Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

**Biophysical Indicators**

- Off-season rainfall with a temporal distribution of four to five days was received across all the livelihood zones during the month of July. Cumulative rainfall received during the 6-month period (February-July 2019) accounts for 91 percent of the total rainfall normally received for the period.
- Further improvement in the condition of vegetation was witnessed in July with above normal vegetation greenness being observed across most sub counties as evidenced by the shift in VCI-3 month from 27 to 50.
- Open water sources were recharged to 75 percent capacity.

**Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)**

- Body condition of all livestock species is fair to good and improving. Distance to water source reduced further and currently lies within the normal range. Milk production and consumption level remained stable.
- Terms of trade were stable and par with the long term average for July. No migration was taking place nor were there deaths attributed to drought during that period.
- Coping strategy index remained stable and within the normal range with 35.1 percent of households being classified as having a poor FCS. Proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition dropped significantly and fell within the normal range for the month under review.

---

**Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIVELIHOOD ZONE</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>TREND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
<td>STABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRO-PASTORAL</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
<td>STABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISHERIES</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
<td>STABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
<td>STABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biophysical Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall (% of Normal)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>60-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCI-3 month (County)</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>&gt;35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCI-3 month (T. North)</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>&gt;35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Water Sources</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Production Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Migration Pattern</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Body Condition</td>
<td>Fair to Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Production</td>
<td>2 Litres</td>
<td>&gt; 2.7 Litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)</td>
<td>No Deaths</td>
<td>No Deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Trade (ToT)</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>&gt;39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Consumption</td>
<td>1.1 Litres</td>
<td>&gt;1.5 Litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return distance to water sources</td>
<td>3.6 km</td>
<td>&lt; 6.2 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Water(Ksh/20L)</td>
<td>Ksh. 0-5</td>
<td>&lt;Ksh .5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Utilization Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>&lt;20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>&gt;35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>&lt;17.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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**

**Long rains harvests**
**A long dry spell**
**Land preparation**
**Increased HH Food Stocks**
**Kidding**

**Short rains**
**Planting/weeding**
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Off-season rainfall was experienced in different parts of the county during the period under review. Rainfall received was highly enhanced during the third dekad with Lodwar for instance recording 72.3mm in one day. The average number of wet days was four to five in July.

![Kenya: Turkana County (January - July.2019)](image)

Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long Term Average
Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- However, rainfall received in some areas along the eastern strip of the county including Lakezone, Kalokol, Kaeris, Kimabur, Karoge, Kang’akipur and Kerio was slightly depressed.
- Nevertheless, the NDVI for all the dekads during the month of July as illustrated in figure 1 was above the dekadal long term averages.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Cumulative rainfall for the period February to July during the current year was 91 percent of the normal for the same period. In addition, based on the Lodwar meteorological station, amount recorded during the month of July surpassed the normal by a whopping 349 percent.

![Kenya: Turkana County (February-July) - Lodwar](image)

Figure 2: Six Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend
Source: Meteorological Department- Turkana County

- The spatial distribution was relatively even during the month under review.
• The cumulative rainfall for the reference period above accounts for only 58 percent of the cumulative rainfall for the previous year during the period February to July.
• As depicted in figure 2 above, the period between the month of February to July 2009 is flagged as the segmental bad year within the last twelve years when the lowest amount was recorded.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

• Flooding was witnessed in different parts of the county during the month under review with Lodwar town being the most affected.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

• Figure 3 gives a visual illustration of how different months across the year have been categorized based on the degree of vegetation deficit.
• Generally, the condition of vegetation improved further as evidenced by the shift in the VCI-3 month from 27 previously to 50 depicting very good conditions for the period under review.

• Figure 3: Vegetation Condition in Turkana-July 2019

Turkana east, central and south recorded the highest improvement in the vegetation condition with a marginal shift of 55, 43 and 40 respectively based on the VCI-1 month from June.
• Turkana north however, continued depicting below average vegetation condition as illustrated in figure 4 below and this could be attributed to the poor rainfall received in the sub county.
• Overall, the recorded improvement could be ascribed to consistent precipitation received since the onset albeit late coupled with the off season rains whose distribution in space was relatively even during the month unlike previous years.

• Figure 4: Trends in Vegetation Condition for Turkana North Sub County
2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition during the month of July was generally fair (figure 3) in the Pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihood zones. However, few sites within the Fisheries livelihood zone had pasture whose condition was poor. Nonetheless, the observed pasture level during that period surpassed the level normally witnessed across most areas in the county at such a time during a normal year.

- Receipt of enhanced off-season rainfall during the observation period coupled with the cumulative effect of the long rains whose progression/continuity was fair were the major drivers of the improved pasture condition. Consequently, available pasture is expected to last for a period of two months especially in the aforementioned former zones as opposed to one month normally.

- Areas with poor pasture include: Mlima tatu, Kaeris, Kanakurudio, Kakumon and Nakitoe.

- Some of the factors limiting access to pasture in July were; the high prevalence of some endemic livestock diseases more so along migratory routes, insecurity within pasture reserve areas along the peripheries of the county and invasive species whose spread has heavily been propagated by the small stock (goats) and the flash floods witnessed over the season, these species normally hinder pasture regeneration and sometimes result to livestock deaths hence pastoralists avoid areas exhibiting thickets of the same.

- Pasture quantity and quality along the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones was uniform with the only variation being observed in the Fisheries livelihood zone where optimal recovery had not been attained.

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition was generally good as illustrated in figure 4 across most areas save for a few sites within the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone that were characterised with browse of fair to poor condition. In addition, the observed browse level during the period under analysis was above the level normally observed at such a time of the year in the county.

- The significantly improved browse condition was as a result of the enhanced off-season rainfall experienced during the month of July.

- It is projected that the available browse would last into the short rains season particularly in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.

- The notable constraints to browse access during the month under review included; the high prevalence of notifiable diseases such as haemorrhagic septicaemia and perennial insecurity along the major conflict hotspots in Turkana north, east and south sub counties.

- Save for the Fisheries livelihood zone, the quantity and quality of browse was uniform in the other livelihood zones.
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The three major sources of water in use during the month under review were boreholes, traditional river wells and shallow wells as shown in figure 5 below.
- Proportion of households utilizing traditional river wells rose considerably from the one reported in June and that was partly due to improved access within a depth not greater than one metre and the closeness of most seasonal rivers to households.
- Most open water sources including rock catchments especially in Turkana north and water pans and dams across the three livelihood zones were at 75 percent capacity and it’s forecasted that the available water in these sources would last into the short rains season given that further recharge was witnessed during the month under review as a result of the off-season rainfall received.
- The observed water situation in July was at par with the situation normally witnessed at such a time of the year and even better in some areas like Turkana west, central and Loima.
- The two rivers (Turkwel and Kerio) that normally flow for the better part of the year exhibited improved water volume during the period under review and that further enhanced accessibility to water for households that usually practice agriculture and graze livestock along the rivers.
- The sources in use during the period under review were the normal sources at such a time of the year albeit varying slightly in terms of proportion of households utilizing each.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- Not only did the return trekking distance for households to water source decrease slightly 3.6 km from the one recorded during the previous month but also was remarkably lower than the five year average distance for the month of July by 42 percent as illustrated in figure 6 below.
During the month unlike previously, the longest distance of 3.8 km was reported in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone while the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones recorded an average distance of 3.6 km and 1.8 km in that order.

The average waiting time at water source dropped significantly across all the three livelihood zones. Currently, the average waiting time at water source averages less than 15 minutes in the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones and 15-30 minutes in the Pastoral livelihood zone compared to 15-30 minutes and 30-45 minutes normally across these zones.

The average water consumption per person per day went up with that of the Pastoral livelihood zone being 30-40 litres against the normal of 20-30 litres while in the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones it averaged 40-50 litres compared to 30-40 litres normally.

Majority of households do not buy water since it is accessible freely at source. However, water vendors at the point of sale were dispensing a 20 litre jerry can at five shillings and this cost has remained relatively stable for the last three months owing to improved ease of access via open water sources. The reported price was within the normal range for the period under review.

On the other hand, in order to meet the cost of transportation, some water vendors in major town centres such as Kalokol, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Lodwar and Lokichar among others were charging Ksh. 20 per 20 litre jerry can as opposed to Ksh. 30 usually.

2.2.3 Livestock access

Correspondingly, the distance covered by livestock from grazing zones and back dropped slightly to 5.8 km as depicted in figure 7 and was lower than the five-year average distance for the period under analysis by 34 percent.

Contrary to the case of household access distance across the zones above, the Fisheries livelihood zone reported the longest distance in comparison to the one recorded in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones for livestock accessing water from grazing areas.

Improved forage condition, water availability in the open water sources located near grazing zones and households coupled with reduced number of non-operational boreholes were some of the key factors driving the drop in the return trekking distance to water source for livestock during the period under analysis.

The watering frequency for the small stock across all the livelihood zones was seven times per week while for the large stock across all the zones it varied from 4-5 days per week. This was an improvement in relation to the previous month.

The average to above average watering frequency pattern of livestock could be accredited to improved ease of access to water through the well recharged water pans, shallow wells, less congested boreholes and low depth traditional water wells along the seasonal rivers criss crossing through most villages.
3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for all species in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones was good whereas in the Fisheries livelihood zone all species exhibited a fair body condition during the month under review.
- Sheep in the former zones posted a very fat tail buried and in fat whereas cattle were blocky with the bone over back not visible. Similarly, camels and goats in the same zones had a very smooth body with fat over the back and tail head.
- Significant improvement in relation to the previous month was noted and a similar trend is expected over the next one month owing to availability of forage and water within shorter trekking distances from households in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.
- However, the above scenario might not be replicated in the Fisheries livelihood zone due to the dwindling forage reserves occasioned by poor regeneration during the long rains season.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Cases of endemic diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in cattle were reported in Turkana west with most households in Turkana south and north reporting incidents of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Pest Pets Ruminates (PPR). All sites reported increased cases of worms and tick borne diseases.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- Twelve percent of the sampled two hundred and eight households reported to have milked during the month under review.
- The average milk production per day per household was two litres as illustrated in figure 8. Despite the amount remaining unchanged from that reported during the previous month, there was a notable deviation in terms of the increased number of households reporting to have milked by 10 percent translating to improved availability at household level.
- Goat was the main milk producer during the month of July and complemented by the camel.
- The production level for the month of July was however, slightly lower than the normal production level for the period under analysis by 25 percent. In addition, the production level for the period under review was at par with that recorded during the same month the previous year.
- Generally, the price of milk per litre ranges between Ksh. 60-80 across all sites in the county.
- The observed positive trend in milk production could be attributed mainly to the shorter trekking distance occasioned by improved forage and water availability coupled with the calving taking place and increased milking herd size resulting from in-migration of livestock.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Majority of the Agro Pastoralists practice maize, sorghum and cowpeas production during the long rains season. During the month under review, sorghum was at grain filing stage and it’s anticipated that harvesting will commence in August. However, production is projected to be considerably low owing to the reduced acreage under production.
4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The price of a 4-year old medium sized bull increased from Ksh. 13,125 to Ksh. 13,770 during the month under review as depicted in figure 9.
- Improved cattle body condition occasioned by pasture availability in adequate quantities across most sites in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones connected with reduced trekking distance in search of water was the major price driver.
- The highest price of Ksh. 14,750 was recorded in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone with the lowest of Ksh. 13,110 being reported in the Pastoral livelihood zone. The reported prices were higher than the Ksh. 12,950 and Ksh. 13,420 reported for those respective zones in June.
- Notwithstanding, the price of cattle during the month under analysis was remarkably lower than the one reported for the same month during the previous year by 37 percent.
- The short term average price for the period under review was equally higher than the recorded price during the month by 31 percent.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- During the month of July, a 2-year old medium sized goat exchanged at Kshs. 2,690 and that was a slight increase from the trading price of Kshs. 2,525 reported in June as shown in figure 10.
- Improved goat body condition resulting from availability of quality palatable browse and water within areas in close proximity to households was the main factor influencing the positive trend in the price of goat during the period under analysis.
- Negligible goat price variation was recorded across the three livelihood zones. The Fisheries, Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones reported an average price of Kshs. 2,770, Kshs. 2,710 and Kshs. 2,660 respectively.
Comparatively, the price recorded for goat during the previous year for the same period was higher than the prevailing market price by 28 percent. The current price of goat was lower than the short term average price for the period by 16 percent.

4.1.3 Camel Prices
- As illustrated in figure 11, the price of a 4-year old camel adjusted upwards albeit slightly from KSh. 22,405 to Ksh. 23,000 during the month of July.
- The increase in price could be ascribed to the improved camel body condition occasioned by availability of browse of good quality and clean water within shorter distances from households.
- The highest price of KSh. 24, 170 was reported along markets in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone while those in the Pastoral livelihood zone returned the lowest price of KSh. 22, 420.
- The camel price recorded for the same month during the previous year exceeded the current price by 15 percent. Equally, the three-year average price was higher than the prevailing camel market price by 24 percent.

4.2 CROP PRICES
4.2.1 Maize
- During the month under review, the price of maize per kilogram (KSh. 67) remained unchanged from the one reported during the previous month of June and was at par with the long term average for the month but lower than the one reported in July the previous year by 17 percent as illustrated in figure 12.
- The lowest price of KSh. 61 per kilogram of maize was recorded in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone with the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones returning an average price of KSh. 65 and KSh. 70 in that order during the month under analysis.
- Most markets in Turkana north including Kaeris and Lokitaung returned significantly higher market price of maize per kilogram at
KSh. 100-110. This would partly be attributed to the poor road infrastructure and the fact that the sub county was largely pastoral in nature hence households heavily relied on markets leading to increased demand.

- The observed price stabilization could be linked to improved availability resulting from the influx of maize into the county since January in form of relief food from the external markets in Kitale and Kapenguria coupled with imports from the neighbouring Uganda.

4.2.2 Beans

- The price of one kilogram of beans remained relatively stable albeit adjusting slightly to KSh. 105 from KSh. 100 reported in June as indicated in figure 13.
- The price stabilization could be attributed to the general availability of beans from the main external markets in Kitale and Kapenguria supplemented by imports from the neighbouring Uganda via Moroto market. Additional stocks were as a result of the relief food being distributed during the period under review.
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reported the highest price of KSh. 112 with the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone reporting KSh. 102 and KSh. 100 accordingly in July.
- The current price was lower than that recorded during the same period the previous year by 18 percent.
- In addition, the prevailing market price during the month under review was considerably lower than the three-year average price of beans for the period under review by 24 percent.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Stabilization in the terms of trade was observed during the month under review as illustrated in figure 14. Consequently, proceeds from sale of a goat similar to the one traded during the previous month could only purchase forty kilograms of maize just like the previous two months.
- The current terms of trade is at par with the short term average terms of trade for the period under review but lower than the one reported for the same period during the previous year by 12 percent.
- Therefore, the ToT remains fairly favourable to pastoral households that heavily rely on the market for purchase of basic food commodities such as maize, beans and oil.
- The observed stability in the terms of trade during the month under review could be ascribed to the fact that there was no significant shift in the contributing factors (goat and maize price) that would trigger a remarkable increase in the ToT.
- Pastoralists in Turkana north (Pastoral/ Fisheries) and Loima were disadvantaged with the lowest ToT of 35 being posted there unlike those in Turkana south (Agro Pastoral/ Pastoral) that had the highest ToT of 49.
- Owing to the prevailing better rangeland conditions, the ToT is forecasted to improve slightly over the next one month before it stabilizes again. This will be driven basically by the better market value of goat occasioned by the improved body condition.

*Figure 14: Terms of Trade for Turkana-July 2019*
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Out of the sampled two hundred and eight households, twelve percent reported to have consumed milk out of own production during the month under review. Notable though was the fact that the level of milk consumed (1.1 litres / household/ day) did not vary significantly from that of the previous month (1 litre/ household/ day) as indicated in figure 15.
- The observed stability could be attributed to the fact that some of the milk produced by the few households was sold to meet other household needs.
- The consumption level for the month under analysis was remarkably below that for the same period during the previous year by 48 percent.
- Compared to the normal consumption level for the month under review, the consumption level for the month of July was equally lower by 27 percent despite the consumption band increasing.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- Proportion of households falling within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score categories out of the sampled two hundred and eight households was 32.7 percent, 32.2 percent and 35.1 percent respectively during the period under review.
- Therefore, in relation to the previous month, the proportion of households with a poor FCS decreased by six percent.
- The overall mean FCS for the county was 31.3 hence did not change significantly from the FCS of 29 reported during the month of June thus depicting stability in the food consumption pattern.
- Majority of the households (50.8 percent) in the Pastoral livelihood zone had a poor FCS with 15 percent and 13.3 percent in the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones in that order as illustrated in figure 16 below also falling within the same band.
- In addition, 50 percent of the households in the Fisheries zone fell within the borderline class.
- Based on the three livelihood zones, Pastoral livelihood zone returned the lowest FCS of 23.9 with that of the Fisheries and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones being 31.3 and 36.9 respectively.
- Turkana north and Loima sub counties had the highest number of households with a poor food consumption score at 36.7 percent and 56.7 percent accordingly during that period.
5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Forty-three percent of the sampled 954 under-fives across the three livelihood zones whose mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements were taken in July were females with 57 percent being males.
- As illustrated in figure 16, proportion of children in all the three livelihood zones considered as being ‘at risk’ of malnutrition decreased from 18 percent reported in June to 15.7 percent during the month of July.

5.3.2 Health

- During the month under review, cases of diarrhoea and fever with chills like malaria among under-fives were reported by most households in Letea, Kaeris, Nachukui and Kalemng’orok.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- There was no significant shift in the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) of 15.1 reported during the month under review from the one recorded previously of 15.6 as shown in figure 18 below. Consequently, consumption based coping strategies applied by households during the month of July were relatively similar to those enforced during the month of June.
- Households in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones were more predisposed to lack of food/ money to buy food compared to the ones in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Proportion of households applying stress livelihood coping strategies was 16.8 percent while those employing crisis strategies constituted 26 percent.
- Prevalent consumption strategies during the period under review were reliance on less preferred /less expensive food and reduced portion size.
6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD
- Different agencies conducted relief food distribution during the period under review as illustrated in table 1 below.

Table 1: Food Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention(s)</th>
<th>Sub-County/Ward/Location</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Implementers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkana SFSP Project under WFP and Turkana County Government. Distributed 1,314.25 MT of Cereals, 262.7 MT of Pulses and 87.26 MT of Vegetable Oil. Total Tonnage of 1664.406 MT</td>
<td>Turkana West, Turkana North, Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana East and Turkana South.</td>
<td>12,167 Households=73,000 beneficiaries.</td>
<td>World Vision Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of 1000 bags (50 kg) of maize, 400 bags (50 kg) of beans, 100 bags (50 kg) of rice and 50 cartons of vegetable cooking oil.</td>
<td>Turkana Central</td>
<td>170,610 people</td>
<td>National Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 NON-FOOD
- Some of the non-food interventions conducted are as listed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Non-Food Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Sub-County/Ward/Location</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Implementer/Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up grading of Nariokotome Community Water Project</td>
<td>Turkana North, Lake zone ward, Nariokotome</td>
<td>200 Households</td>
<td>CRS in partnership with CARITAS Lodwar and TCG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of drip Irrigation kits and Water melon seeds, Sweet melon seeds, Tomato seeds, Cucumber seeds, Poly feed starter, Poly feed finisher &amp; Multi-K fertilizer</td>
<td>Turkana Central (Nazarene) and Loima (Nadapal)</td>
<td>310 Households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash transfer program, Nutrition outreach and Cash transfer program targeting (Adolescent girls and young women)</td>
<td>Turkana west, east, south and central</td>
<td>13,051</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro-geological Survey for drilling one (1) deep borehole</td>
<td>Kibish Sub-County (Kanamense Manyatta)</td>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>VSF Germany and Consultants, Turkana County Government – Department of Water, Local administrators – Kibish chief, Elders and residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed drilling of one borehole</td>
<td>Kibish Sub-County (Kanamense Manyatta)</td>
<td>Communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger Safety Net Programme- Emergency scale up</td>
<td>Turkana North, South, East, West and Loima</td>
<td>5004 HHs</td>
<td>NDMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- There were no major incidents of insecurity reported during the period under review save for some few episodes of conflict that erupted in Kakuma but were successfully managed.

7.2 MIGRATION

- Livestock migration was minimal during the reporting period across most areas in the county, however, routine livestock movements within the county were ongoing. For instance, a significant proportion of livestock moved to Kalemng’orok from Lokichar.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Agricultural production is projected to be below average owing to the late onset of the long rains that impacted negatively on agricultural activities during the season and therefore the likelihood of commodity prices increasing owing to depleted stocks internally shall be high.
- Forage quality and quantity is anticipated to remain within a desirable level over the next one month as a result of the off-season rainfall experienced in July and therefore, stability in production indicators (body condition of livestock and milk production) will be the most likely outcome over that period before they start declining beginning September.
- No significant shift in the purchasing power is anticipated as a consequence of the terms of trade most likely stabilizing after the next one month but pastoral households will be well positioned in terms of meeting basic food requirements in the short term albeit with difficulty.
- During that period, the level of malnutrition is equally anticipated to remain stable and within the normal range with existence of peace and security especially in the hotspots being key in mitigating any food gaps that may arise through markets.
- Generally, majority of Pastoral households will most likely be experiencing crisis outcomes of food insecurity after the next one month as the dry season peaks owing to already depleted food stocks with the situation likely to be compounded by the deteriorating rangeland conditions across September.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Veterinary:** Improve animal health by conducting mass vaccination in cross border sites where incidents of CCPP and CBPP have been reported while up scaling disease surveillance efforts to cover other areas within the county that are disease prone.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Provision of health education to communities on water quality management while expanding the reach of health and nutrition interventions to cover sites that have reported high malnutrition levels.
- **Agriculture:** Minimize losses associated with poor storage through sensitizing farmers along the Agro Pastoral zone on elementary post-harvest handling techniques such as use of hermetic bags.
- **Water:** Enhance water availability for humans and livestock during scarcities through drilling, excavating and equipping climate proofed strategic/contingency boreholes and water pans.
- **Livestock:** Intensify efforts towards strategic hay reserves stock piling so as to promote availability of livestock feeds for utilization during periods of stress.
- **Food and Safety Net:** Provision of relief food/cash to the vulnerable households currently classified as being in 'crisis' and ‘stressed’ across all the livelihood zones.