach of health and nutrition interventions to cover sites that have reported high malnutrition levels.