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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION................................................................................................................. 1
  1.1 Food Security Situation Summary ............................................................................. 1
  1.2 Brief Overview of Recommendations ....................................................................... 2
    1.2.1 Short term recommendations ............................................................................. 2
    1.2.2 Medium to Long term ......................................................................................... 2
2 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION........................................................................... 2
  2.1 Overall Food Security Situation ................................................................................. 2
  2.2 Impact of Hazards and Shocks on Food Insecurity .................................................... 3
    2.2.1 Rainfall .................................................................................................................. 3
    2.2.2 Crop production ................................................................................................... 4
    2.2.3 Livestock Production and Fisheries ...................................................................... 4
    2.2.4 Water and Sanitation ......................................................................................... 6
    2.2.5 Health and Nutrition ............................................................................................ 7
    2.2.6 Education ............................................................................................................. 8
    2.2.7 Security ................................................................................................................ 9
    2.2.8 Coping Mechanisms ............................................................................................. 9
  2.3 Ranking Of Divisions Based On Food Insecurity Status .............................................. 10
3 RECOMMENDATIONS ......................................................................................................... 11
  3.1 Food Interventions Required ....................................................................................... 11
  3.2 Non-food Interventions ............................................................................................... 11
    3.2.1 Crop Production .................................................................................................. 11
    3.2.2 Livestock ............................................................................................................. 11
    3.2.3 Water and Sanitation .......................................................................................... 12
    3.2.4 Health and Nutrition .......................................................................................... 12
    3.2.5 Education ............................................................................................................ 12
    3.2.6 Security ................................................................................................................. 12
4 Annex: Sector Response Matrix ....................................................................................... 12

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Turkana Rainfall Data: Lodwar Met Station ......................................................... 3
Figure 2: Comparative performance of 2007 Short Rains to LTA ...................................... 4
Figure 3 District MUAC Averages ...................................................................................... 7
Figure 4: District Mean Milk Access at Household Level Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 1: IDP Children Enrolment in Schools .................................................................... 9
Table 2: Coping Mechanisms ............................................................................................ 9
Table 3: Divisional Ranking .............................................................................................. 10
Table 4: Proposed Recommendations for Food Aid .......................................................... 11
1 INTRODUCTION

This assessment covers three Districts created from the former Turkana district which originally covered a total area of 77,000 square Kilometers, with an estimated population of 521,490. The new districts include: Turkana North which has 10 divisions: Kaaling’, Kakuma, Kaikor, Kataboi, Kibish, Lapur, Lokichoggio, Lokitaung, Nanam and Oropoi divisions. It covers an estimated area of 35,000sq.Km with a total population of 250,760. Turkana Central district consists of five divisions namely Central, Kalokol, Kerio, Loima, and Turkwell. It covers a total area of 14,000 sq. Km with a total population of 189,603.Turkana South district covers a total area of 18,000sq.Km with a population of 81,128. It comprises of five divisions namely Kainuk, Katilu, Lokichar, Lokori and Lomelo.

The greater Turkana shares International borders with Ethiopia to the North, Sudan to the Northwest and Uganda to the West. Within Kenya, it borders: Marsabit to the East, Samburu to the South East, Baringo and West Pokot District to the South. Much of the Eastern flank of the District lies on Lake Turkana, which stretches North-South for more than 200 km.

There are four livelihood zones namely, pastoral, agro-pastoral, fisher folk and formal employment. The pastoral livelihood is the most predominant, covering more than 90% of the district. Kerio, Turkwel, and Tarach are the major rivers in the district and all are seasonal except Turkwel.

Mean temperature ranges from a low of 24°C to high of 38°C with a mean of 30°C. Statistics on annual rainfall are derived from the Lodwar meteorological station, and reports indicate that on average, the area receives 120mm of rainfall annually. The heaviest rainfall is experienced in the northwest area around Lokichoggio, with an average rainfall of about 430 mm. Lokitaung and Kaputir in the Turkwel valley, have an average of 300 mm and 280 mm respectively. For the period under assessment an average of 5 mm of rainfall was received compared to LTA of 85 mm. Turkana has two main rainfall seasons, with the long rains season beginning from April and ending in June, while the short rains are experienced between October and December.

Food Aid interventions started in Turkana in 2004 as an initiative of GOK and partner NGOs and have gone on up to date. Since implementation of food aid program in Turkana, there has been improvement in nutrition status of the population. General Food Distribution currently covers nine divisions with targeted population of 144,565 beneficiaries while Supplementary Feeding Programme is currently in all divisions except Kibish.

1.1 Food Security Situation Summary

Available data from ALRMP indicates that the food Security situation improved in most parts of the district between July and October. The situation has since deteriorated following the failure of the 2007 short rains. Other key factors that have contributed to these deteriorating effects are highlighted below. Should the long rains fail to start on
time, the situation is likely to worsen even further eroding the recovery process that had started during long rains.

1.2 Brief Overview of Recommendations

1.2.1 Short term recommendations

- Supply of hay for livestock.
- Emergency livestock off take in northern parts of Turkana North District.
- Vaccination and treatment of livestock.
- Water tankering.
- Scaling up food aid.
- Scaling up integrated outreach services (immunization, health and nutrition education)
- Conduct a health and nutrition survey.
- Capacity building for DSG members

1.2.2 Medium to Long term

- Support and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
- Diversification to alternative livelihoods (aloevera, bee keeping).
- Reseeding of denuded land.
- Afforestation.
- Improvement of sanitation in schools.
- Provision of sanitary and other facilities for the girl child to improve retention in school.
- Expansion of water facilities (sub surface dams, bore holes etc).
- Restocking of livestock.

2 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Overall Food Security Situation

The overall food security situation in the district has deteriorated from gains made during the long rains of 2007. This could be attributed to the failure of the short rains in the same year coupled with factors such as post election violence, upsurge of livestock disease outbreaks and insecurity reported in certain parts of the district.

The agro pastoral zone did not realize any crop outputs as farmers were forced to abandon their fields due to the prevailing insecurity in the zones.

The greater Turkana is a net importer of food commodities mainly from the north rift. The significant increase of motor fuel, coupled with effects of post election conflicts in parts of the country have led to an increase in the price of cereals. Cereal prices have increased by a margin of 7%, to 17% in parts of Kakuma and Lokichar. It was confirmed that retailers have resorted to reducing the size of the measuring container by between 100 to 150 grams from the normal 500grams containers in the market. Charcoal burning and sale of livestock are the main sources of income but the purchasing power of community members has been eroded.
Factors Affecting Food Security
The main factors affecting food security in the districts are:
- Insecurity in divisions of Kainuk, Katili, Lokori, Lomelo, Kibish, Oropoi and Loima
- Outbreak of livestock diseases like PPR, helminthosis, mysterious camel disease and CCPP in shoats, CBPP and LSD in cattle. Of these, PPR, and mysterious camel disease characterized by sudden death and CCPP have become endemic
- Post election violence has disrupted market supply chains and consequently, the price of food commodities is high.

2.2 Impact of Hazards and Shocks on Food Insecurity

2.2.1 Rainfall

The graph below shows annual rainfall received in the year 2007 compared to long-term average (LTA).

Figure 1: Turkana Rainfall Data: Lodwar Met Station

Source: Meteorological Department, Turkana

Figure 1 above shows that the long rains performance was better than the long term average in 2007 and continued beyond the normal rain season. The Short rains however performed much poorer than the LTA (see figure 2 below). Total precipitation for the period was only 5mm against a LTA of 85 mm. The trend was similar across the district. This resulted in reduced pasture, browse and water availability. As water sources dry up, distances to several sources have increased for both domestic and livestock use. Unusual incidents of community and human-animal conflict at water points were reported in Kang‘akipur.
2.2.2 Crop production

Crop production was negligible as a result of failed short rains. The amount of locally produced crops reaching the market could not be established as a result thereof.

The agro pastoralist suffered double tragedy: first the destroyed irrigation infrastructure hampered efforts to produce any crops hence there was nil hectarage recorded under any crop. Secondly, they were forced to flee their farms due to insecurity.

2.2.3 Livestock Production and Fisheries

Pasture, Browse Availability

Most parts of the greater Turkana had inadequate pastures for this time of the year. This is as a result of the failure of the short rains. There are pockets where pastures have been depleted causing livestock to starve to death such as Kanagkipur. It was established that in one month’s time 75% of all pastures and browse will have been depleted. It was claimed some pastures at Oropoi were burnt by arsonists’ intent on forcing the pastoralists to move further into hostile areas and hence predispose them to easy attacks. In Turkana north the pasture was in form of standing hay and was observed on Lokwanamor, Lorionotom and Lapur ranges. It was scanty and could only last for one month. The animals were browsing on dwarf shrubs (Emekwi and Ekwanga).

In South and Central Turkana most areas that were surveyed indicated a decline in both quality and quantity of pasture and browse. However browse plants such as the acacias were generally in better shape than grasses. However certain areas were better than others which included southern part of the district such as Kaakong’, Lopur, parts of Lokichar and central regions such as Naiba and Kalemunyang’. Kerio, parts of Kalokol such as Kapua and some sections of Kalapata area had nearly depleted their pasture. The situation is expected to deteriorate further if the drought continues. Water was also inadequate especially at Kaeris due to the recent influx of livestock to the area following recent inflow.
showers.

**Livestock Migration**
Livestock migration started towards the dry grazing areas. This includes Oropoi and Lokori. These areas are however highly insecure as the pastoralists are exposed to raids from the neighboring communities Dodoth and Pokot respectively.

In South and Central Turkana, most livestock have already moved into the dry season grazing areas along the Turkwel river banks, Naipa and Kotaruk in Turkwel Division, Loteere and Urum for Loima and along the Southern boundary with West Pokot. Pastures and browse are fast getting depleted. Pastoralists are not able to access the remaining good pastures due to active conflict. In some areas like Kalokol and Kerio deaths of small stock due starvation were confirmed.

**Livestock Diseases**
The endemic diseases reported include Helminthosis, CCPP in shoats and CBPP. Camels were reported to have trypanosomosis, mange and sudden death characterized by hemorrhage. Donkeys exhibited signs of trypanosomosis and fecal impaction. This was common along Lake Turkana where sudden death of donkeys was reported due to suspected starvation. Of these diseases PPR is still the biggest threat to small stock followed by Helminthosis.

**Livestock Condition and Productivity**
Livestock condition is on the decline ranging between fair and poor. Productivity is low as most lambs and kids borne succumbed to starvation. Consequently some farmers were giving them away for as low as KShs. 20 per head in Lowarengak trading centre in Lokitaung division of Turkana North District.

**Figure 3: District Mean Milk Access at Household Level**

Source: ALRMP-Turkana

Milk availability for the households has been on the decline from mid July. The trend is worsening with only 10% of the households getting milk as at December 2007 against the normal of 30% as depicted in figure 3 above.

Other livestock products are equally not available e.g. meat. In some instances household reported consumption of uninspected carcasses from animals dying from suspected starvation or diseases.

Disclaimer: The recommendations of the Regional Assessment Team are tentative and subject to the approval of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)
Fish harvests were reportedly poor in Kalokol and other fishing areas as fish breeding areas have been exposed due to receding of Lake Turkana.

Livestock/Commodity

Price Trends

Decreasing prices of livestock and significant increase in food prices have meant unfavourable terms of trade for the pastoralists, (see figure 4).

Average Price of Posho

Figure 5 shows that posho prices were much above the LTA for the entire period under review.

2.2.4 Water and Sanitation

The major sources of water are Lakes, rivers, boreholes, shallow wells and water pans. Available data indicates acute water scarcity. Distances to water sources have increased from 2 to 5 km for domestic and from 10 to 20 km for livestock use. The animals are watered at intervals of 1 to 2 days with the Waiting time ranging from 6 to 24 hours.

The average amount of water per person per day is 3.5 liters in Oropoi, Nakalale and Nayianae Ang’i- Kalatio and up to 10 liters in Lokichar and Kalokol. Cases of community and human-animal conflict at watering points were reported at Kang’akipur in Lokichar Division.
Latrine coverage in the wider Turkana ranges from 0-2% in rural areas and 10-12% in urban centers. The 2% in rural areas maybe due to latrines in institutions i.e. schools, health facilities and churches. The average National latrine coverage is 49% i.e. 26.2% for rural areas and 61.5% for urban areas.

Most people in settlements dispose off human waste in nearby bushes, hence posing high risk for transmission of water borne diseases. Even urban centers are not better as none has a sewerage system.

2.2.5 Health and Nutrition

Malnutrition rates in Turkana has been on an upward trend from September (12.3%), however, they are lower compared to LTA (See figure 6). The general improvement in malnutrition levels in the district in 2007 could be attributed to the on-going food and nutrition interventions (SFP, GFD and TFP) and positive effects of long rains received in 2007.

Figure 6 District MUAC Averages

Source: Turkana ALRMP 2007

The malnutrition rate for January per divisions were as follows: Lokori and Lomelo (21.9%); Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Oropoi (17.7%), Katilu, Kainuk and Lokichar (17.3%); Kalokol, Central and Kerio (15.6%); Lokitaung, Kibish, Kaleng and Lapur (13.2%); and lastly, Turkwel and Loima (12.5%). The worsening malnutrition rate could probably be attributed to the failure of the short rains that has led to low dietary diversity and the rising insecurity levels due to cattle rustling and Post election violence that have disrupted food commodities supply chain in the district.

Dietary diversity:

The diet of most households (75%) interviewed in Kang’akipur (pure pastoralist livelihood) and Kalokol (fisher fork livelihood) currently comprise of one food group mainly the carbohydrate (Maize or maize meal) for Kang’akipur and fish for Kalokol. Most households reported having access to only one meal per day mostly taken in the
evening. In Kang’akipur in Lokichar division, community members interviewed reported depletion of wild fruits, which most of them had turned to gathering as a coping mechanism.

**Morbidity and Mortality:**

The average crude mortality rate is 0.01/10000/day. However Lokori Division recorded a high CMR of 0.1/10000/day. Available data indicate that morbidity was low and most prevalent diseases were: malaria 22.7%, upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) 13% and diarrhea 4%. There was an increase in the case load of measles and cholera from 50 and 101 to 213 and 123 respectively for the year 2006 to 2007.

Currently, on-going nutrition and health interventions include SFP, GFD, TFP, Growth Monitoring and Promotion, Immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, Health and Nutrition Education.

Given the worsening malnutrition trends among the under fives, poor dietary diversity and inadequate reliable data on nutrition, there is need to conduct a baseline nutrition and health survey to establish the nutrition and health status of children under five, women and the elderly.

**2.2.6 Education**

The primary school mean completion rate in the district is 30.94 % and 22.94 % for girls and boys respectively. While statistics do not link drop out students with specific reasons, the following reasons were given by education officials;

- Lack of sanitary towels affecting girls,
- Migration in search for pasture,
- Insecurity especially for day schools,
- Food running out in school; students prefer to remain at home,
- Poverty, and thus the inability to purchase essentials for children; the district poverty index is 74%,
- Early marriages,
- Long school-home distance in the district; the average distance is 70km, this discourages students from continuing.
- Child labour, especially during and near harvest period; children are employed to scare birds and later to harvest

**IDPs in Primary Schools**

Some schools have reported new students from internally displaced families which have moved into the district. This is expected to further reduce the number of days school food will last, and there is need to access the situation closely in order to intervene appropriately. A total of 481 students have joined primary schools as shown in the table below.

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1 CMR for Lokori Division was high as computed from data provided by RIAM RIAM, however, this was not captured by records at the registrar of births and deaths.
Table 1: IDP Children Enrolment in Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lokichar Division</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kainuk Division</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalemng’orok Primary School</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korinyang’ Primary School</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Reported</strong></td>
<td>246</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.7 Security

Livestock Raids
According to RIAM RIAM which is a local peace building non governmental organization, there were 80 raids in Turkana South from neighboring communities, which resulted in a total of 92 deaths. Out of this Lokori Division accounted for 76% deaths and 40% raids.

The total number of shoats stolen in 2007 was 6823 with only 270 recovered. 76% of these were stolen from Lokori Division. The total number of animals stolen from Lokori was 8220 constituting 73% of all the animals stolen.

Internally Displaced Persons
As at 4th February 2008, there were 606 IDP households with a population of 2,163 that have been displaced due to post election violence. These are in Lokichar, Kalemng’orok and Katilu. In Turkana south district, two classes of IDPs emerged: those that were displaced as a result of post election violence and those displaced as a result of a recent cattle raid in Katilu area. There were children and orphans at Lokichar (11), Kainuk (3) and Kalemng’orok (4) who either lost parents or did not know their whereabouts. There were also 32 unaccompanied children in Lokichar and 1 in Lokori.

2.2.8 Coping Mechanisms
From interviews conducted with community members, some distress coping mechanisms were employed by the majority interviewed as shown in table 2 below. Cheap labour was also reported in Kakuma division

Table 2: Coping Mechanisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Mechanism</th>
<th>% Respondents</th>
<th>Area Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in the size of meals</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>District wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipping meals</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>District wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction in the number of meals</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>District wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering of wild fruits</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>Lokichar, Oropoi, Central, Kakuma divisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distress sale of livestock: camels and young breeding stock</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>All divisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal burning</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>All divisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Ranking Of Divisions Based On Food Insecurity Status

The seventeen divisions in the larger Turkana district were ranked as shown in table 3, in order of food insecurity.

Table 3: Divisional Ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank (Most food insecure)</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Reasons for ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kibish</td>
<td>Insecurity, Livestock diseases, Water Inaccessibility, Transportation challenges, Unavailability of food commodities in local markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lokori</td>
<td>Most insecure division (76% deaths from raids), frustrated cropping activity, loss of livelihoods,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loima</td>
<td>Insecurity, water and pasture inaccessibility Livestock diseases,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kaaling’</td>
<td>Water crisis, Increased livestock diseases, Inadequate pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Katilu</td>
<td>Crop failure, loss of livelihoods, insecurity, Livestock diseases, Water crisis, Inadequate pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lokichar</td>
<td>Livestock diseases, Water crisis, Inadequate pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kainuk</td>
<td>Insecurity, Livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lapur</td>
<td>Inadequate pasture, Transportation problems, Livestock diseases, Water crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lomelo</td>
<td>Insecurity, Livestock diseases, Water crisis, scanty pasture, loss of livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oropoi</td>
<td>Insecurity, Inadequate pastures; destruction of pastures by Dodoth of Uganda, Water Inaccessibility, High malnutrition levels (&lt;5yr olds), Livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kerio</td>
<td>Dwindling fish harvests, livestock diseases and lack of pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lokitaung’</td>
<td>Livestock diseases, Water crisis, Inadequate pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kalokol</td>
<td>Dwindling fish harvest, inaccessibility to pasture, loss of livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Turkwel</td>
<td>Livestock diseases, crop failure, lack of pasture, loss of livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Diminished purchasing power, loss of livelihoods, lack of pasture and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lokichoggio</td>
<td>Livestock diseases, Water crisis, Inadequate pasture, Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kakuma</td>
<td>Water crisis, Inadequate pasture, Livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3  RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1  Food Interventions Required

The district is experiencing an unusual situation, with the failure of short rains, human insecurity and a near failure in commercial transportation of food commodities and other supplies to the district due to effects of post election conflicts and increase in fuel prices. With these factors prevailing, GFD should be scaled up to cover divisions previously left out, with some shifting to CFW or FFA.

Table 4: Proposed Recommendations for Food Aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% Proposed for FA</th>
<th>Proposed Ration</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>41,546</td>
<td>25-35%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td>Only rural locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaaling</td>
<td>27,821</td>
<td>38-46%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kainuk</td>
<td>13,647</td>
<td>42-57%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakuma</td>
<td>112,328</td>
<td>11-18%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td>Rural locations not under PRRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalokol</td>
<td>33,237</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katiliu</td>
<td>14,514</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerio</td>
<td>17,823</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibish</td>
<td>7,006</td>
<td>49-53%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapur</td>
<td>14,782</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loima</td>
<td>39,302</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokichar</td>
<td>25,205</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD to CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokichoggio</td>
<td>41,856</td>
<td>29-35%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td>Only rural locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokitaung</td>
<td>26,124</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td>Only rural locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokoni</td>
<td>20,721</td>
<td>44-50%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomelio</td>
<td>7,041</td>
<td>38-47%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW/FFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropoi</td>
<td>20,843</td>
<td>22-30%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>GFD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkwel</td>
<td>57,695</td>
<td>19-25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>CFW</td>
<td>Only areas affected by insecurity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2  Non-food Interventions

3.2.1  Crop Production

- Support and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes
- Timely provision of drought tolerant seeds
- Promotion of emerging crops like aloe vera

3.2.2  Livestock

- Enhanced vaccination and treatment of livestock against PPR, CBPP and CCPP.
- Supply of hay for and supplementary feeds livestock
- Emergency off take
- Reseeding of denuded areas
- Investigation on the mysterious camel disease

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3.2.3 Water and Sanitation

- Expansion of water facilities (sub-surface dams, drilling of more bore holes etc)
- Improvement of sanitation in schools and rural areas (Construction of toilets)
- Afforestation especially along the river banks to protect the rivers from drying

3.2.4 Health and Nutrition

- Conduct a baseline Health and Nutrition Survey to establish the health and nutrition status of under fives, women and the elderly
- Continuation of supplementary feeding and regular school feeding programmes
- Provision of insect treated mosquito nets, free medical care for malaria cases as well as
- Strengthen integrated outreach services (Immunization, vitamin A supplementation, health and Nutrition Education, GMP and de-worming)
- Promotion of health education and health seeking behavior
- Promotion of healthy dietary eating behavior

3.2.5 Education

- Provision of sanitary towels for girls to reduce drop out rates
- Provision of boarding supplies such as beds, bedding and mosquito nets
- Provision of water storage tanks.
- Construction of pit latrines in schools.
- Improvement of learning structures like buildings for IDP children.
- Establishment of mobile education system and none formal education.

3.2.6 Security

- Establish ASTU along Turkana South- East and West Pokot districts to curb rustling
- Recruit more KPR to aid ASTU and other security agencies in place in the worst hit divisions
- Increased GoK support for surveillance and response to reduce incidences of raids especially in Lokori division
- Diplomatic intervention to neutralise cross border conflicts
- Continue peace building initiatives

4 Annex: Sector Response Matrix
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood Zone</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Justification</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agro Pastoral</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>De silting irrigation canals in Nadoto Katilu &amp; Kalemunyang’ irrigation schemes</td>
<td>Increase capacity and output of canals and crop production through irrigation</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td>Dept.Irrigation, TRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rainwater harvesting (Trapezoidal bunds) in Kanaodon, Kakong’, Lobei and Nakurio</td>
<td>Increase capacity of land to hold rainwater for farming activities</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>TRP, ALRMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>LIVESTOCK</td>
<td>Supplementary livestock feeds using hay</td>
<td>Provide livestock feeds and preserve livelihoods</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>MOLF, OXFAM, ALRMP, VSF-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vaccination against PPR and CCPP</td>
<td>Boost immunity, cover pockets that had been left out and save livelihoods</td>
<td>36M</td>
<td>OXFA-GB, VSF-B, FAO, MLFD, WVK-HEA, ALRMP, Practical Action, LWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency livestock off take</td>
<td>Insurance for livelihoods</td>
<td>15M</td>
<td>OXFA-GB, VSF-B, FAO, MLFD, WVK-HEA, ALRMP, Practical Action, LWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>SFP, OTP and SC</td>
<td>Improve health of pregnant mother and malnourished children</td>
<td>TO be determined by MoH</td>
<td>External-Nairobi, UNICEF, WH-HEA, DOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated outreach service</td>
<td>Provide health services to far communities</td>
<td>1.3M</td>
<td>DOL, Share, ACK, Samaritan purse, MERLIN, DOL, AIC, IRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MNDC, GMP &amp; De-worming</td>
<td>Improve health of communities affected</td>
<td>TO be determined by MoH</td>
<td>External-Nairobi, UNICEF, WH-HEA, DOL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Pastoral sites</th>
<th><strong>Immediate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Long term</strong></th>
<th>Boost Water storage at motorized water points</th>
<th>6M</th>
<th><strong>UNICEF</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods (All divisions in the district)</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Sensitization will increase enrolment</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>TEFA (OXFAM, ALMRP, SNV, MOE, WV-ADP, CCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi water supply</td>
<td>Sensitization</td>
<td>7M</td>
<td>WESCORD, MWI, DOL, OXFAM-GB, ADRM (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods schools and ECD centers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pastoral sites to schools</td>
<td>Increased enrolment</td>
<td>7M</td>
<td>WV-HEA, Oxfam-GB, WESCORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All public schools in the district</td>
<td></td>
<td>Procure school equipment</td>
<td>Increased enrolment and retention</td>
<td>7M</td>
<td>WESCORD, MWI, DOL, Oxfam-GB, ADRM (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procure sanitary towels</td>
<td>Reduce drop out rates and improve sanitation</td>
<td>1.25M</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase accommodation capacity in boarding schools</td>
<td>Increase enrolment and retention</td>
<td>24.9M</td>
<td>CDF, LATF, ALRMP, UNICEF, Oxfam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td>WATER</td>
<td>Drill boreholes and duba pump, distribution</td>
<td>Increase access to quality water for domestic and livestock use</td>
<td>37M</td>
<td>WESCORD-ALRMP, OXFAM, WV-HEA, NPC, practical Action, DOL, Share International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All- District wide</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repairs of malfunctioning water points</td>
<td>Increase water output in affected areas</td>
<td>0.9M</td>
<td>WESCORD, DOL, MWI, Practical Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water tankering</td>
<td>Immediate provision of water</td>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>MWI, ALRMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel subsidy</td>
<td>Immediate provision of water</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>MWI, UNICEF, OXFAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td></td>
<td>Training WUAS</td>
<td>Improve management of water resources</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>WVK-HEA, VSF-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>Provide 5 generator sets c/w submersible pumps</td>
<td>Increase water output in affected areas</td>
<td>6.75M</td>
<td>MWI, WVHEA, ALRMP, OXFAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livelihoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide hand pumps</td>
<td>Utilize capped boreholes</td>
<td>0.35M</td>
<td>WESCORD, DOL, ALRMP, UNICEF, WV-HEA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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