



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



# National Drought Management Authority TURKANA COUNTY

## DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2022

### APRIL EW PHASE

Drought Status: **ALARM**



Mipango ya kukabiliana na ukame

### Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

#### Biophysical Indicators

- Rainfall with a temporal distribution of 4-5 days was received across all the livelihood zones during the month of April. Cumulative rainfall received during the 6-month period (November 2021-April 2022) represents only 25 percent of the total rainfall normally recorded for the period.
- Deterioration in the condition of vegetation was witnessed before the onset of the long rains was attained as evidenced by the shift in the VCI-1month index downwards from the previous month. Pasture condition was particularly very poor.
- The water situation was declining and inadequate especially in sites not well served with boreholes during the first half of April but improved slightly towards the end of month under review.

#### Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- The body condition for all species was generally poor while the household return distance to water source despite remaining stable, it was outside the normal range for April.
- Milk production and consumption level remained on a seasonal low while the terms of trade declined further and were exceedingly outside the normal range. Out-migration continued with livestock mortalities attributed to disease, starvation and hypothermia being recorded across most sites in the county.
- Proportion of households categorized as having a poor FCS increased with that of moderately malnourished under-fives adjusting upwards slightly while households were having a minimally adequate diet with application of severe to extreme coping strategies being a common phenomenon in April.

### Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

| LIVELIHOOD ZONE | PHASE | TREND     |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| PASTORAL        | ALARM | IMPROVING |
| AGRO-PASTORAL   | ALERT | IMPROVING |
| FISHING         | ALARM | IMPROVING |
| COUNTY          | ALARM | IMPROVING |

### Biophysical Indicators

| Biophysical Indicators | Value | Normal Range |
|------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Rainfall (% of Normal) | 25    | 90-110       |
| VCI-1 month (T. East)  | 19.4  | >35          |
| VCI-3 month (T. North) | 26.9  | >35          |
| Forage Condition       | Poor  | Good         |
| State of Water Sources | 2-3   | 5-6          |

### Production Indicators

| Production Indicators                    | Value           | Normal Range |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Livestock Body Condition                 | Poor            | Good         |
| Livestock Migration Pattern              | Not Normal      | Normal       |
| Milk Production                          | Nil             | > 1.2 Litres |
| Livestock deaths (attributed to Drought) | Reported Deaths | No Deaths    |

### Access Indicators

| Access Indicators                            | Value  | Normal Range |
|--|--------|--------------|
| Terms of Trade (ToT)                         | 24     | >40.3        |
| Milk Consumption                             | Nil    | >1.1 Litres  |
| Return distance to water sources (Household) | 9.3 km | < 7.4 km     |
| Cost of Water (KSh/20L)                      | KSh.10 | <=KSh. 5     |

### Utilization Indicators

| Utilization Indicators                   | Value                              | Normal Range                         |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nutrition Status, (% with MUAC: <=124mm) | Yellow:7.2                         | <8.0                                 |
| Food Consumption Score Proportions (%)   | 22<br>Poor: 53<br>Borderline: 32.6 | >35<br>Poor< 33<br>Borderline: <31.5 |
| Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)     | 17.4                               | <17.7                                |

- Short rains harvests
- Short dry spell
- Reduced milk yields
- Increased HH Food Stocks
- Land preparation

- Planting/Weeding
- Long rains
- High Calving Rate
- Milk Yields Increase

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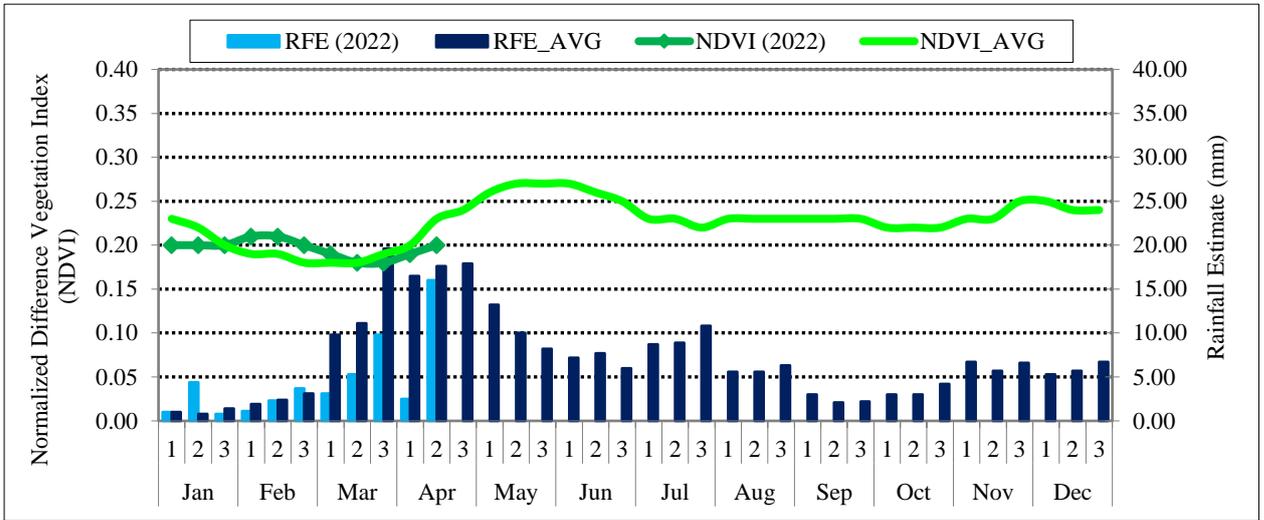
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Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

# 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

## 1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Rainfall onset was late during the third dekad of April albeit in peripheral areas of the County while most sites within the plains had not attained the onset. The rainfall distribution in time averaged 4-5 days over the period under review with dry and hot weather conditions generally dominating throughout the first two dekads of April.

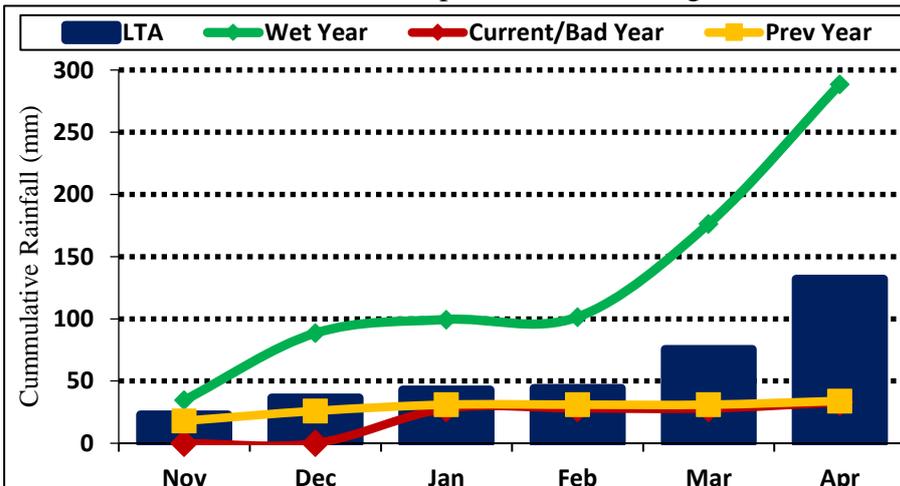


**Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long-Term Average**  
 Source: Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit-World Food Programme, CHIRPS/MODIS

- The continuity since the first wet day (mid of April) was poor more so in the Pastoral areas within the plains whose temporal distribution averaged 2-3 days during the month of April. The maximum temperature oscillated at 37<sup>0</sup> Celsius during the first half of the month but fell to 32<sup>0</sup> Celsius in the second half of the month with the average maximum wind speed being 12-14 Knots.
- The aforementioned prevailing weather conditions resulted to significant deterioration in the condition of vegetation across the first two dekads as evidenced by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) (Figure 1) with minimal recovery being witnessed over dekad three.

## 1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The cumulative rainfall for the period commencing November 2021 and ending April 2022



**Figure 2: Six-Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend (November 2021 to April 2022)**  
 Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Turkana County

represents 25 percent of the total rainfall received during the six-month period normally while in reference to the month of April, only eight percent of the normal rainfall was recorded (Figure 2). During the period under review, the distribution in space of rainfall was considerably uneven with most areas experiencing dry and hot weather conditions. There was no significant

difference in comparison to the cumulative rainfall for the previous year (November 2020 to April 2021) indicative of three consecutive periods whose performance was below normal.

- Noteworthy, the current year is rated as the driest/bad year historically having recorded only 32mm of rainfall while the period between November 2018 to April 2019 is considered the wet year.

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix (Figure 3) illustrates how various months have been categorized based on the applicable VCI thresholds upon conducting a retrogressive analysis of the vegetation condition.
- As depicted, Turkana North sub county was experiencing some level of vegetation deficit just like the other sub counties during the period under analysis.
- However, the non-palatable drought tolerant *Prosopis Juliflora* and *Acacia* trees presented notable greenness across all the areas in the county.
- Turkana East, Turkana North and Turkana West sub counties recorded the highest deterioration in vegetation condition throughout the month of April as evidenced by the relative change in their Normalized Difference Vegetation Index values with respect to the historical minima values recorded for those areas.
- The late onset of the March to May (MAM) rainfall coupled with above average land surface temperatures (LSTs) especially during the first half of April were the major drivers of the observed deterioration in the condition of vegetation over the three livelihood zones.
- Nonetheless, receipt of rainfall in dekad three of April sparked regeneration of vegetation especially in the Agro-pastoral areas of Turkana South, Turkana West and Kibish sub counties.

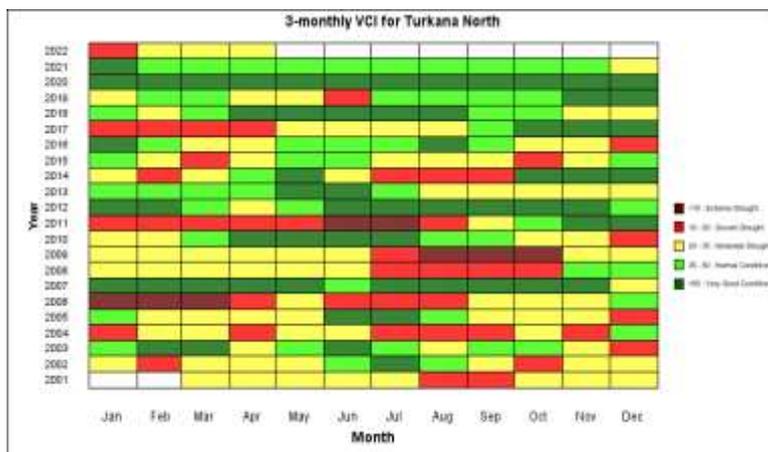


Figure 3: Trends in Vegetation Condition-Turkana North Sub County

#### 2.1.2 Field/Ground Observations: Pasture and Browse

- During the transect drive and community interaction through the key informants that entailed chiefs, assistant chiefs, village administrators, religious leaders, medical personnel and elders in 27 communities, the condition of pasture was noted to be poor to very poor while that of browse was fair to poor over the three livelihood zones (Figure 4).
- The level of forage observed over April was remarkably below the normal level witnessed at such a time of the year with rainfall absence occasioned by the late onset of the long rains being the major factor that was accelerating the deterioration in the condition of vegetation across all sites in April.

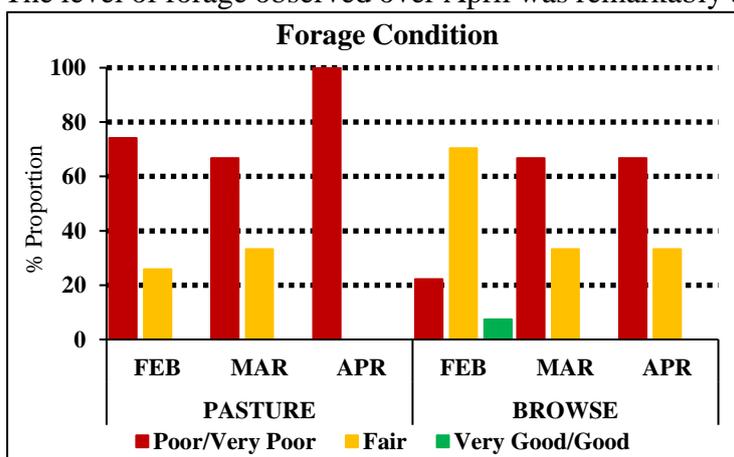


Figure 4: Pasture and Browse Condition in Turkana County

- water in availability in the sites where livestock had migrated to in search of forage.
- Availability of forage is however, anticipated to improve although marginally if the rainfall being witnessed currently ceases normally in dekad three of May as forecasted.
- Unlike the first half of the month under analysis, there was a notable variation in the quality and quantity of browse in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone compared to the other livelihood zones.

## 2.2 WATER RESOURCE

### 2.2.1 Sources

- The major sources of water during the month of April were shallow wells, boreholes and traditional river wells and thus remained relatively the same as the previous month (Figure 5).
- However, proportion of households resorting to use of boreholes and shallow wells declined with respect to the month of March while that of traditional river wells remained unchanged. The observed scenario could be attributed to the variation in the water situation during the month of April across the three livelihood zones with the scarcity driving households to dig wells along the seasonal rivers such as Tarach, Lokichar, Kospir, and Kalemngorok among others.
- Resumption of water flow through river Kerio following the rainfall experienced within the catchment areas resulted to a shift upwards in the proportion of households fetching water from rivers especially in Turkana East, Central and South sub counties.

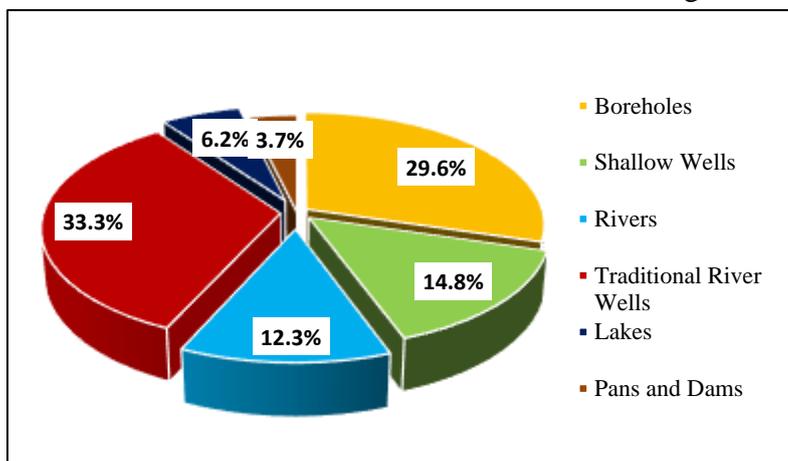


Figure 5: Household Water Sources in the Three Livelihood Zones

- Majority (approximately 90 percent) of open water sources like water pans and rock catchments remained dry during the first two dekads of April with minimal recharge (less than 25 percent) taking place in dekad three albeit in select few areas in the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Water availability is expected to improve gradually on condition that sustained rainfall is witnessed before cessation during the last dekad of May. Meanwhile, the operational capacity of boreholes remained low with estimated 126 in need of repair while 70 sites were categorized as water stressed and therefore priority areas for water trucking (Source: Ministry of Water, TCG).
- Additionally, the observed water situation during the month under review was remarkably below the one normally witnessed for the period across all areas in the county.
- The water sources in use during the period under analysis were the normal sources where households drew water from at such a time of the year across all the three livelihood zones.

### 2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- During the period under review, the return trekking distance to water source by households stabilized with respect to the month of March and hence averaged 9.3 km across the three major livelihood zones (Figure 6).

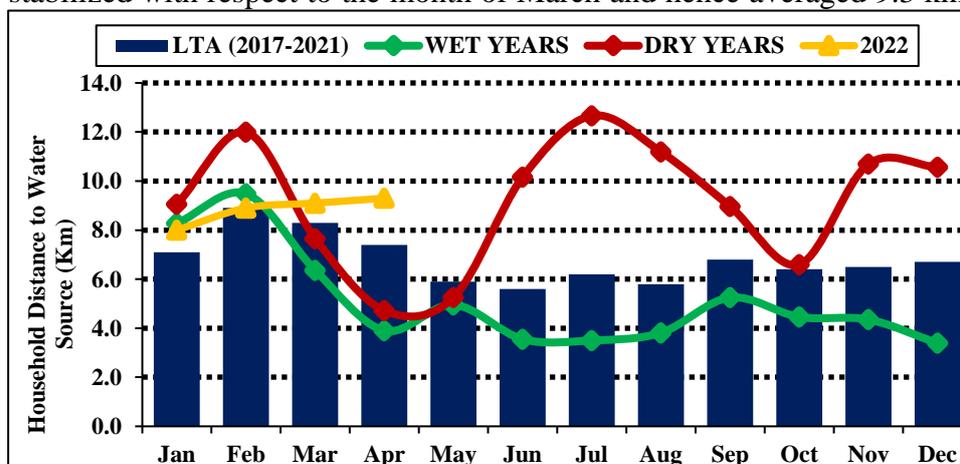


Figure 6: Household Return Trekking Distance to Water Source

- The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest distance of 10 km in relation to the one recorded along the Fishing livelihood zone (9.6 km) and Agro-pastoral livelihood zone (7.2 km).

- Relative to the previous month, the water situation did not improve more so before the onset was attained and thus the access distance to water sources across all sites remained elongated.
- Across the Pastoral, Fishing and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones, the average waiting time at water source remained unchanged at 90-120 minutes, 90-120 minutes and 60-90 minutes accordingly compared to 20-30 minutes, 15-25 minutes and 10-20 minutes normally.
- Household water consumption remained significantly low for the month under review. The consumption per person per day averaged 10 litres in both the Pastoral and Fishing livelihood zones compared to 30 litres normally and 15 litres in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone compared to 40 litres normally per day.
- Along the urban centres such as Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokori and Lokichar, household's dependent on water kiosks purchased a 20-litre jerry can at an average cost of KSh. 10 with the transportation cost charged by motor bike riders in some sites like Kalokol ranging from KSh. 30 to KSh. 50 depending on the distance covered. The reported cost of water was outside the seasonal range of less than five shillings or cost free.

### 2.2.3 Livestock access

- Stability was observed in the distance livestock covered from grazing areas along the peripheries of the county where they had migrated to in search of forage to water points, consequently, the trekking distance averaged 13.6 km in April across the three major livelihood zones (Figure 7).
- The recorded distance for the period under analysis was higher than the long-term average trekking distance for the month of April and the one recorded for a similar period during the wet years by 29 percent and 53 percent in that sequence.

- The longest trekking distance from grazing sites to water source of 14.4km was recorded along the Pastoral livelihood zone in comparison to the one reported in the Fishing livelihood zone (13.8km) and Agro-pastoral livelihood zone (11.6km).

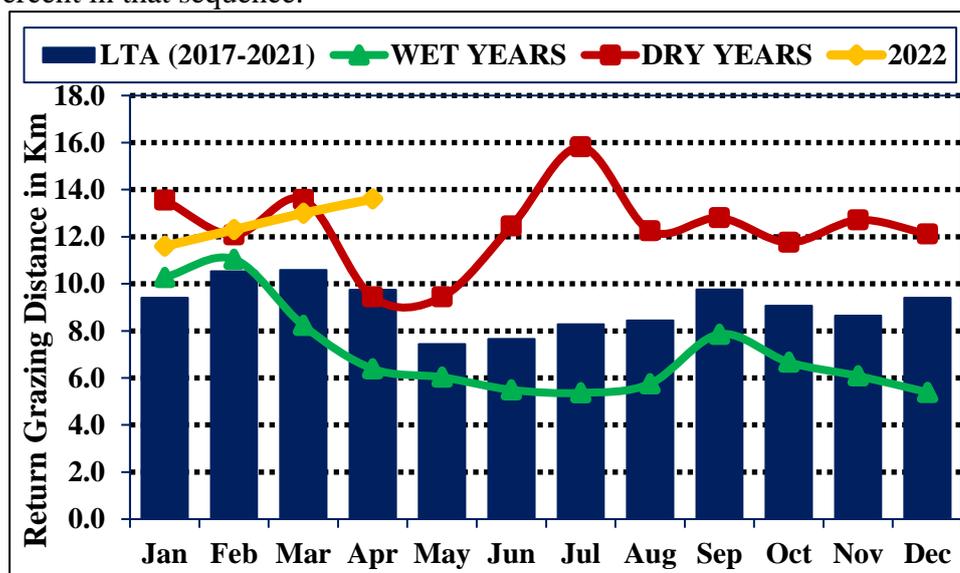


Figure 7: Return Trekking Distance to Water Source from Grazing Sites

- The observed trend in April could be ascribed to the fact that livestock that had migrated to the periphery areas of the county previously that normally had forage but water points were slightly far still remained there given no significant regeneration of forage had taken place within the plains of origin due to the delayed March to May rainfall onset.
- There was no variation in the watering frequency for livestock from the one reported in March and therefore, along the Fishing and Pastoral livelihood zones, the watering frequency for the small stock averaged 2-3 times per week while that of the large stock was two times in a week. On the other hand, in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, small stock accessed water 4-5 times in a week while large stock accessed water 3-4 times in a week during the month of April.
- Stability in watering frequency for livestock could be attributed to the water situation not varying significantly from the previous month owing to borehole functionality remaining similar to the previous month while resumption of water flow along the seasonal rivers towards the end of the month under review promoted access to water especially for pastoralists who had migrated and were not in close proximity to well established water structures.

### 3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

#### 3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

##### 3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of livestock was poor to very poor in majority of the sites over the subject month under review. Along the Pastoral and Fishing livelihood zones, goats and sheep in some areas were emaciated with most of the bones clearly visible and little fat left. In addition, the borderline fore-ribs in cattle along the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone were clearly visible while the hump in camels was significantly diminished.
- The observed body condition for all species during the month under analysis was considerably below the one normally witnessed at such as time of the year owing to poor forage access.
- Nevertheless, minimal recovery in the body condition of the browsers is expected in May while the recovery of grazers is projected to be very slow given pasture was completely depleted and therefore may take some time to regenerate to desirable levels for utilization.
- The longer than average trekking distance covered by livestock in search of forage and water had resulted to all livestock species exhibiting out of the norm body condition characteristics throughout the month under review.

##### 3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- Cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in small stock, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), were reported by some households' in Letea, Kaeris and Lorugum during the month of April. Along the Agro-pastoral areas of Turkana South, incidents of Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) and Mange were reported too.
- Diarrheal, respiratory conditions and skin infection were the commonly reported cases in April. Additionally, Pneumonia-like conditions and PPR diseases were the most prevalent livestock diseases in April. Some of the diseases that had the highest relative prevalence included: Tick infestation, Trypanosomiasis, Mange and Haemorrhagic septicaemia.
- Increased mortalities attributed to starvation/dehydration, disease and subsequently Hypothermia following the rainfall received in the county were reported in some areas like Kaaleng/Kaikor.

##### 3.1.3 Milk Production

- The nil trend in milk production persisted throughout the month of April. Out of the sampled 270 households that were interviewed, none reported to have milked and thus the production level was 100 percent below the normal production for the month of May and the one recorded during the wet years for the same period (Figure 8).

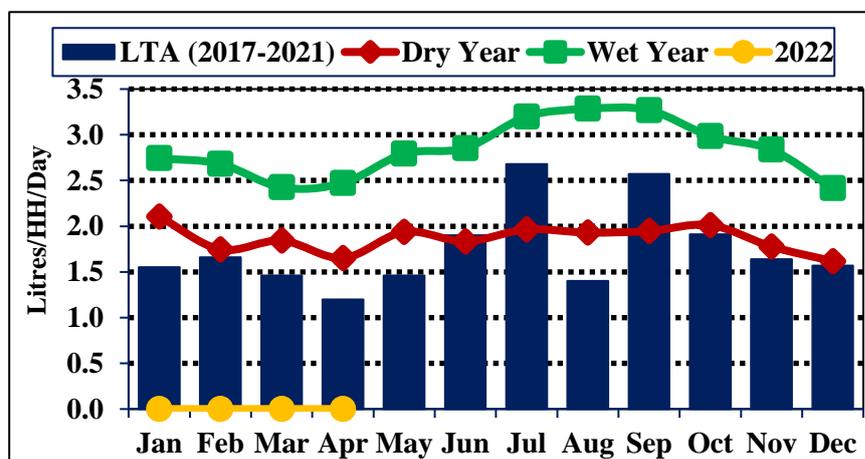


Figure 8: Milk Production Trends in Turkana County

- Milk consumed at household level was mainly in powder form acquired from the markets with the observed situation being attributed to low birth rates, migration of livestock and the elongated trekking distance in search of forage and water along the border areas of the county.

### 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

#### 3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Some farmers in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone started planting towards the third and fourth week of the month under review following receipt of rainfall. However, some farms that had been prepared for planting remained unutilized/idle with the high cost of farm inputs coupled with absence of seed subsidy being cited as the drivers of the scenario witnessed in April.

## 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

### 4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

#### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Stabilization in the price of cattle was witnessed during the period under analysis with a 4-year old medium size bull being sold at KSh. 10,160 across the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral markets where sales were reported (Figure 9).
- The stabilization in price could be ascribed to the fact that there were no significant pull or push factors that could sway the price either way with the body condition of cattle in April mirroring the one observed in March.
- The highest price of KSh. 10,250 was recorded along the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone while the least price of KSh. 10,130 was reported in the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The recorded price of cattle during the month under review was lower than the five-year average price for the month of April and the one recorded for the same period during the wet years by 24 percent and 45 percent accordingly.

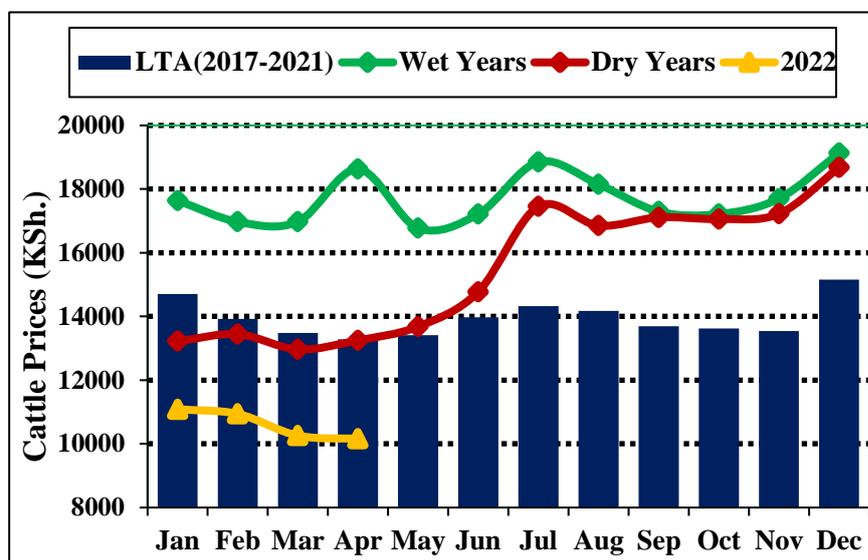


Figure 9: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County- April 2022

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

- Continued decline in the price of a 2-year old medium size goat albeit slightly was recorded with the trading price shifting to KSh. 1,785 from KSh. 1,870 reported previously (Figure 10).
- The observed negative trend in market price was due to the body condition of goat deteriorating slightly owing to existence of impediments in accessing quality palatable browse in adequate quantities across the Pastoral, Agro-pastoral and Fishing livelihood zones especially during the first half of April.
- Price variation was evident across the three livelihood zones with the highest of KSh. 1,820 being recorded in the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones while the least of KSh. 1,500 was reported in the Fishing livelihood zone.
- The reported price of goat in April represented 68 percent of the normal price (long-term average) and was lower than the price reported for a similar period during the wet years by 49 percent.
- The trading price of goat is projected to increase gradually across May as the body condition of goat starts improving owing to availability of browse and water in fairly sufficient quantities.

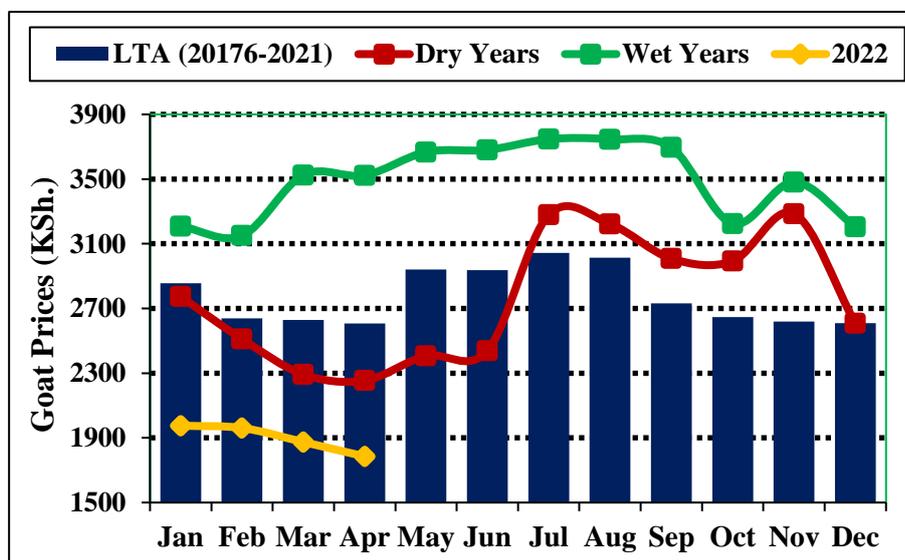


Figure 10: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County- April 2022

### 4.1.3 Camel Prices

- Stability was observed in the market price of camel with a 4-year old trading at KSh. 20,190 across the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones where sales were reported (Figure 11).

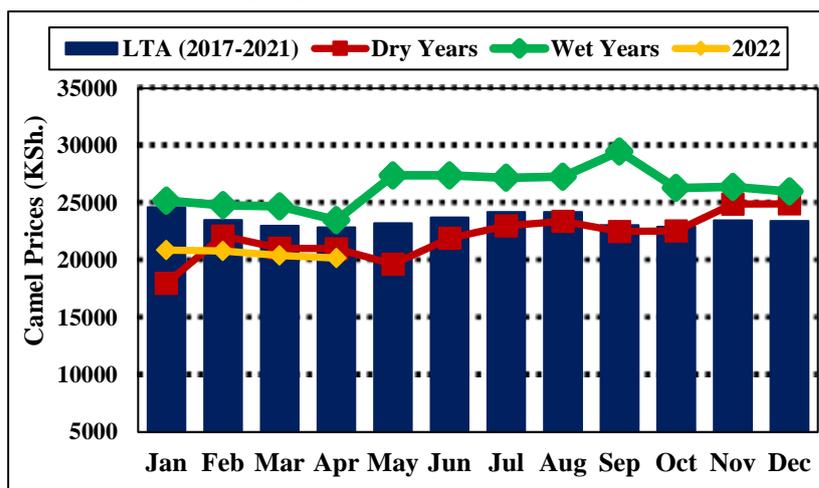


Figure 11: Camel price Trends in Turkana County -April 2022

20,270 was recorded along the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone while the least price of KSh. 20,160 was reported along the Pastoral livelihood zone during the period under review.

- With respect to the long-term average price for the month of April and the price reported for a similar period during the wet years, the reported price of camel was lower by 12 percent and 14 percent in that order.

The observed stability could be ascribed to absence of any notable pull/push factors that could influence the price negatively or positively during the month under review. Although, the county experienced a late onset, browse majorly sustained by some off season rainfall received in January sufficed in maintaining the body condition of camel from deteriorating significantly hence the observed trend.

The highest price of KSh.

## 4.2 CROP PRICES

### 4.2.1 Maize

- The price of maize adjusted upwards from the one reported in March and thus a kilogram of maize traded at an average price of KSh. 73 across the three livelihood zones (Figure 12).
- Comparatively, the recorded market price during the month under analysis was higher than the

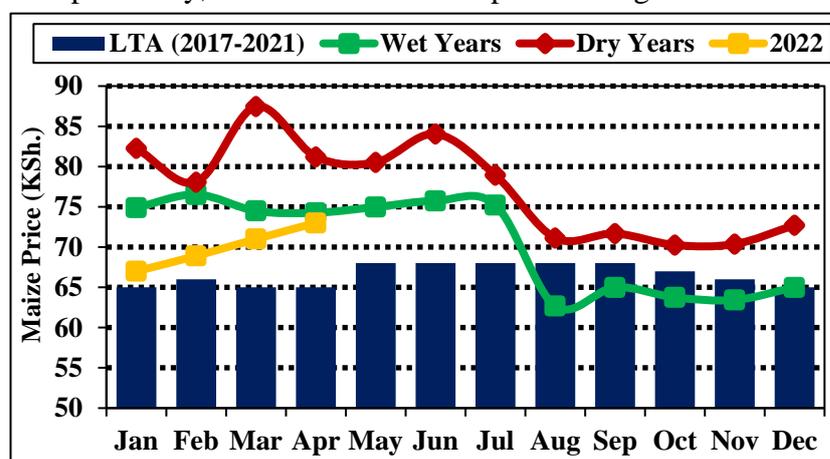


Figure 12: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County-April 2022

long-term average price for the month under review and the one reported for the same period during the wet years by 11 percent. Households had a higher preference for maize from Kitale and Kapenguria markets compared to the one from Uganda.

The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the highest price of KSh. 77 followed by the Fishing livelihood zone at KSh. 67 while the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone posted the least price of KSh. 65 during the month under review.

- Noteworthy, outlier prices in the range of KSh. 100-120 were reported in the interior last mile markets within Turkana North, Kibish and Turkana East sub counties such as Kaikor, Kaeris, Katilia and Lokitaung. The observed scenario was as a result of the high cost of transportation attributed to hike in fuel prices, monopolization of the markets by select few traders, poor road infrastructure and inaccessibility occasioned by insecurity. It was also observed that the actual unit of measurement was not an exact kilogram hence consumers remained heavily disadvantaged.
- The observed upward price trend was occasioned by maize scarcity in some markets resulting from transportation challenges following the fuel crisis, increased demand driven by depletion of internal stocks following a poor short rains season with a similar trend anticipated across May.

#### 4.2.2 Beans

- Stabilization in the price of beans was noted during the period under review relative to the month of March and hence a kilogram traded at KSh. 125 across the three livelihood zones (Figure 13).
- Availability of substitute pulses like cowpeas and continued supply of beans from external sources in Trans Nzoia and West Pokot counties coupled with relief assistance by the National Government through the Ministry of Interior were the major factors driving the observed price stability during the month under analysis over all the markets in the county.
- The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the highest price of KSh. 126 followed by the Fishing livelihood zone at KSh. 125 while the least price of KSh. 124 was reported along the Agropastoral livelihood zone.
- Notably, the prevailing market price of beans was at par with the one reported for the same period during the wet years but higher than the respective long-term average price by approximately 10 percent.

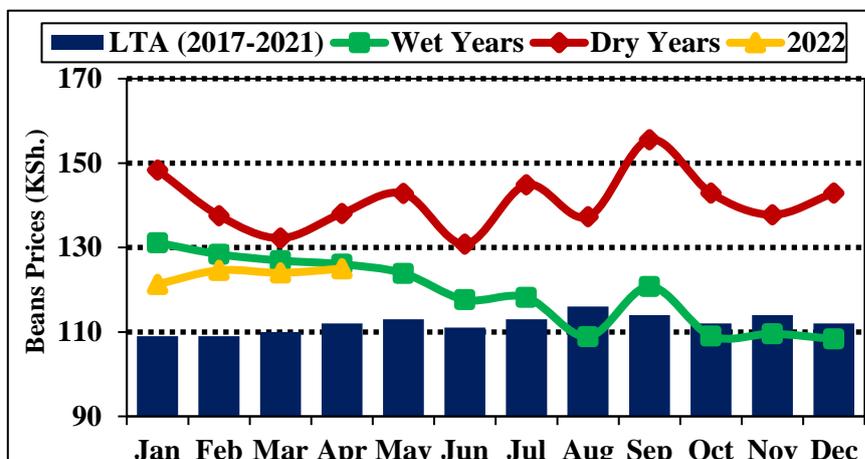


Figure 13: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County

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

- The terms of trade declined further during the month of April translating to acquisition of only 24 kilograms of maize upon sale of a medium size goat commonly traded and thus pastoralists remained disadvantaged with the kilograms reducing by six since January (Figure 14).
- Comparatively, the reported terms of trade for the same period during the wet years and the long-term average terms of trade for April was higher than the prevailing terms of trade by 49 percent and 40 percent in that sequence.
- Reduced household purchasing power occasioned by the declining terms of trade had a negative effect on the dietary diversity and thus based on interviews held at key informant level it was evident that majority of households were consuming boiled maize and porridge as a means of utilizing economically the meagre resources to sustain them through the drought period.
- The observed decline in the terms of trade during the month of April was as a consequence of the drop in the price of goat occasioned by the deteriorating body condition coinciding with the slight adjustment in the price of maize upwards.
- Turkana East and North recorded fairly low terms of trade at 22 and 19 accordingly during the period under review owing to the high cost of maize and the considerably very low goat price.

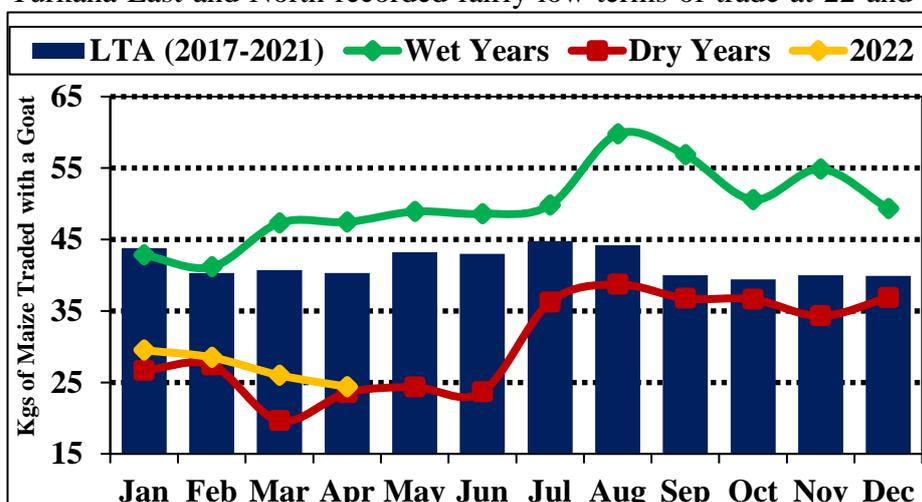


Figure 14: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County- April 2022

The lowest terms of trade (22.3) was recorded in the Fishing livelihood zone while the Pastoral and Agropastoral livelihood zones posted a ToT of 23.6 and 27.9 respectively.

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The negative trend of nil consumption at household level was sustained throughout the period under review. From the sampled 270 households that were interviewed in April, none reported to have consumed milk out of own production (Figure 15).

The prevailing drought had impacted negatively on the production level owing to the elongated distance covered by livestock in search of forage and water.

- Additionally, the low to none calving rate meant a small proportion of the herd were producing milk whose consumption was prioritized for their calves.
- The negative trend is expected to persist across May as a consequence of the delayed onset of the long rains impacting negatively on forage recovery and recharge of open water sources normally utilized by livestock.
- The reported consumption level was lower than the long-term average for the period under review and the one reported for the similar month during the wet years by 100 percent.

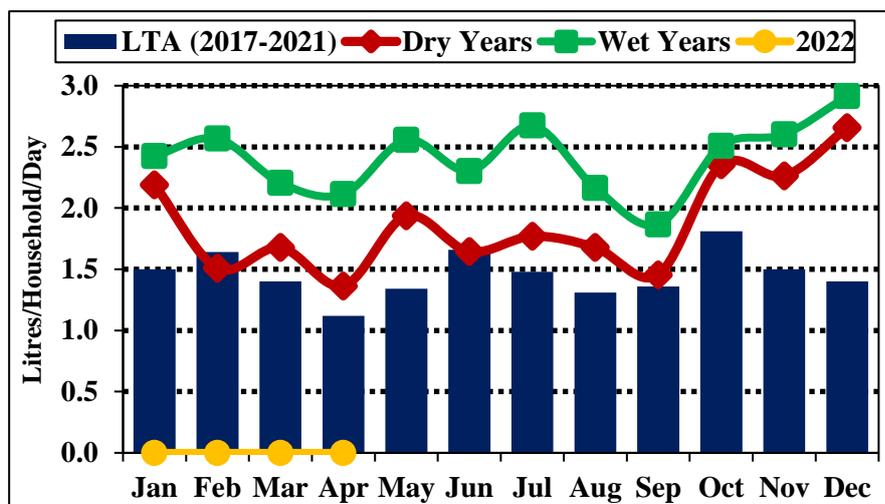


Figure 15: Milk Consumption Trend in Turkana County-April 2022

### 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- Proportion of the households across the Pastoral, Fishing and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones classified as having a poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption score constituted 53 percent, 32.6 percent and 14.4 percent respectively during the month of April (Figure 16).
- Noteworthy, with respect to the previous month of March, more households (approximately five percent) transitioned from the upper categories to the poor food consumption score band.
- Majority of households during the period under review were consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times in a week as evidenced by the food consumption score of 22 that equally remained relatively unchanged from the previous month.
- The highest proportion of households (57.8 percent) categorized as having a poor food consumption score could be traced to the Pastoral livelihood zone during that period. The least FCS hence a worse of situation was recorded in the Fishing livelihood zone with a score of 13.7.

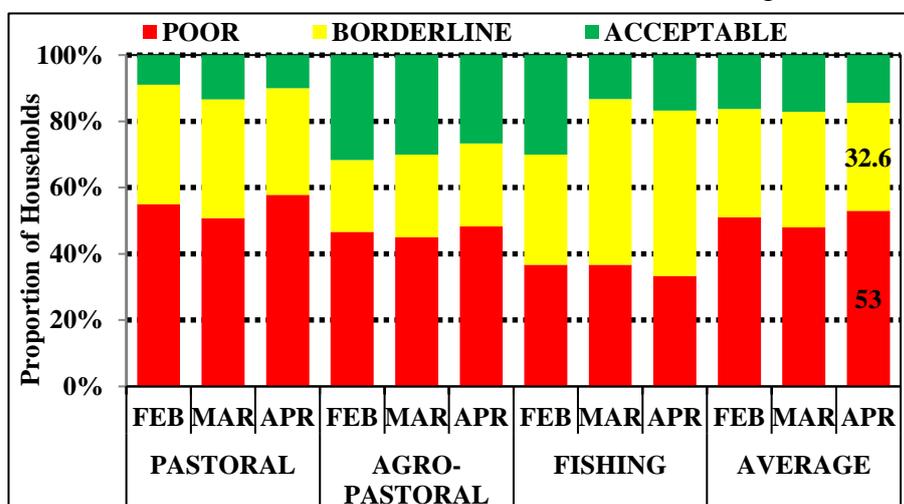


Figure 16: Food Consumption Trends in Turkana

The food consumption pattern was also notably poor in Turkana West, Loima and Turkana South and that was partly due to the minimal agricultural activities witnessed during the current season and the previous ones coupled with minimal humanitarian response interventions being implemented there.

## 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- During the month of April, 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 45 percent were females.
- Proportion of the aforementioned age cohort classified as being moderately malnourished was 7.2 percent in April (Figure 17). The recorded proportion of children aged 6-59 months classified, as being moderately malnourished during the month under analysis was lower than the long-term average proportion of children within the same cohort categorized as being moderately malnourished by less than one percent but higher than the one reported under the same band during the wet years by a margin of 2.1 percent.
- Milk in availability hence low consumption levels, poor dietary diversity, gaps in coverage of hotspots through integrated health outreaches delivering essential nutrition services and poor health seeking behaviour occasioned by the high cost of transportation to health facilities were the drivers of the observed negative trend during the period under review.

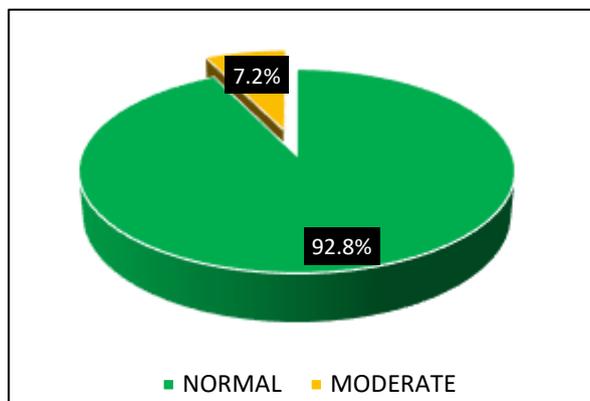


Figure 17: Malnutrition Trends in the County; n=923

## 5.4 COPING STRATEGY

### 5.4.1 Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- Majority of households especially in the Pastoral and Fishing livelihood zones were having a minimally adequate diet as evidenced by the reduced coping strategy index that was typically high at 17.4 and had notably adjusted upwards from the one reported in March by one unit.
- Consequently, there was a slight variation in the consumption based coping strategies (CBCS) applied in April from those in use during the previous months with households applying extreme ones like limiting of adult consumption in order for the children to eat.

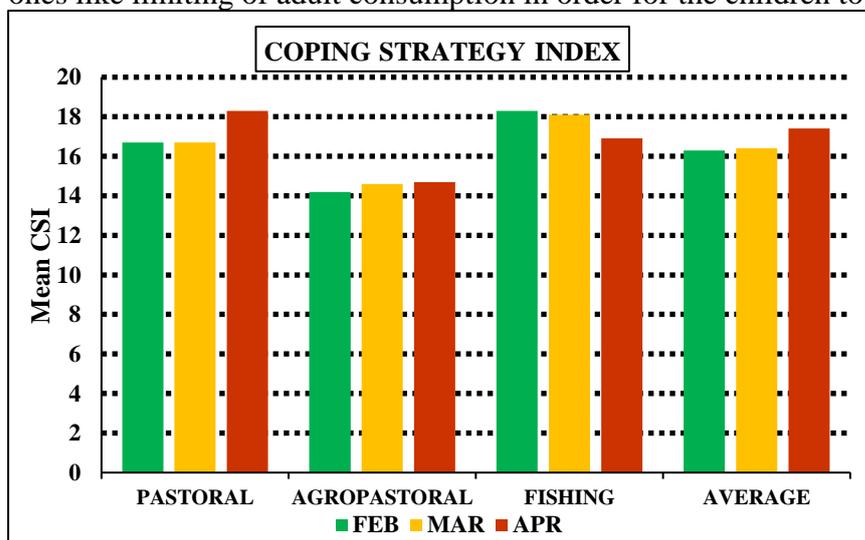


Figure 18: Trends in Coping Strategy

Proportion of households applying 'stress' and 'crisis' CBC strategies was approximately 66.4 percent and 33.6 percent accordingly.

Households' resident in the Pastoral and Fishing livelihood zones remained the most constrained in accessing food or money to buy food through the markets compared to those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone (Figure 18).

With respect to livelihood

coping, 2.4 percent, 29.4 percent and 24.2 percent of the households were applying emergency, crisis and stress coping strategies respectively during the period under analysis.

- 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.

## 6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

### 6.1 FOOD

**Table 1: Food Interventions**

| Intervention   | Sub County/ Ward/ Location   | No. of Beneficiaries    | Implementer(s)   |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Relief food distribution to vulnerable households { 50 Kg Maize, 10Kg beans, 3 litres of oil and 0.5Kg Salt} per Household | Katilu Ward in Turkana South | 1,200                   | World Renew  |
| Relief food distribution to vulnerable households { 150 (50 kg bags of rice) and 368 (50 Kg bags of beans) per Sub county  | All the seven Sub counties   | 14,000 Households (HHs) | National Government (NG) through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of NG |

### 6.2 NON-FOOD

**Table 2: Non-Food Interventions**

| Intervention   | Sub County/ Ward/Location   | No. of Beneficiaries (Households)       | Implementer(s)  |
|--|---|---|---|
| Subsidized livestock diseases treatment using the e-vouchers model. (617 shoats and Seven camels)                  | Lokiriamama ward in Loima   | 15 households                           | Concern Worldwide (CWW) through Sidai                 |
| Handing over of boats to fishermen as part of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) grants                                 | Kalokol ward  | Four                                    | Concern Worldwide                                     |
| Cash transfer of KSh. 2,250 to Vulnerable Households   | Katilu, Lobokat and Kaputir wards                                   | 1,500                                   | Anglican Development Services (ADS-North rift)        |
| Cash transfer of KSh. 8,698 to Vulnerable Households   | Turkana North   | 1,736                                   | TUPADO  |
| Cash transfer of KSh. 6,662 to Vulnerable Households   | Turkana Central (Kalokol, Township, Kangatoha, Kerio, Kanamkemer    | 1,550                                   | ADRA Kenya  |
| Mass Screening and Integrated Health outreaches  | Turkana North, Kibish, Loima, Turkana West, South, East and Central | 154 Sites<br>6,978 Under-Fives Screened | CWW, Save the Children, KRCS, Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) |
| Cash transfer of KSh. 8,698 to Vulnerable Households   | Lakezone, Kibish, Lapur, Kaaleng/Kaikor, Kaeris                     | 1,677                                   | SAPCONE   |
| Distribution of supplementary livestock feeds (25Kg bag)   | Lokichoggio, Nalapatui, Nanaam, Letea and Aposta                    | 301                                     | Welt Hunger Hilfe                                     |
| Vaccination of Sheep and Goats (20,183) against PPR and deworming 4,659 and 27,124 against sheep and goat pox (SGP | Letea Ward in Turkana West  | 346 Households                          | Welt Hunger Hilfe                                     |

## **7.0 EMERGING ISSUES**

### **7.1 INSECURITY**

#### **7.1.1 Conflict/Human Displacement**

- There were no serious incidents of conflict/insecurity that were reported in all the livelihood zones during the month under review save for banditry that involved attack of vehicles along the Kainuk-Lokichar highway. However, fire breakout in Todonyang resulted to over 500 households being displaced with their shelter, household items and fishing gear completely destroyed.

### **7.2 MIGRATION**

- Livestock migration that had commenced in September 2021 continued during the month under review more so from the Fishing and Pastoral livelihood zones. The observed out migration was as a result of the depleted pasture and browse in most parts of the county within the plains.
- Consequently, high concentration of livestock was witnessed in Natelo, Loruth and Kaitede areas near South Sudan border while livestock from Loima and Turkwel wards that had crossed to Uganda had converged in Urum after eruption of conflict in Uganda.
- Livestock from Turkana Central migrated towards Loriu hills while those from Turkana East continued moving towards Kakong, Loriu ranges and Katilu. On the other hand, those from Turkana North were in Lotikipi plains, Todonyang, and Lokwanamour ranges.
- Estimated 90 percent of cattle and the small stock from the affected areas had migrated in search of forage and water. The trend is projected to continue across May before full recovery is attained.

### **7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

#### **7.3.1 Forecast Assumptions**

- According to the revised MAM rainfall forecast by KMD, the county is anticipated to receive below-average (depressed) rainfall culminating to cessation over the third Dekad of May.
- Political activity related to the August 2022 General Elections will likely disrupt or restrict normal income-earning opportunities, especially in urban areas. Working days are likely to be disrupted due to political rallies, demonstrations, and unrest. These disruptions will likely result in reductions in household income, reducing household food access.
- Livestock rustling and banditry attacks forecasted to rise over the outlook period especially in the conflict hotspots where livestock have converged in search of water and forage.
- Atypical migration is expected to continue through the scenario period as the below average rangeland resources prompt some livestock to remain in the dry season grazing areas even as the below average March to May long rains cease early.
- Household income in Agro-pastoral areas is expected to be below average through the scenario period. In the Agro-pastoral areas, the below-average 2021 short rains and 2022 long rains are expected to result in below average crop production, which will reduce on-farm casual wage labor opportunities and crop sales, reducing household income.
- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) technical price projections, maize prices are likely to follow seasonal trends and remain slightly outside the average from May through July, driven by the hike in fuel price and deficits internally. Therefore, maize prices are expected to increase by 15-30 percent above the five-year average.
- Based on trends of high and worsening malnutrition following the review of proxy malnutrition data, including admission numbers to feeding program and MUAC surveillance data for January to April 2022, unusually high acute malnutrition but within typical Critical (GAM 15-29.9 percent) levels will be sustained throughout the outlook period.
- Humanitarian assistance will be ongoing across all the sub-counties during the outlook period. Safety nets such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT), Persons with Severe Disability - Cash Transfer (PWSD – CT) continue to provide approximately 67,175 targeted households with transfer amounts ranging from KSh. 2,000- 5,400.

### 7.3.2 Food Security Outlook for May 2022

- It's highly probable that minimal agricultural activities will be witnessed for the remainder of the outlook period following the late onset of the MAM 2022 rainfall and if a normal cessation over the third dekad of May is not witnessed and therefore available maize stocks mainly from irrigated agriculture along river Kerio and Turkwel is likely to deplete earlier than normal due to lack of supplementation from rain-fed agriculture.
- As a consequence of the below average long rains whose spatial and temporal distribution has been poor, minimal regeneration of forage is likely to be experienced and thus livestock productivity in terms of body condition, milk production and market return value will most likely not increase to optimal levels across the outlook period.
- Likelihood of the household purchasing power remaining significantly compromised as a result of the poor and negative trend in the terms of trade influenced by the low goat price coinciding with the rising price of maize shall be high and therefore the current food gaps will most likely get pronounced especially in the Fishing and Pastoral livelihood zones.
- The probability of malnutrition levels increasing shall be skewed towards the positive as a result of the reduced household incomes not sufficing in meeting the dietary needs more so among children aged 6-59 months with the hike in fuel prices limiting access to market owing to the high cost of transportation charged by the motor bikes normally used in the rural areas with the recent pronouncement on COVID-19 re-emergence likely to hinder humanitarian assistance.
- Household vulnerabilities will most likely be exacerbated by sporadic attacks, livestock rustling and banditry activities that more often lead to disruption of livelihood systems.
- Therefore, a significant proportion of the population exceeding 35 percent will be 'stressed' with approximately 50 percent experiencing IPC phase III and above food insecurity outcomes and hence shall be in need of livelihood support and food assistance respectively for at least three months.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

### 8.1 FOOD

**Table 2: Food Related Immediate Recommended Interventions**

| Sector              | Recommended Interventions   | Sub-County/Ward            | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Food and Safety Net | Protect lives through:<br>-Provision of relief food/ food assistance<br>-Cash transfer targeting vulnerable households': affected by drought, conflict, livestock deaths due to Hypothermia, and fire incidents | All the Seven Sub counties | 80,000 - 85,000 HHs  |

### 8.2 NON-FOOD

**Table 3: Non-Food Immediate Recommended Interventions**

| Sector    | Recommended Interventions   | Sub-County/Ward  | No. of Beneficiaries            |
|-----------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Livestock | -Distribution of supplementary livestock feeds like range cubes and drought pellets.<br>-Promotion of commercial and slaughter livestock offtake.<br>-Enhance livestock disease surveillance<br>-Targeted vaccination and treatment against PPR, CCPP and CBPP in dry season grazing zones. | Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana South Turkan East          | 500,000-550,000 Sheep and Goats |
| Water     | Enhance water availability:<br>-Facilitation of rapid response teams  | County wide; Drought hotspots: Napusmoru, Lakezone, Kerio, | 85,000 Learners                 |

|                      |  |   |                                       |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair of approximately 125 broken down water facilities such as strategic boreholes</li> <li>-Installation of plastic water tanks in key strategic institutions</li> <li>-Water trucking to 70 sites identified as water stressed</li> </ul>             | Lochwaangamatak, Nasinyono, Loturerei, Lokori Kalapata, Nanam, Kalokol, Turkwel-Lomil, Napeililim, Lomeyana, Loima-Lorugum, Namuruputh. | 35,000HHs                             |
| Health and Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Hygiene promotion</li> <li>-Distribution of essential water treatment chemicals; Cholera Hotspots</li> <li>-Mass screening for malnutrition cases;</li> <li>-provision of essential nutrition supplements through integrated health outreaches.</li> </ul> | Turkana North<br>Kibish<br>Turkana South<br>Turkana Central<br>Loima<br>Turkana East<br>Turkana West                                    | 300,000 HHs<br><br>64,000 under-fives |
| Agriculture          | <p>Enhance food availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Through distribution of seeds and promoting clearing of Prosopis Juliflora</li> </ul>  | Turkana East<br>Turkana South<br>Loima, Turkana Central and Turkana West  | 32,000HHs                             |
| Peace and Security   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Intensifying peace meetings: inter-county &amp; cross border for resource sharing.</li> </ul>  | Kalobeyei, Letea, Kapedo/Napeitom, Kibish, Lokichoggio, Lokori/Kochodin, Katilia, Lokiriama/Lorengipi, Lobokat, Kaputir, Katilu         | 140,000-150,000 HHs                   |