

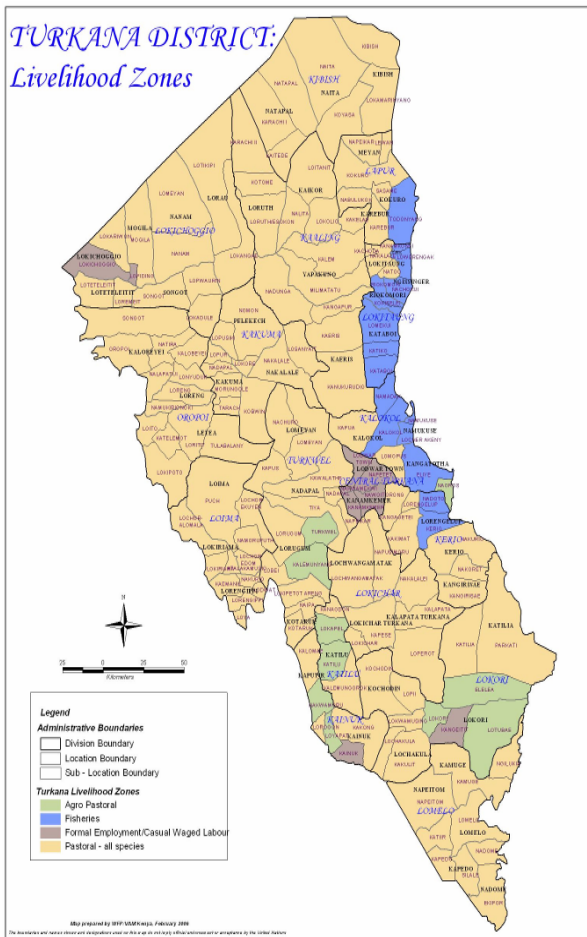


**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA AND OTHER ARID LANDS
ARID LANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT II**

DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN, NOVEMBER 2009

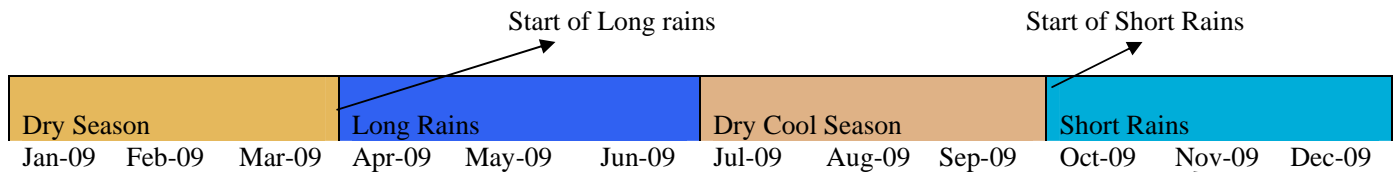
**Turkana North, Central, West,
East, South and Loima Districts**

Warning Stages



| Livelihood Zone | Warning Stage | Trend |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Pastoral-all species | Emergency | Slight Improvement |
| Agro-Pastoral | Emergency | Slight Improvement |
| Fisheries | Emergency | Slight improvement |
| Formal Employment/Casual Labour | Emergency | Slight Improvement |
| District | Emergency | Slight Improvement |

Seasonal Calendar



- Slight Improvement in the quality and quantity of pasture and browse.
- Increase in milk production.
- Increase in number of livestock newborns.

Situation overview

- The Greater Turkana district received very little rainfall during the month under review. For example, the Lodwar meteorological station recorded 2.8 mm which was not well distributed compared to 18.2 mm in October.
- The quality and quantity of pasture and browse in wet season grazing areas improved slightly.
- The average walking distance to and from water sources reduced from 4.4 km recorded in October to 3.3 km in November.
- The body condition of most livestock species improved slightly compared to the previous month and the mortality rate decreased from 11.85 % in October to 9.63 %. For the large stocks it decreased from 14.2 % in October to 7.6 %. In that respect, the mortality rates for small stocks increased from 9.45 % in October to 11.7 %. The average birth rate for livestock increased from 4.78% in October to 16.83%. The birth rates recorded were: 11.2%, 47.8%, 4.8% and 3.5% for cattle, sheep, goats and camels respectively.
- The livestock sales rate decreased from 4.78% recorded in October to 3.75% recorded in November. Household milk production across the six districts increased from a value of 4-08% in October to 11.63%.
- Numerous conflict incidences were reported during the month in all the cross border zones of Turkana.
- Most health centres recorded cases of malaria and upper respiratory tract infections (URTI). Two cases of measles were also reported. Cholera outbreak was also reported in various parts of the greater Turkana District.
- The nutrition status of children below five years improved slightly during the month, with the percentage of those rated at risk of malnutrition dropping from 28.4% in October to 26.4 %.
- Based on the general overview, the prevailing food security situation in six districts is at “Emergency” Phase.

Recommendations to DSG and KFSM

- Upscale livestock off-take programmes to salvage the livelihoods.
- Health facilities to accessible communities.
- Provide transport subsidy for livestock traders.
- Every effort must be put in place to reduce the worsening levels of malnutrition in vulnerable groups such as children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick and the elderly.
- Provide fuel subsidy for the Water Users Association (WUAS) with motorized systems.
- Water trucking to communities and institutions, which are water stressed.
- Repair broken down pumps and flush boreholes across the district.
- The Veterinary department and other partners must continue with PPR vaccination campaigns. Other forms of supportive treatments and vaccination for CCPP, worms, mange and camel tryps can be done in combination.
- Support livestock vaccination in the greater Turkana District.
- Conflict early warning and rapid response should be strengthened.
- Cross-border peace meetings and community dialogues should be held in areas affected by insecurity.
- Recruiting more Kenya Police Reservists (KPR) in all the areas affected by insecurity and supplying them with enough ammunition to lend hand to the government security agencies in place.
- The food for assets (FFA) and cash for work (CFW) programs should be up scaled to take care of those left out of the targeting, so as to build their assets and resilience to drought.

- Provision of the fishing gears to the fisher folk communities found a long Lake Turkana.
- Conduct emergency cholera treatment and Public health education in affected areas.

Current interventions

Non-food interventions

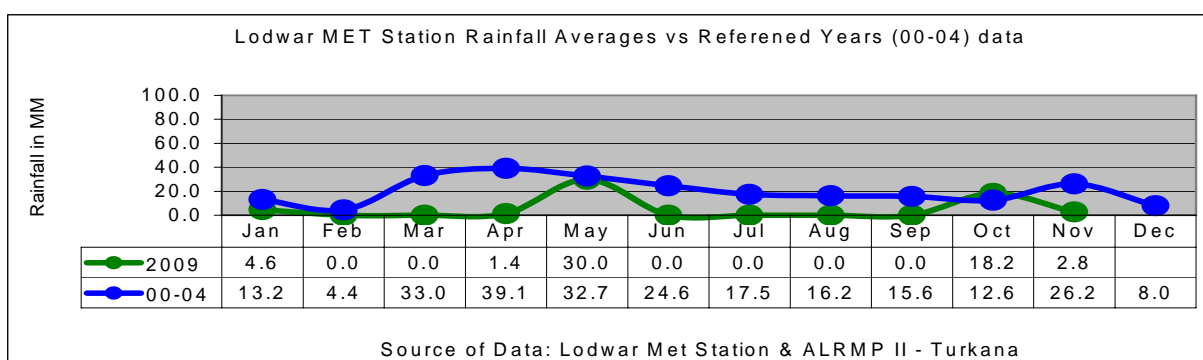
- The Hunger and Safety Net Programme(HSNP)-Pilot Phase
- Njaa Marufuku Kenya project.
- The Drought management Initiative Projects implemented by OXFAM GB and VSF- B.
- PPR Vaccine by LWF.
- Dry wood collectors to sell to GTZ in Kakuma.
- Instalment of wind pumps to the drilled boreholes and irrigation empowerment by ICM.
- Rehabilitation of catchments dams by NALEP.
- Business Support by OXFAM GB.
- Distribution of Seeds by TRP.
- Water resources development by Practical Action; ALRMP, OXFAM-GB and Diocese of Lodwar.
- Conflict resolution and peace building initiatives by different stakeholders.
- Emergency Cholera Treatment to areas affected.

Food aid

- General Food Distribution.
- Food for Assets.
- School feeding Programme.
- Supplementary feeding.

1.0 Environmental indicators (Stability)

1.1 Rainfall



- The Greater Turkana district received very little amount rainfall. For example, the Lodwar meteorological station recorded 2.8 mm which was very little compared to previous 18.2 mm. This was also much higher than the 26.2 mm of rainfall recorded for the same period of referenced year (2004).

Most pastoral herders moved towards the wet season grazing areas (lowlands) in search of water and pasture.

1.5 Implications on food security

The inward and outward migrations had a negative effect on household food security.

2.0 Rural economy indicators (Food availability)

2.1 Livestock production

2.1.1 Livestock body condition

- Livestock body conditions for all livestock species improved slightly. The livestock in the areas which received the short rains realized a slight improvement in livestock body condition. The districts average mortality rates for all domestic livestock species decreased from 11.85 % in October to 9.63 %. The mortality rates of shoats increased from 9.45 % in October to 11.75. The mortality rates for the large stocks (cattle and camels) reduced from 4.2% in October to 11.7% in November .
- The main causes of death in livestock were; PPR (Lomoo), CCPP (Shoats), Helminthiasis (goats), CBPP (cattle) and mange (camels).Predators, Diarrhoea and internal parasites (worms) have also contributed to livestock death.
- The average livestock birth rates increased from 4.78% in October to 16.83%. The specific birth rates recorded for each of the species were: 11.2%, 47.8%, 4.8% and 3.5% for cattle, sheep, goats and camels respectively. This trend is explained by the effects of the devastating drought on livestock production.

2.1.2 Livestock health condition

The common diseases and pests affecting livestock in the district were: Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP), *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR), Foot and Mouth disease, Red Water and Helminthiasis in shoats; Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) in cattle, Haemorrhagic septicaemia and mange in Camels, leptospirosis, ticks and lice.

2.1.3 Milk production

In November 2009, the household milk production rate increased from a value of 4.08% in October 2009 to 11.63% in November 2009.

2.2 Crop production

2.2.1 Timeliness and status of various crop production activities

Some farmers in irrigation schemes were able to plant during this month. However, army worms' infestation was reported in Kerio, Nanyee, Kaeris and Kabulokor irrigation schemes.

2.2.2 Harvest

Some farmers in Kerio and Nanyee harvested during the month. However, the harvests realized were far below the expectation of the farmers.

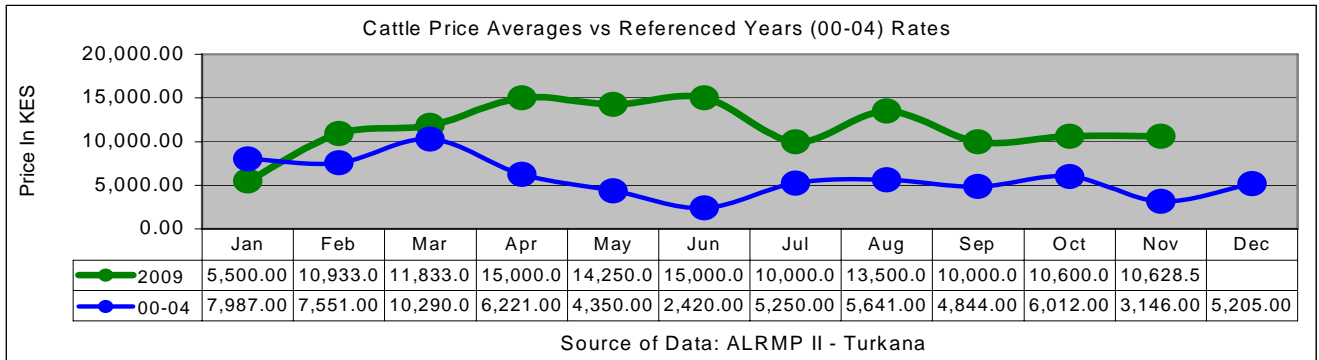
2.2.3 Implications on food security

The food security situation did not improve owing to the cumulative effects of the above conditions.

3.0 Access to food

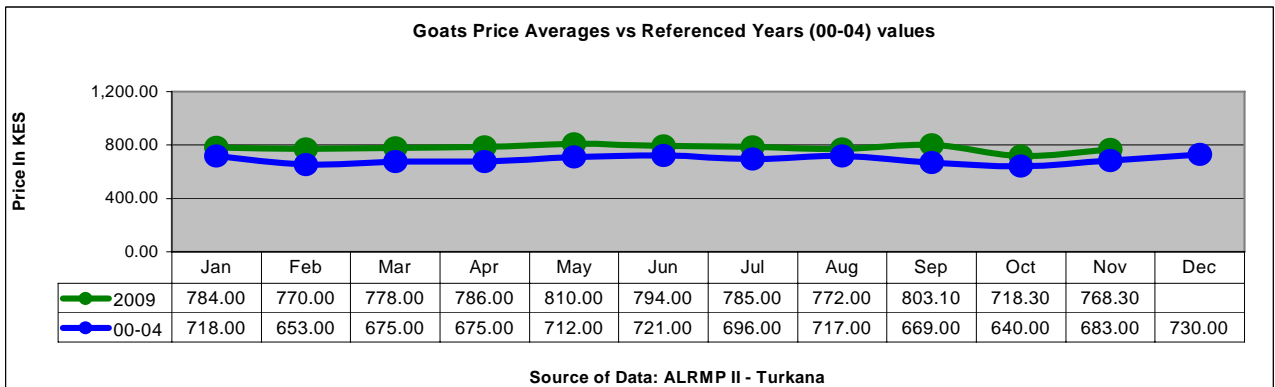
3.1 Livestock marketing

3.1.1 Cattle prices



The average cattle prices increased from Ksh10, 600 in October to Ksh10,628.50. Relative to reference year (2004), the price was much higher than the Ksh3,146 recorded in the same period of the reference (2004).

3.1.2 Goat prices



The average goat price increased marginally from Ksh718.30 in October to Ksh768.30 in November. The price was higher than the reference year's value of Ksh683.

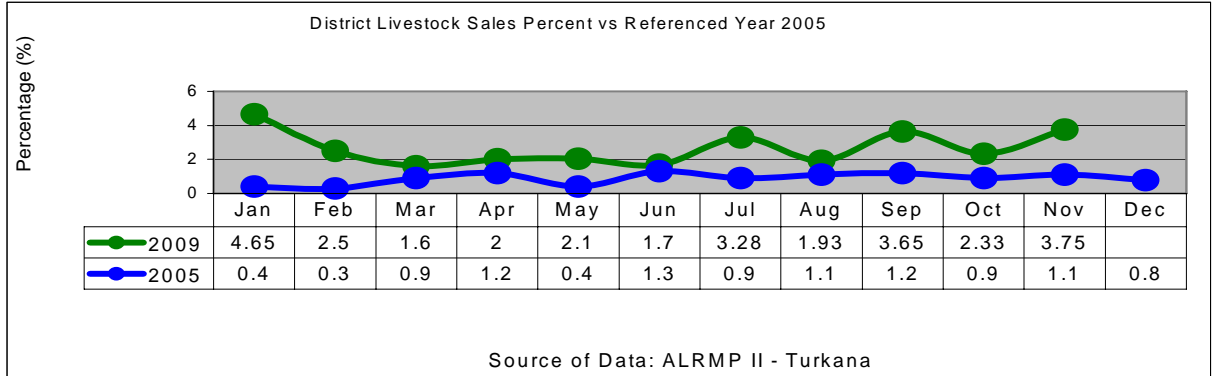
3.1.3 Sheep prices

The price of sheep increased by Ksh44.90 from Ksh715.60 in October to Ksh760.50.

3.1.4 Camel prices

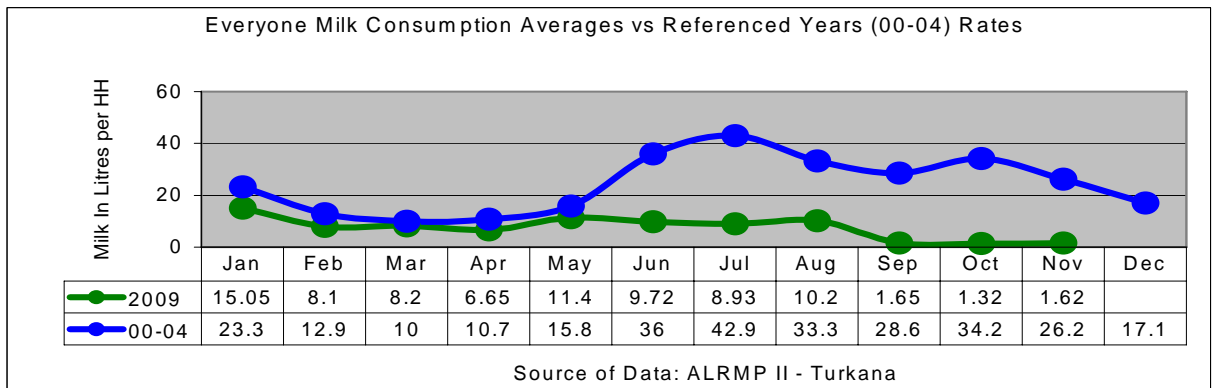
The price of camels increased to Ksh16, 562.50 from Ksh14, 400.00 in October.

3.2 Livestock sales



The six districts of Turkana realized an increase in livestock sales rate from 2.33% in October to 3.75% This value was higher compared to 1.1% recorded in the same period of the reference year (2005). The drop in the sales rate was due to most pastoralists keeping their herds for fattening now that the short rains have come.

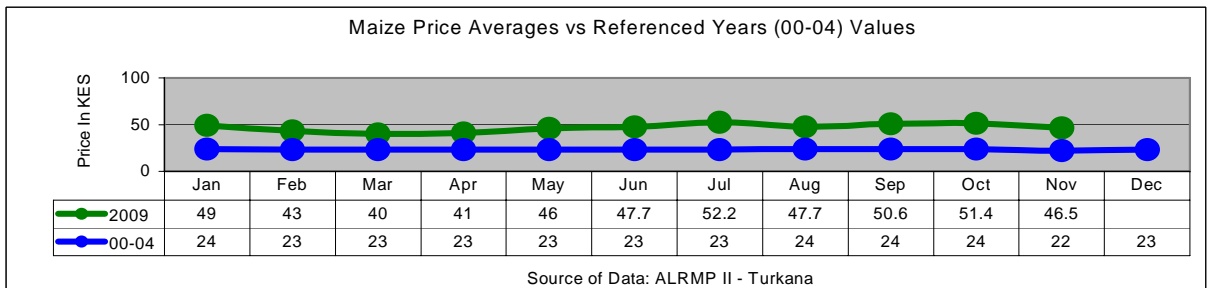
3.3 Milk consumption



There was an increase in milk consumption rate. The actual average value for November was 1.62% compared to 1.32% recorded in October. This was 24.58% lower than the value of 26.2% recorded for the same period of the reference year (2004).

3.4 Food prices

3.4.1 Maize prices



During the month, the average cereal prices for maize across the greater Turkana district was Ksh 46.50 per kilogram (ranging from Ksh20 to 60). This was a much higher price compared to the value of Ksh22 recorded during the same period of the referenced year (00-04).

3.4.2 Posho (maize meal flour) prices

The average posho price in November was Ksh48.80 per kilogram (ranges between 28 and 60).

3.4.3 Sorghum prices

The average sorghum price recorded during the month was Ksh56.70 per kilogram (ranging from Ksh24 to 64 per kilogram in different parts of the Greater Turkana District).

3.5 Income

3.5.1 Livestock income

The livestock sales rate decreased from 2.33 % in October to 3.75 %.

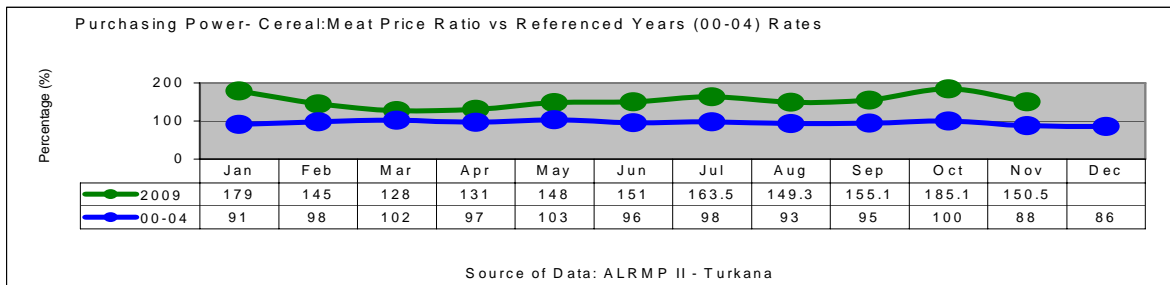
3.5.2 Crop income

Agricultural crop production might improve since some areas received their short rains. However, army worms have invaded some of the farms, destroying planted crops.

3.5.3 Other income

The percentage of people employed increased from 8.5% recorded in October to 9.4%. During the month the population engaged in small-scale trading in most urban and peri-urban centres was 34.0%. The rate of casual work wages increased from Ksh104.60 in October to Ksh128.20.

3.6 Terms of trade



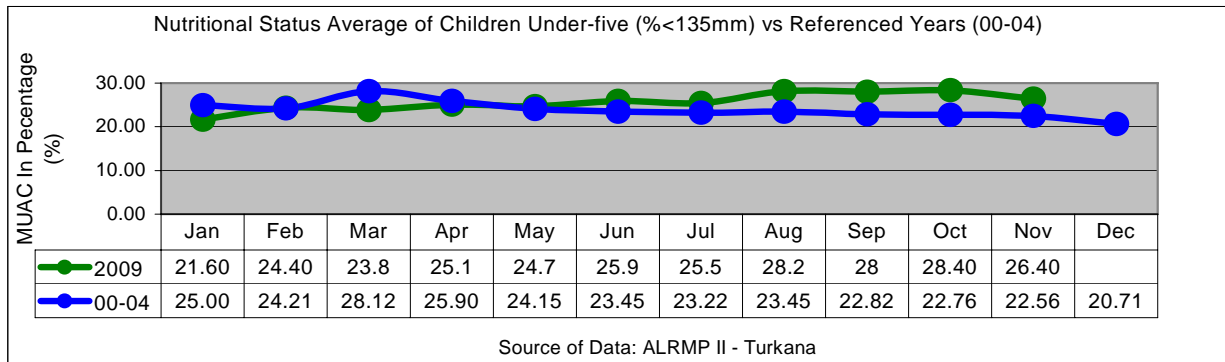
The district cereal: meat price ratio was 150.5%, which was a decrease from what it was in October. The Cereal: Meat price ratio was very high compared to the referenced year's (2004) percentage of 88%. The ratio was indicative of the fact that terms of trade are increasingly becoming adverse to the herders.

3.7 Implications on food security

This decrease in cereal prices negatively affected the food security situation in the six districts of the Greater Turkana.

4.0 Human welfare indicators (utilisation of food)

4.1 Nutrition status



The nutrition status across the six districts improved slightly during the month, with the percentage of those rated at risk of malnutrition dropping to 26.4% from 28.4 in October. The rate was however higher than that recorded during the same period of the referenced year (2004).

4.2 Human health

- The human health conditions in Turkana are very unstable. Cases of malaria and cholera are continuously being reported across the greater Turkana district, while those of measles and polio have been reported in Kibish and Loima divisions and parts of Turkana south.
- There were also many cases of the diseases such as Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), diarrhoeal diseases, internal parasites (worm infestation), measles, mumps, skin diseases (body rashes), and eye infections being reported in various parts of Turkana.
- Most of water-borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera and diarrhoea affected the areas that are water stressed since humans share water with wild animals. Cholera has killed 2 persons in Lokwii and Lotubae sub- location.
- Poor sanitation is still a major problem in all six districts of Turkana, especially in areas of Loboole, Kalapata, Lokwii, Lopur ,Lokwamosing, Nakukulas and in centres found a long the river Turkwel and Lake Turkana. This problem is compounded by lack of public toilets in the communities and pit latrines in schools found in those areas. Most latrines are made of temporary structures. The walls are made of soil which can easily be washed away by the rain water. Moreover, inaccessibility to safe drinking water is a major challenge because many people still rely on water from riverbeds. This explains why in most cases there are outbreaks of water borne diseases in Turkana such as cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

5.0 Current interventions

5.1 Non-food interventions

- The Hunger and Safety Net Programme(HSNP)-Pilot Phase
- Njaa Marufuku Kenya project.
- The Drought management Initiative Projects implemented by OXFAM GB and VSF- B.
- PPR Vaccine by LWF.
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- Water resources development by Practical Action; ALRMP, OXFAM-GB and Diocese of Lodwar.
- Conflict resolution and peace building initiatives by different stakeholders.
- Emergency Cholera Treatment to areas affected.

5.2 Food aid

- General Food Distribution by WFP through the lead agencies (Oxfam GB & World Vision-Kenya).
Food distributed by Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC), Share International, Kenya Army (GOK) and Kenya Red Cross Society.
- Food for Assets supported by WFP and ALRMP II through TRP and World Vision Kenya.
- School feeding Programme.
- Supplementary feeding for the severely malnourished under-fives, pregnant and lactating mothers, aged and disabled groups (Merlin, etc).

5.3 Coping strategies

- Petty trade was mainly done in urban and peri-urban centres such as Lodwar, Kokuro, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Kalokol, Kainuk and Lokichar. The commodities sold include fish (dry & fresh), wood products (firewood), handcrafts and livestock products to mention but a few.
- Small-scale irrigation farming was practised along rivers Turkwel and Kerio.
- Poor pastoralists were also engaged in charcoal burning and selling.
- Reduction in the number of meals per day.
- Consumption of wild foods (fruits and meat) and taboo foods, among others.

6.0 Recommendations to DSG and KFSM

- Upscale livestock off-take programmes to salvage the livelihoods.
- Health facilities to accessible communities.
- Provide transport subsidy for livestock traders.
- Every effort must be put in place to reduce the worsening levels of malnutrition in vulnerable groups such as children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick and the elderly.
- Provide fuel subsidy for the Water Users Association (WUAS) with motorized systems.
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