MOBILITY TRACKING AND MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT IN TURKANA COUNTY

December 2022

CONTENTS

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BACKGROUND

Since the Government of Kenya declared a drought emergency in September 2021, the situation has been deteriorating. According to the UN OCHA appeal published in November 2022, 4.5 million people need food assistance[1] in Kenya. NDMA National Monthly Drought Update published in November further revealed depressed rainfall during the month of October and therefore forecasts poor short rains in October-December 2022, making it the 5th consecutive failed rainy season[2]. Early forecasting models also point towards depressed rainfall during the March-May 2023 long rain season[3]. Therefore, the drought situation is expected to prolong for the time being. The severity of the situation illustrates the dire need of humanitarian assistance. According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)'s early forecasts, Acute Food Insecurity level of several counties in Kenya, including Turkana, will move to IPC 4 level[4].

Based on UN OCHA office of Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA) report, Turkana County is one of the operational Priority One counties in the arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) region that requires multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance[5].

To assess the drought induced mobility and identify the most urgent sectoral needs experienced by the community, the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)-Mobility Tracking and Multi-sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) has been rolled out in Turkana County.

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1 https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/send/39-drought-updates/6713-national-monthly-drought-up-date-november-2022

2 Ibid.

3 https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya

4 https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155939/?iso3=KEN

5 https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-response-plan-2023-glance?_gl=1*bgoask*_ga*MTA3MjM3MTI2MS4xNjY3MzcyNzU3*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTY2OTQ1NjkxNi4yLjEuMTY2OTQ1NjkxOS41Ny4wLjA.

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METHODOLOGY

The DTM's Mobility Tracking and MSLA were conducted with the support of Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO), an IOM implementing partner, in coordination with NDMA, County Commissioner's Office (CCO) and County Government of Turkana, from 17 October to 12 November 2022 in Turkana County.

The mobility tracking of population groups, as well as the multi-sectoral location assessment aimed at collecting baseline information for further analysis of the mobility trends and most urgent sectoral needs of both the population groups and host communities.

As initial steps prior to conducting a more comprehensive data collection exercise for the most urgent sectoral needs of the population groups and host communities, IOM has gathered basic information on livelihoods, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Emergency Shelters, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Education sectors. The scope of the data collection on MSLA is limited to the most crucial information as it is basis for future response planning and programming.
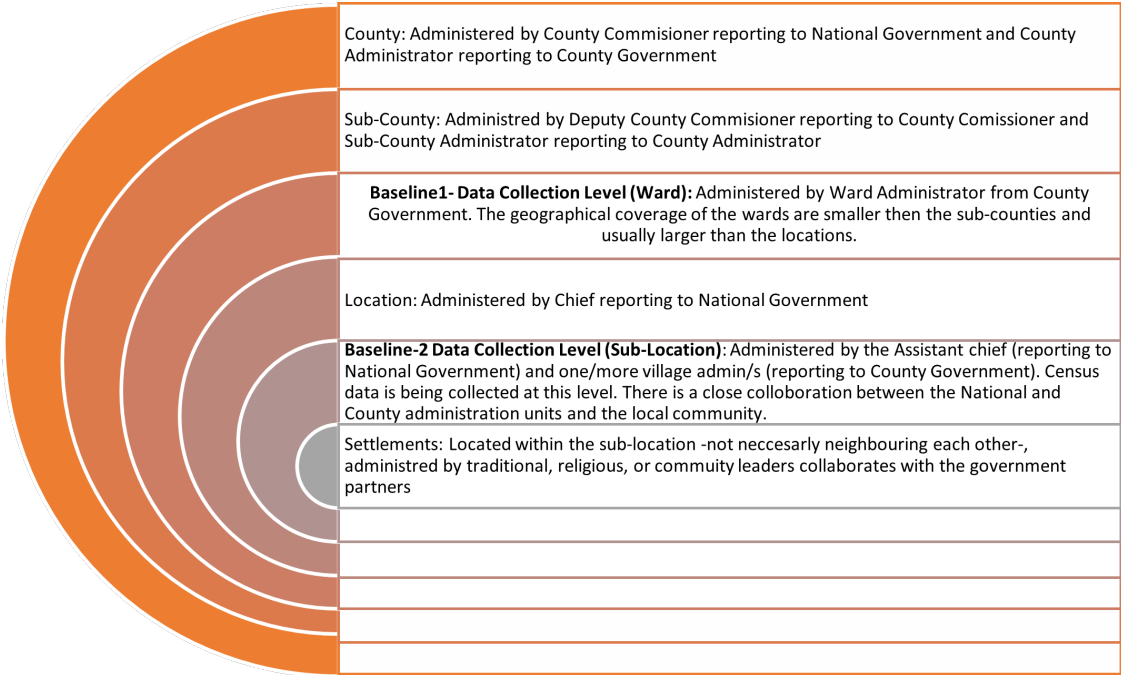
The assessment was conducted across the entire Turkana County by enumerators in 30 Wards, 174 sub-locations and 1,867 settlements.

A total of 53 enumerators and five team leaders who are familiar with the local and administrative contexts were locally engaged from each sub-location, through the support of LOKADO. The local enumerators and team leaders were trained by IOM on DTM data collection prior to field deployment. The data collection process was implemented by LOKADO and closely monitored by IOM. The enumerators have accessed 163 sub-locations and carried out face-to-face interviews with the key informants. For the 11 sub-locations that were not accessible due to insecurity, data collection was conducted by interviewing key informants over mobile phones. The assessment has excluded refugee camps in Kakuma to avoid double counting of affected mobile population. For the assessments, 571 key informants were interviewed covering a total of 1,867 settlements in Turkana County.

The assessment site for the DTM's Mobility Tracking and MSLA were focused on locations and sub-locations, as agreed between IOM, LOKADO, NDMA CCO and County government of Turkana technical representatives during the pre-DTM coordination workshop. During the meeting with the key partners, it was found that the sub-locations have a clear representation of the county and national government's administrative structure as key informants. Apart from the local leaders at the sub-location level, traditional leaders and community representatives were also involved as key informants to share more information on population groups' mobility and sectoral needs of the population.

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The *diagram below* shows how the *baseline information* were collected at the Ward and Sub-Location Levels.

Unit of reference for data collection

County: Administered by County Commisioner reporting to National Government and County Administrator reporting to County Government

Sub-County: Administred by Deputy County Commisioner reporting to County Comissioner and Sub-County Administrator reporting to County Administrator

Baseline1- Data Collection Level (Ward): Administered by Ward Administrator from County Government. The geographical coverage of the wards are smaller then the sub-counties and usually larger than the locations.

Location: Administered by Chief reporting to National Government

Baseline-2 Data Collection Level (Sub-Location): Administered by the Assistant chief (reporting to National Government) and one/more village admin/s (reporting to County Government). Census data is being collected at this level. There is a close colloboration between the National and County administration units and the local community.

Settlements: Located within the sub-location -not neccesarly neighbouring each other-, administred by traditional, religious, or commuity leaders collaborates with the government partners

The methodology deployed has captured the sub-location level's mobility dynamics, populations, and most urgent sectoral needs. Prior to DTM report publication, the initial findings and assessment results were validated by the key government stakeholders at national and local levels. The post-DTM validation workshop was held and organized by IOM, in collaboration with the CCO, NDMA, and County government, represented by the Deputy Governor of Turkana.

Findings are presented and aggregated at sub-county level. For more information on DTM's methodology, see DTM's Methodological Framework.

IOM is working with County Government to rehabilitate boreholes to provide access to safe water in Turkana County. Photo: © Moses Otunga/IOM 2022

KEY FINDINGS

Turkana County is the second largest county in Kenya, located in the north-west bordering Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda. It is among the 29 counties identified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). The county has seven sub-counties with headquarters located at Lodwar Town in Turkana Central Sub-County.
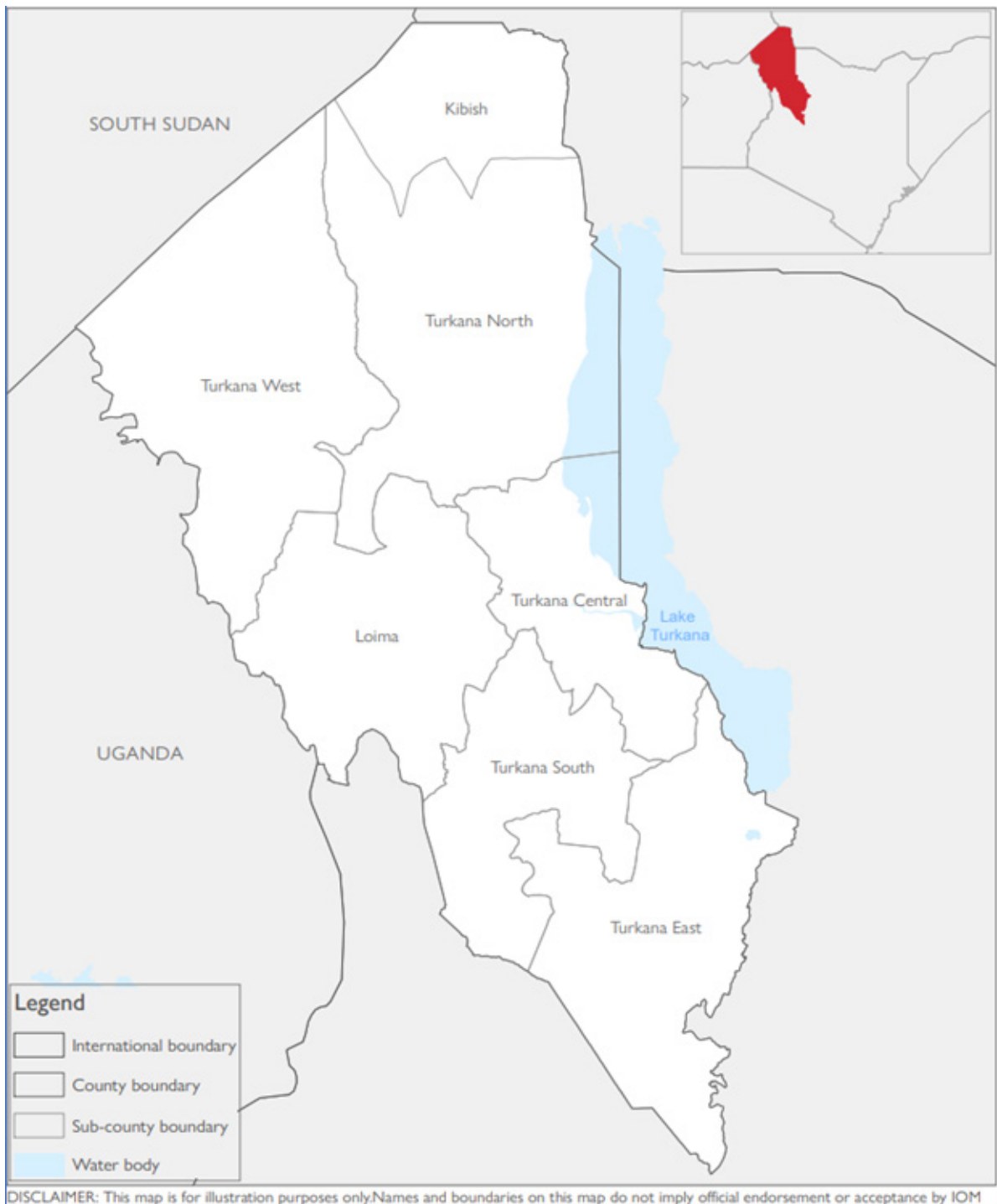
Key Findings on the Population of Interest

Sub County	Sub-County details	Absentees (Households)	Arrivals (Households)	Returnee (Households)	Foreign Nationals (Households)
Kibish	17 Sub-Locations 141 Settlements	1,383	2,817	3,582	10
Loima	33 Sub-Locations 343 Settlements	5,034	3,659	2,127	405
Turkana Central	22 Sub-Locations 222 Settlements	2,264	1,395	1,637	79
Turkana East	22 Sub-Locations 218 Settlements	4,451	5,275	3,303	0
Turkana North	22 Sub-Locations 306 Settlements	1,493	885	1,632	27
Turkana South	17 Sub-Locations 198 Settlements	2,725	2,459	4,093	72
Turkana West	41 Sub-Locations 439 Settlements	3,694	6,137	**2,442**	412
Total	**7 Sub-Counties** **174 Sub-Locations** **1,867 Settlements**	**21,044**	**22,627**	**18,816**	**1,005**

The population of Turkana County is slightly over one million according to Turkana County Government's website[6].

Elderly, children, and women headed households are identified as the most vulnerable groups due to their high exposure to protection issues, such as gender-based violence, lack of access to basic and maternal services, lack of employment opportunities, among others, in the rural settings amidst the drought. Therefore, IOM also collected data on the vulnerable households. Population groups of interest and the host communities are both accounted in collecting the vulnerable household's data. As a result, key informants cited that, 105,899 households are headed by women, followed by 35,040 households headed by elderly and 18,984 households headed by children.

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6   https://turkana.go.ke/about-overview/

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Map of Turkana County which shows the Sub-Counties

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only.Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

POPULATION GROUPS

The impact of drought-induced mobility in Kenya is not fully understood. To address the data gap and identify the needs of the communities most affected by the severity of the drought, IOM has collected data on the mobility trends of four population groups in Turkana County. Data driven decision making will be vital for future programming and interventions and in the coordination of sectors to address the humanitarian needs of the most affected communities. Furthermore, the assessment shows high number of mobility dynamics based on the identified population groups affected by drought.

## Drought induced Human Mobility (Population Groups)

Absentees		89 per cent of the sub-locations reported absentees	97 per cent of the Sub-Locations cited drought as the main reason for the absentees
Arrivals		87 per cent of the sub-locations reported arrivals	82 per cent of the sub-locations reported drought as the main reason for the arrivals
Returnees		85 per cent of the sub-locations reported returnees	74 per cent of the sub-locations cited that the returnees did not find assistance in their temporary place of residence therefore returned back to their place of origin
Foreign Nationals		23 per cent of the sub-locations reported Foreign Nationals	43 per cent of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the movement of the Foreign Nationals

Absentees

Absentees are residents of the sub-location who have left their settlement because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflict, and flash floods or seasonal floods. This population category provides an insight into the areas that have been hit by the drought and have few resources for the local population that is forced to leave.

155 of 174 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for 21,044 households. 58 per cent of the total absentees were reported to have left their place of residence within the last two years (from 2020 to 2022), period during which the drought has severely affected the county.

Sub-Locations reported absentee households by period of leaving
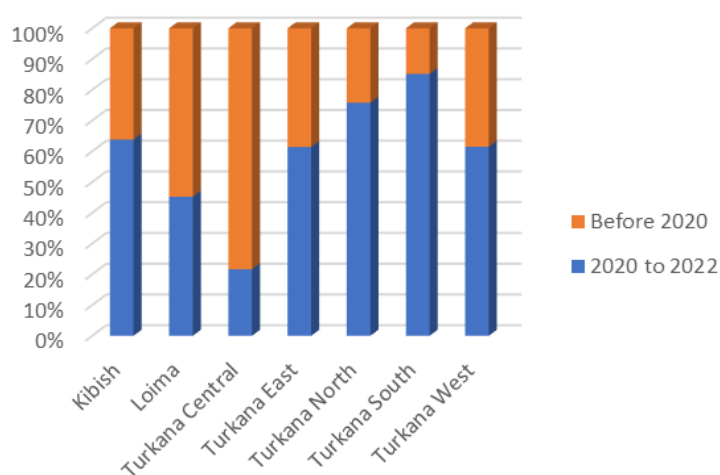
Respondents noted that in 97 per cent of the sub-locations, the drought was the main reason for movement followed by resource-based conflict in 60 sub-locations. With the current drought most absentees who left the sub-location within the last two years were observed in Turkana East with 23 per cent followed by Turkana South and Turkana West with 19 per cent.

155 of 174 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for **21,044 households.**

19 of the 22 sub-locations in Turkana East sub-county reported that **drought and resource-based conflict** were among the main reasons for population movement.

Reason(s) for Movement Across Sub-locations

Legend: ■ Turkana West ■ Turkana South ■ Turkana North ■ Turkana East ■ Turkana Central ■ Loima ■ Kibish
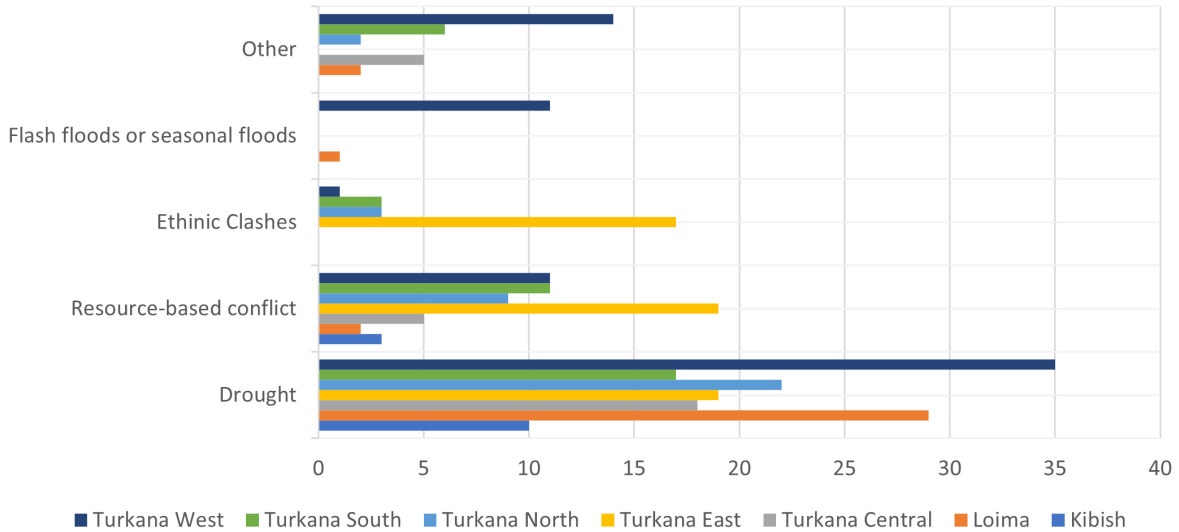
Arrivals

Arrivals are persons (Kenyan Nationals) who have left their place of origin (internal or external) and arrived at the sub-location assessed because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflicts, and flash floods or seasonal floods.

152 of 174 sub-locations experienced arrivals of people due to the drought, accounting to 22,627 households. 81 per cent of the overall arrivals had arrived at the assessment sites in the last two years.

Five per cent of the arrivals in the assessment sites came from neighboring countries. Among the reported arrivals, 95 per cent arrived at the assessment sites from Kenya.

Majority (77%) of the newly arrived households in all assessed sub-locations came from within Turkana County and of those 69 per cent (11,503) households moved within the same sub-county. This shows a preference for people affected by the drought to look for assistance and services close to their usual residence.

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Place of origin of arrival households (%)
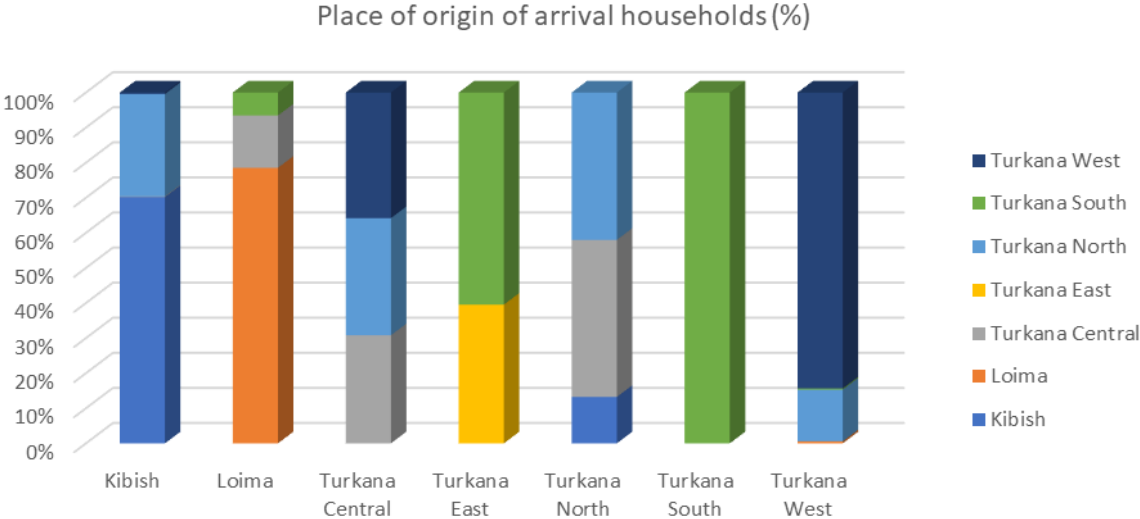
125 sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the arrivals followed by resource-based conflict reported in 48 sub-locations.

Main cause for leaving the place of origin
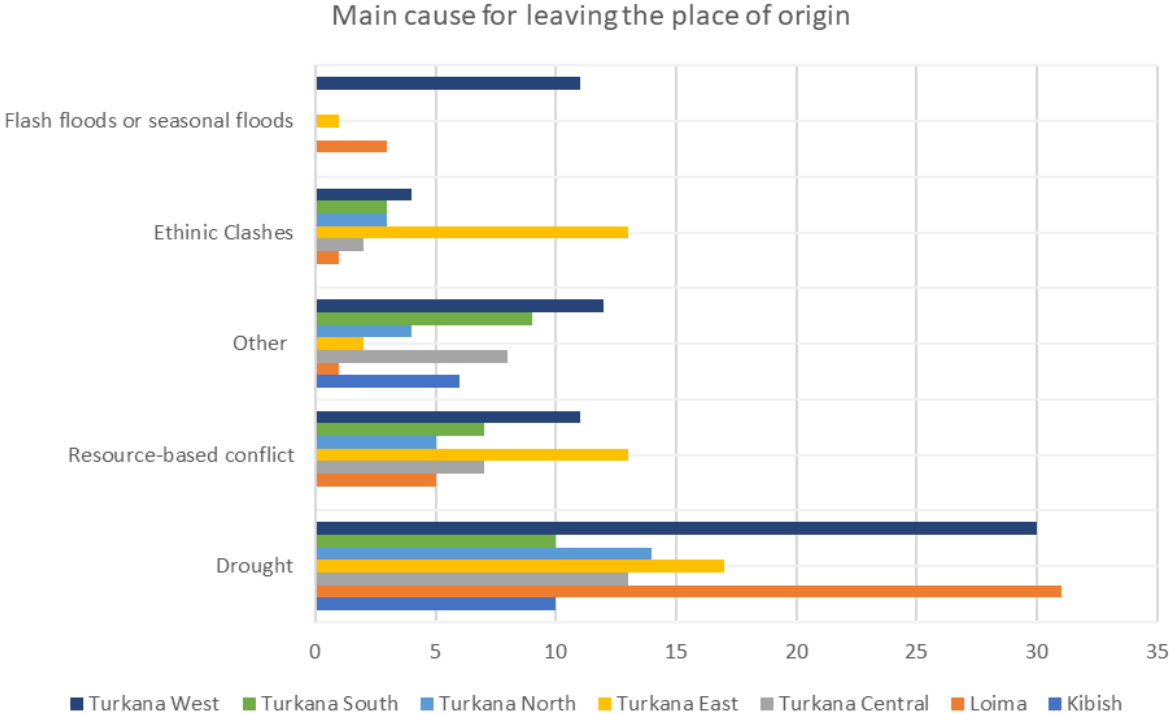
## Sub-locations reporting presence of the arrivals by type of location
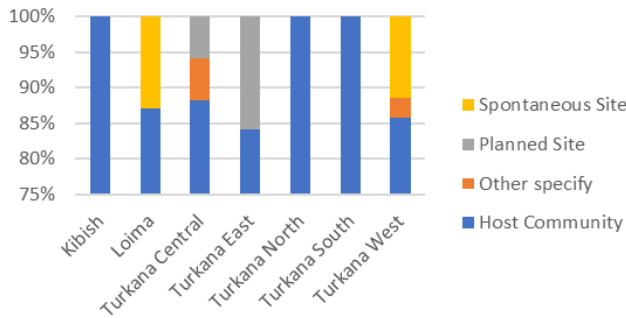
Most sub-locations (90%) reported that the Arrivals in Turkana County are usually accommodated by the host communities, followed by 5 per cent of sub-locations reporting that the arrivals occupy temporary spontaneous sites. And, when analyzed at the sub-county level there are minor changes in the living arrangements of the arrivals. In Turkana East sub-county, 16 per cent of the

currently living in planned sites[7], while in Loima, some sub-locations reported Arrivals who are staying in spontaneous sites[8].

The most urgent sectoral needs of households who had arrived at sub-locations due to climatic shocks or resource-based conflict were food (in 84% of sub-locations); water (in 82% of sub-locations); and shelters[9] (in 74% sub locations).

Most immediate needs of arrivals across the sub-locations
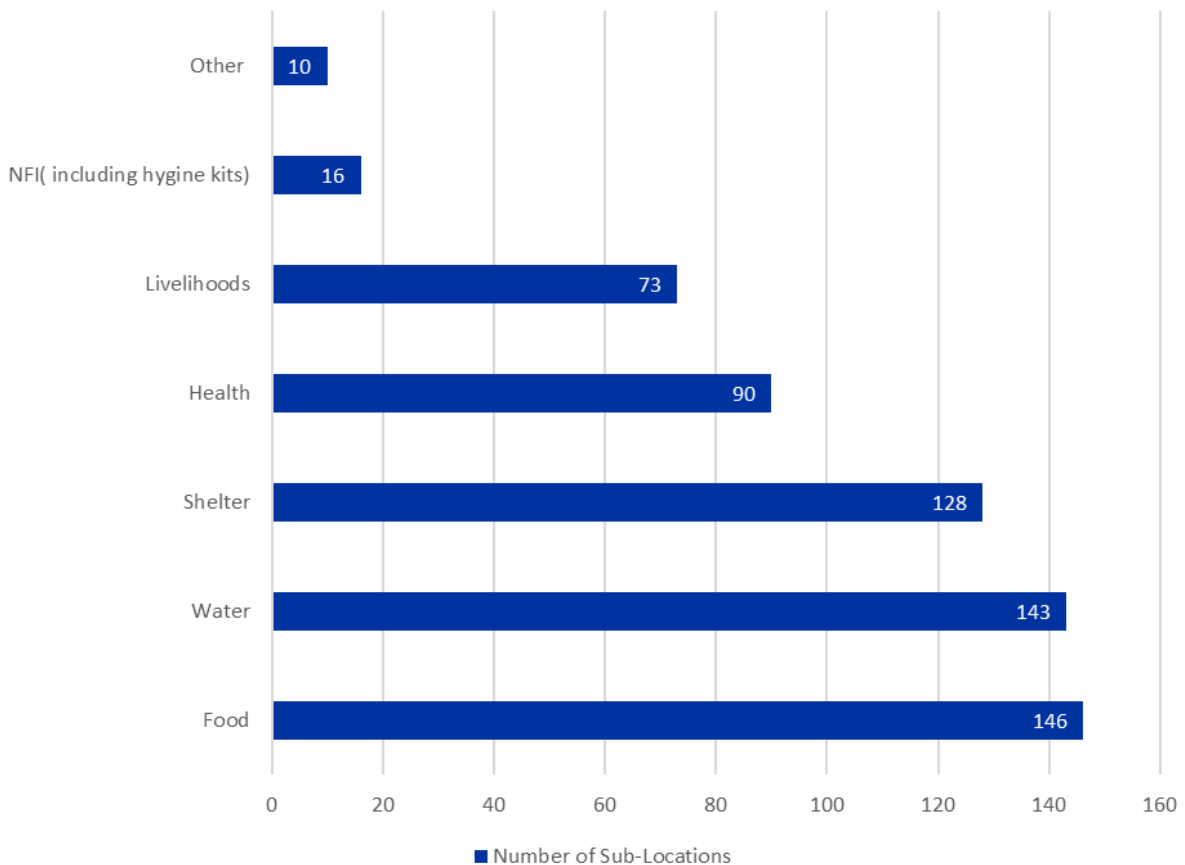
The most urgent sectoral needs of households who had arrived at sub-locations due to climatic shocks or resource-based conflict were **food, water and shelters.**

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7 Planned site is where displaced households can build or install their temporary or makeshift shelters on an allocated site by the Government.
8 Displaced households who live collectively outside of the government designated/planned sites. These households normally stay in open spaces dwelling in makeshift shelters or tents.
9 According to MSLA Turkana NFI/Shelter assessment (see NFI/Shelter) mostly temporary shelters are being used by the community which are reported to be as sub-standard that does not protect against the environmental challenges.

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Returnees

Returnees are the people (Kenyan Nationals) that had left the sub-location because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflict, flash floods or seasonal floods, and settled at a temporary site (in Kenya or in a foreign land) but came back because they have not found assistance, needed to rejoin the family, and/or have returned with assistance.

148 of 174 sub-locations revealed that there were Returnees totaling to 18,816 households. 83 per cent of the overall Returnees have returned to their places of origin within the last two years, during which the drought was defining feature of the county.

11 per cent of the returnee households returned to their places of origin from neighboring countries. Among the reported returnee households, the remaining 89 per cent have returned back to their places of origin after residing in a temporary place in Kenya.

Sub-locations with presence of returnee households by period of arrival
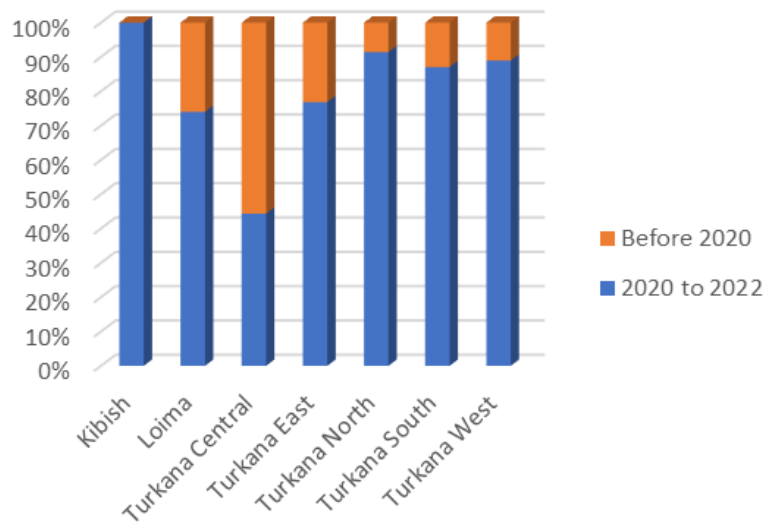
Temporary place of residence of returnee households (%)
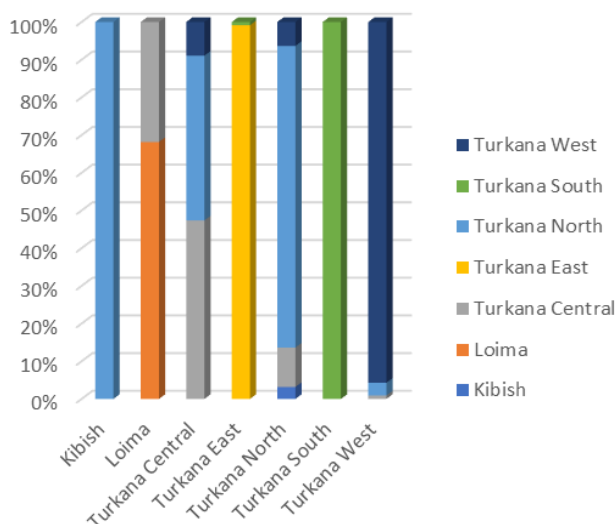
The majority (76%) of the Returnee households originated from within Turkana County. Moreover, 69 per cent (8,802 households) of the returnee households were only moving temporarily within the sub-counties. This shows a preference for people affected by drought to look for assistance and services close to their usual residence.

11% of the returnee households returned to their places of origin from neighboring countries.

Out of the 148 sub-locations, where Returnees are present, majority (74%) of sub-locations expressed that the returnees did not receive assistance while staying in temporary settlements. Returning to their places of origin was the only choice for them to cope with the severe impact of the drought.

Main cause to return back to sub-location
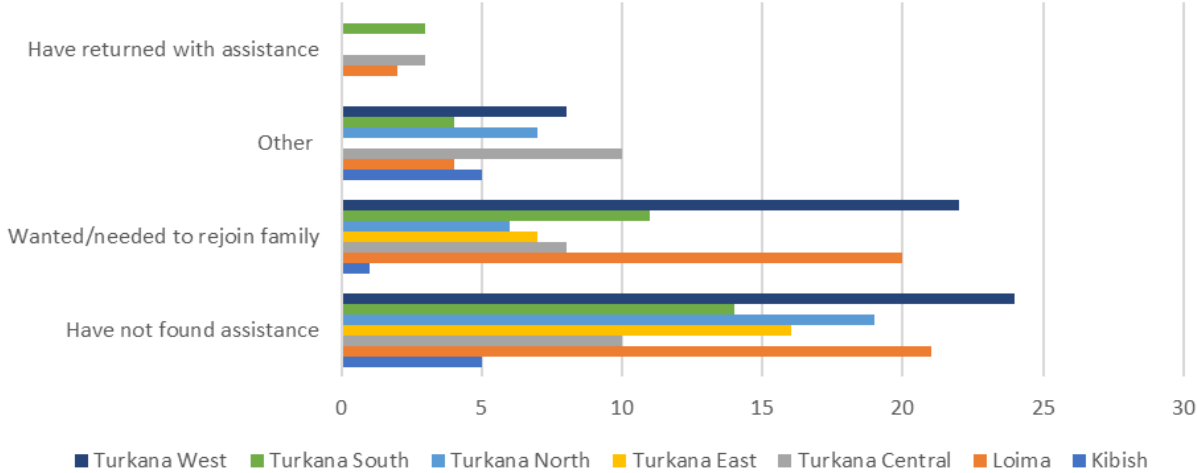
In 75 sub-locations households had returned back to reunite with their families[10].

The returnees in Turkana County are usually staying together with their communities (90%) followed by spontaneous sites (2%). Although, there are slight variances that differ at the sub-county level. The assessment report in Turkana Central sub-county has shown that 10 per cent of the returnees are living in planned sites[11], while in Turkana West sub-county, 6 per cent of the returnees are living in spontaneous sites[12].

Sub-locations reporting presence of returnees by type of location
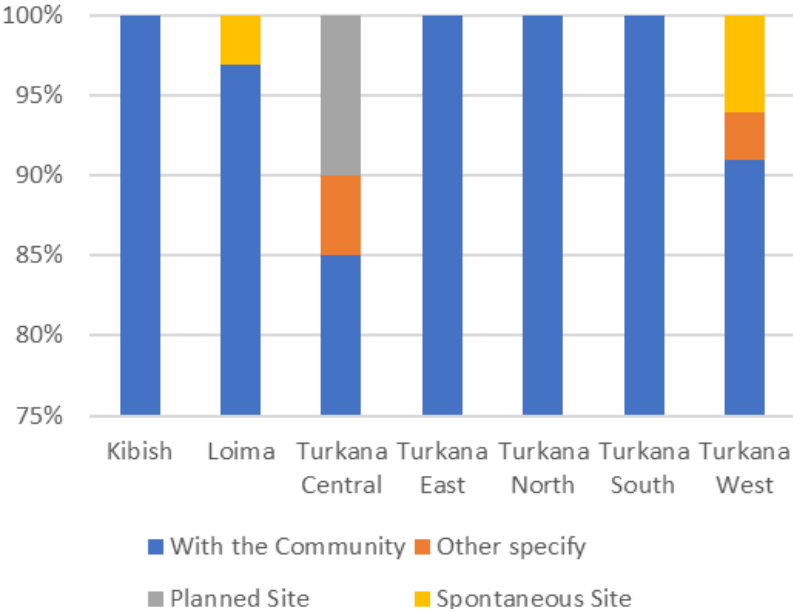
10 DTM-Mobility Tracking and Multi-Sectoral Assessment in Turkana County also assessed the coping mechanism of the communities amidst the challenges faced in the last year. Individual (internal) migration as a coping mechanism was higher than the Family (internal) migration.
11 Planned site is where displaced households are allowed to build or install their temporary or makeshift shelters on an allocated site by the Government.
12 Displaced households who live collectively outside of the government designated/planned sites. These households normally stay in open spaces dwelling in makeshift shelters or tents.

In almost all sub-locations (96%), the most urgent needs reported for returnees are food (143 of sub-locations) and water (in 142 sub-locations). The need for shelters was also reported with 89 per cent of the sub locations (132 sub-locations)[13].

Most immediate needs of returnees across sub-locations.

Number of Sub-locations

| Category	Number of Sub-locations
Other	8
NFI(including hygine kits)	20
Livelihoods	69
Health	84
Shelter	132
Water	142
Food	143
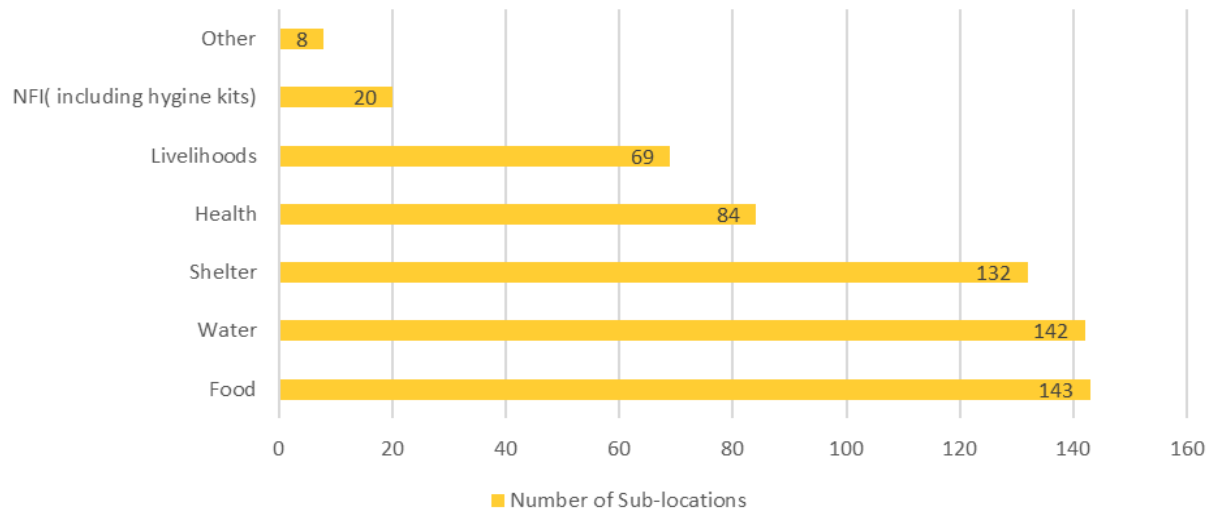
Foreign Nationals

Foreign Nationals are non-Kenyan nationals who arrived in the assessed sub-location because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based, ethnic tensions or conflicts, flash floods or seasonal floods. This includes irregular migrants who cannot return, continue their journey or who are destitute in the location of assessment.

40 of 174 sub-locations reported the presence of foreign nationals accounting to 1,005 households, while 67 per cent of the foreign nationals arrived at the assessment site within the last two years.

Foreign nationals who arrived at the assessment site are mostly from the neighboring Uganda, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. Other than Kibish sub-county which borders Ethiopia, the rest of the sub-counties are hosting mostly Ugandan nationals.

Sub-locations with presence of Foreign National households affected by drought by period of arrival

Before 2020
2020 to 2022
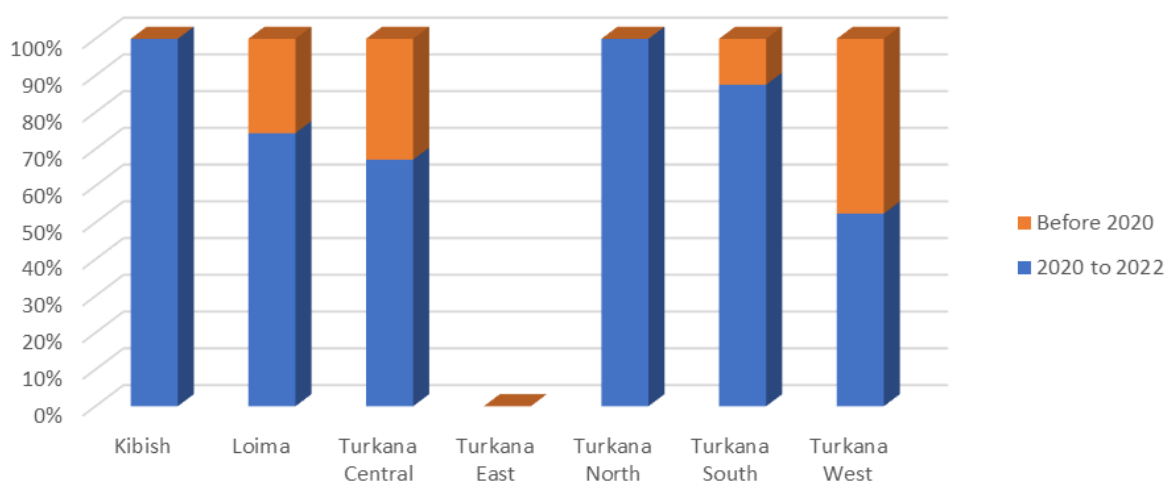
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13   According to MSLA Turkana NFI/Shelter assessment (see NFI/Shelter), temporary shelters used by the community are reported to be not up to standard and to not protect against environmental factors.
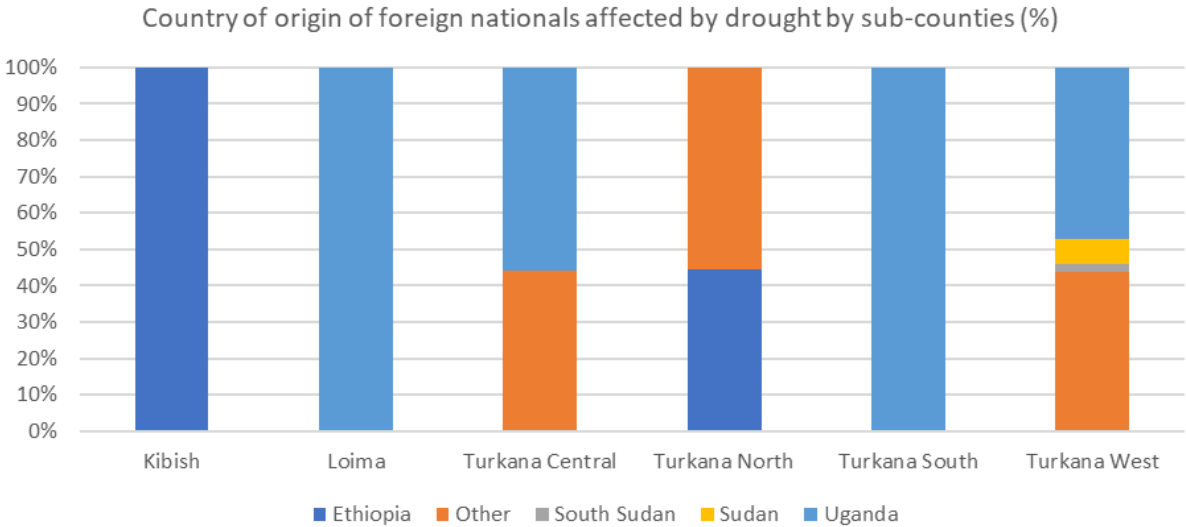
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Foreign nationals who arrived at the assessment site are mostly from the neighboring Uganda, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. Other than Kibish sub-county which borders Ethiopia, the rest of the sub-counties are hosting mostly Ugandan nationals.

Country of origin of foreign nationals affected by drought by sub-counties (%)

The key informants noted that the main reasons for movement of foreign nationals to Kenya were job or employment opportunities, education, inter-marriages, and trade, followed by the impact of drought, ethnic clashes, and resource-based conflict and now affected by the drought in Kenya as well.

Reason(s) for movement
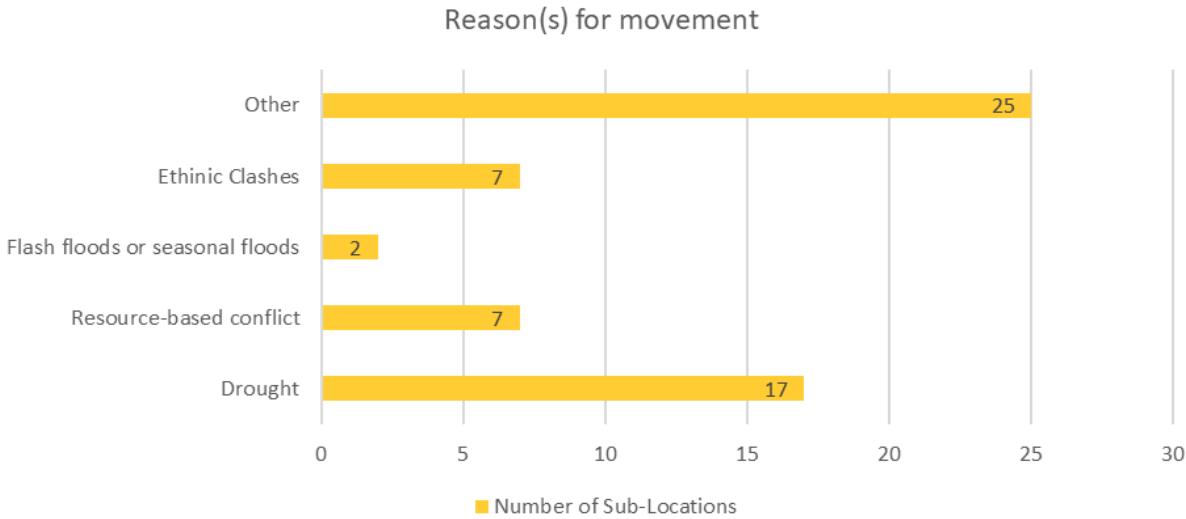
LIVELIHOOD

During the assessment key informants cited pastoralism as the primary source of living in 72 per cent of the sub-locations with 112,747 households. Following the pastoralism second alternative livelihood is engaging in economic activities in the informal sectors which were noted among 28,022 households, followed by engaging in trading, which is supporting 12,868 households.

Pastoralism is cited as the **primary source of living** in 125 sub-locations with **112,747 households.**

First main livelihood option across sub-locations(%)

Legend: ■ Pastoralism ■ Other ■ Agro-pastoralism ■ Farming ■ Trade ■ Employment (includes public and private sectors)
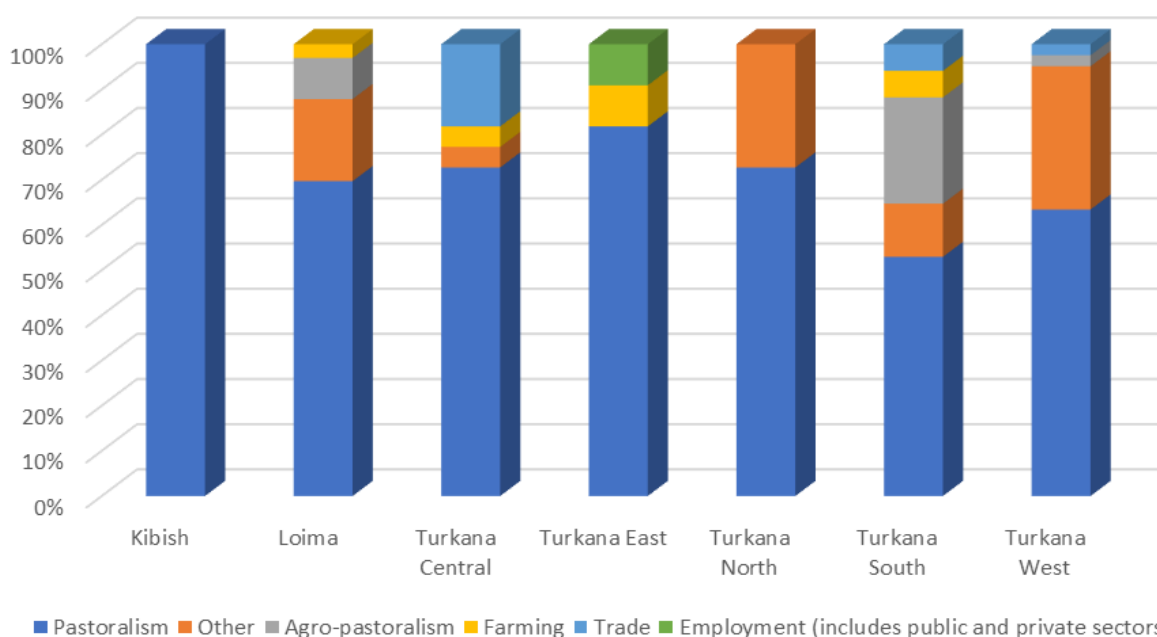
On business and monetary transactions, the most common modality is cash transfers cited by 148 sub-locations, followed by M-PESA transactions at 92 sub-locations, while 4 sub-locations preferred to transact cash with the rural and national banking institutions.

It was also reported that there are livestock markets found in 44 sub-locations.

Pastoralists Drop-outs

Pastoralist Drop-outs are pastoralist and agro-pastoralists who have lost their livestock because of the drought, lack of water, animal disease, conflicts/insecurity or whose land has become unproductive and have therefore become destitute.

Due to the severe drought in March, April and May (MAM) 2022 and October, and early forecasts by NDMA showing another failed rainy season between November and December (OND) 2022, the number of vulnerabilities in the county have significantly increased, leading to further disparity of pastoralists.

Sub-locations with presence of Pastoralist Drop-Out households affected by period (%)

Legend: ■ Before 2020 ■ 2020 to 2022

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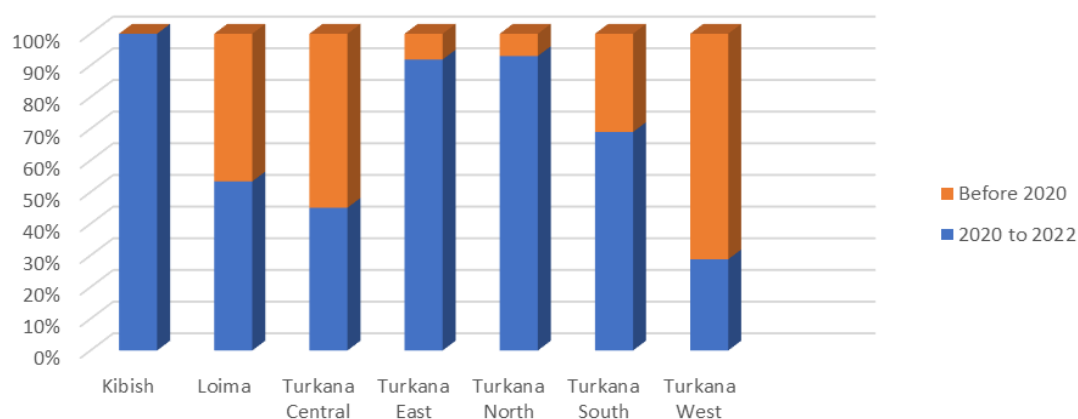
In all the population groups, the drought has been identified as the main reason for movement. The assessment therefore collected data on pastoralist drop-outs accounting both the population of interest and the host community.

173 of 174 sub-locations have reported pastoralist drop-outs accounting to 65,868 households . 65 per cent of the pastoralist drop-outs were recorded in the last two years.

Main cause for pastoralist to drop-out by sub-county

■ Turkana West ■ Turkana South ■ Turkana North ■ Turkana East ■ Turkana Central ■ Loima ■ Kibish
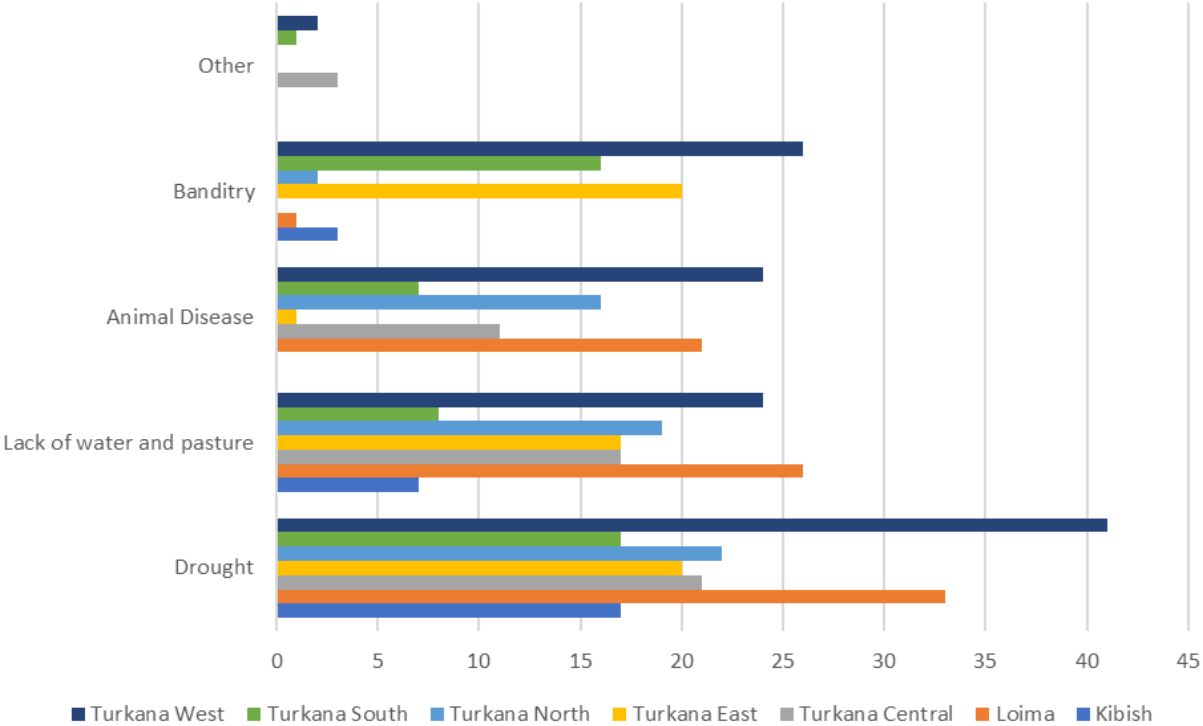
Most of the pastoralist drop-outs were sustaining themselves by engaging into informal sectors with unstable means of livelihood such as charcoal burning, boda-boda taxi (motorcycle taxi), and labour services, followed by support from humanitarian agencies.

Sectors in which pastoralist drop-outs find livelihood opportunities and support
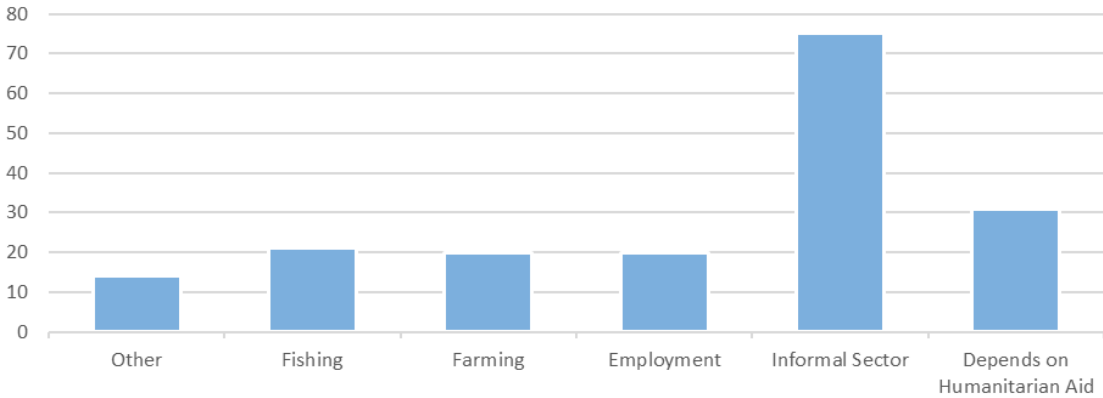
99 per cent of the sub-locations have reported **pastoralist drop-outs** accounting to **65,868 households**

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CHALLENGES AND COPING MECHANISMS

Each sub-location was assessed at key informant level to understand the challenges experienced and the copying mechanisms adopted by different population groups in the communities affected by drought to assess the challenges faced by the population groups, as well as the communities at large. During the assessment, lack of food and water was cited as the main challenge in 163 of 174 sub-locations, being faced in the last one year. This was followed by environmental challenges at 135 sub-locations and loss of livelihood at 125 sub-locations. In Turkana East, safety and security is one of the main challenges, followed by lack of food and water supply.

How is the population coping on lack of food and water across sub-locations
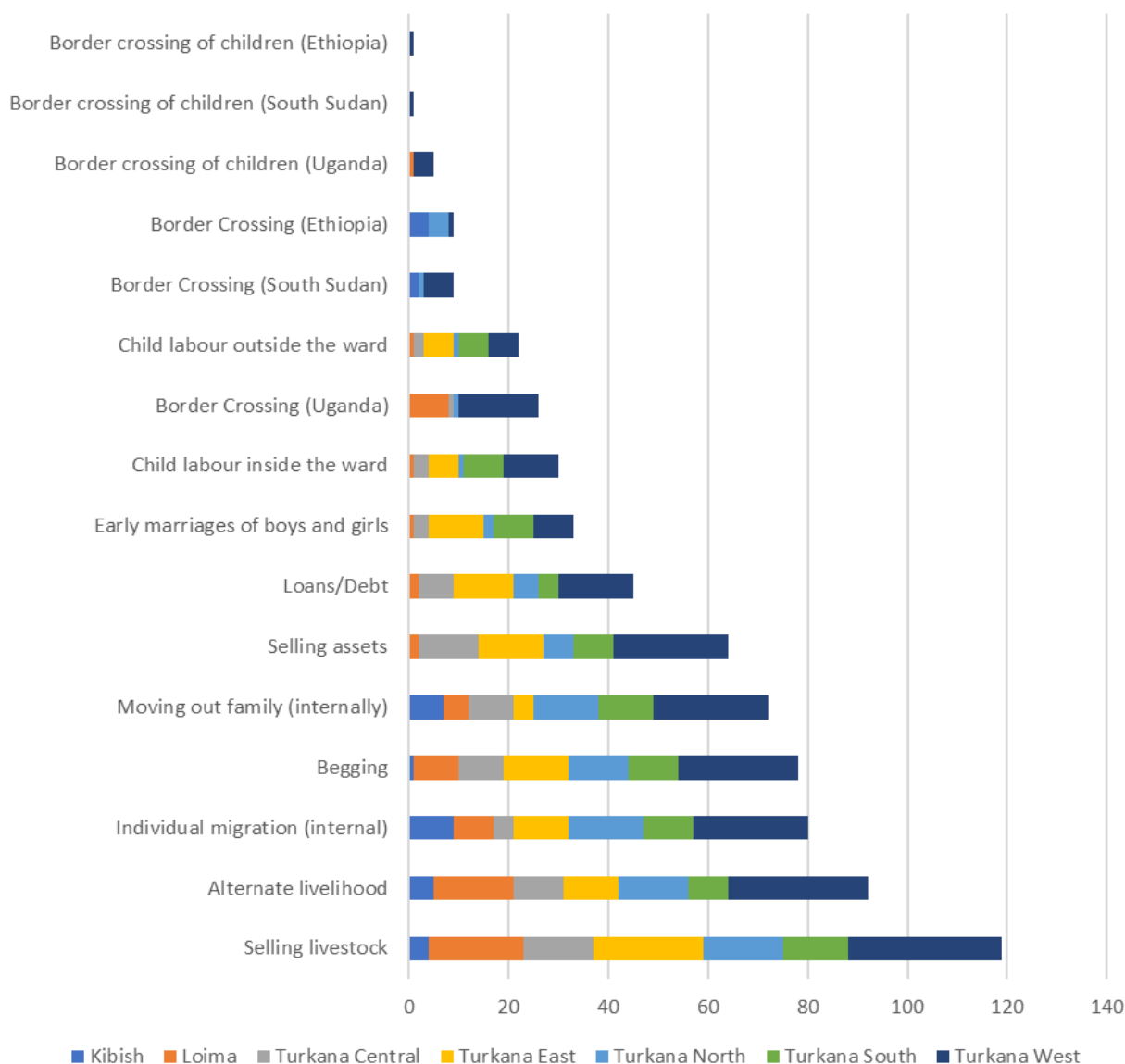
Lack of food and water was cited as **the main challenge** in **163 of 174 sub-locations**, being faced in the last one year

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT

Apart from the mobility dimension of the population groups and host communities, IOM was able to assess the most urgent sectoral needs such as, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion, education, Shelters and non-food items (NFIs).

Health   WASH   Education   Shelters and NFIs

Health

Primary health concerns

The two most pressing health issues of the assessed 174 sub-locations are malaria and pneumonia. Other primary health concerns noted included acute malnutrition cited among 123 sub-locations, hence accounting for 71 per cent of sub-locations facing acute malnutrition amidst other health issues.

Legend: Turkana West, Turkana South, Turkana North, Turkana East, Turkana Central, Loima, Kibish

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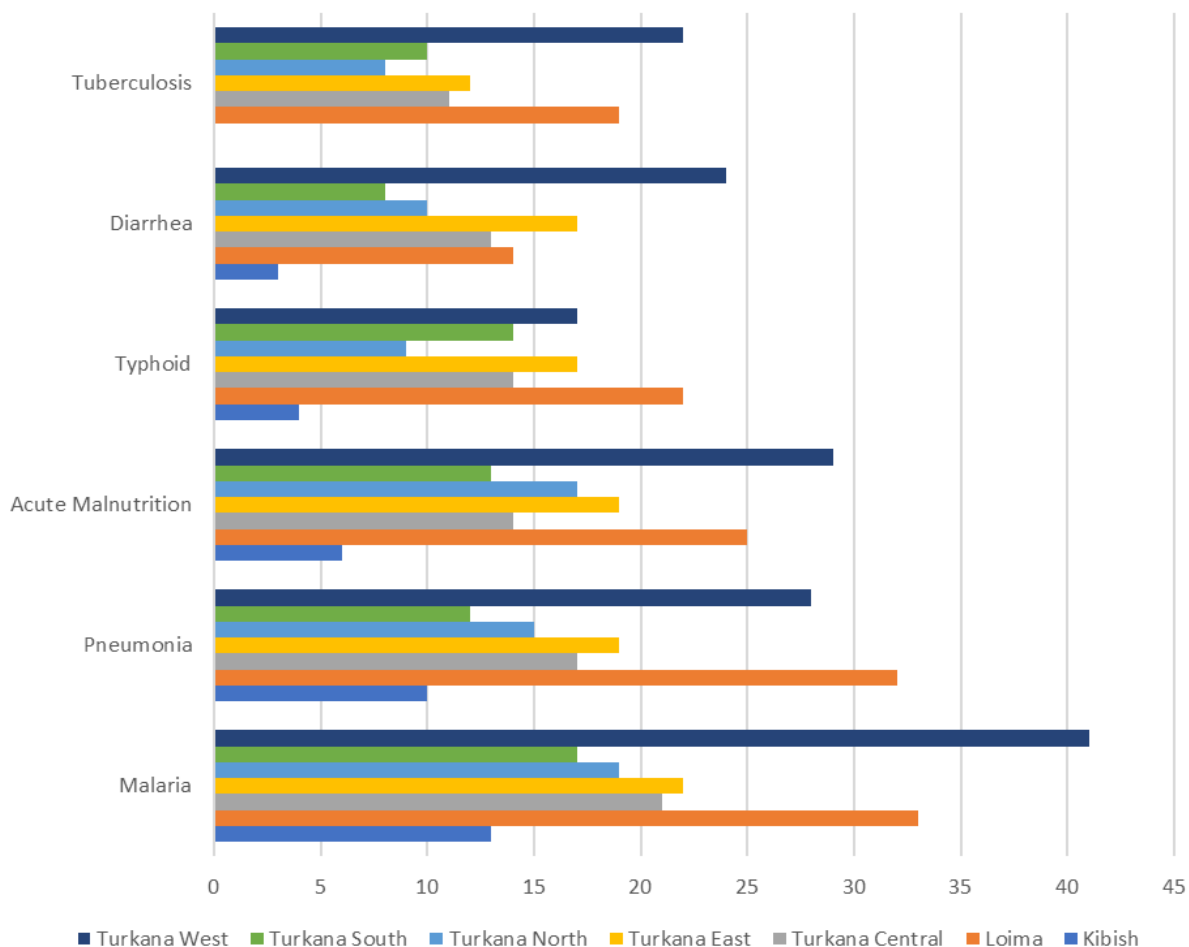
Primary health concerns across sub-locations

Health Concern	Number of Sub-Locations
Tuberculosis	82
Diarrhea	89
Typhoid	97
Acute Malnutrition	123
Pneumonia	133
Malaria	166

Number of Sub-Locations
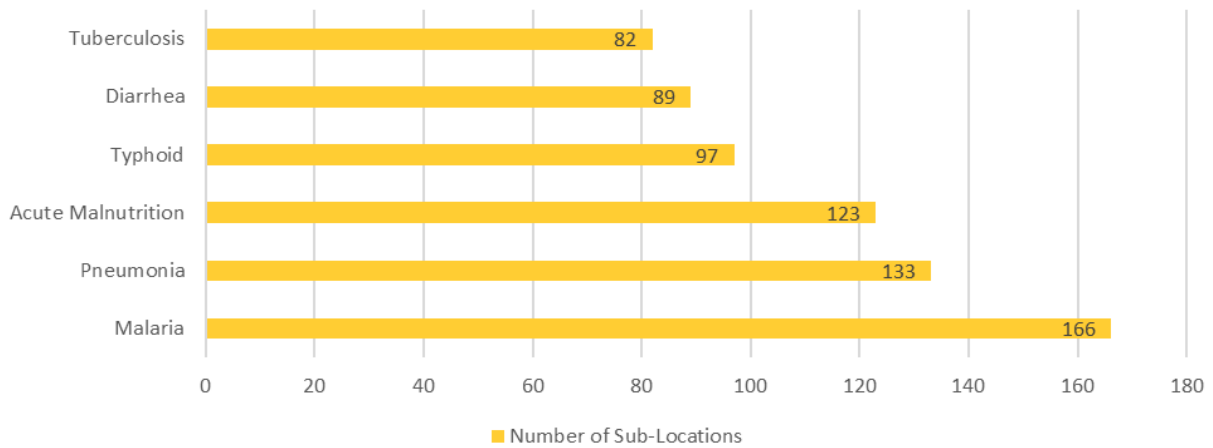
144 of 174 sub-locations have basic health facilities, and the remaining 30 sub-locations have reported that there are no health facilities found in these areas. While most of the health facilities require minor repairs (42%), and some require major repairs (31%), only 27 percent of health facilities remain operational and in good shape.

Is there a health facility in this sub-location?

No ■ Yes

Turkana West, Turkana South, Turkana North, Turkana East, Turkana Central, Loima, Kibish

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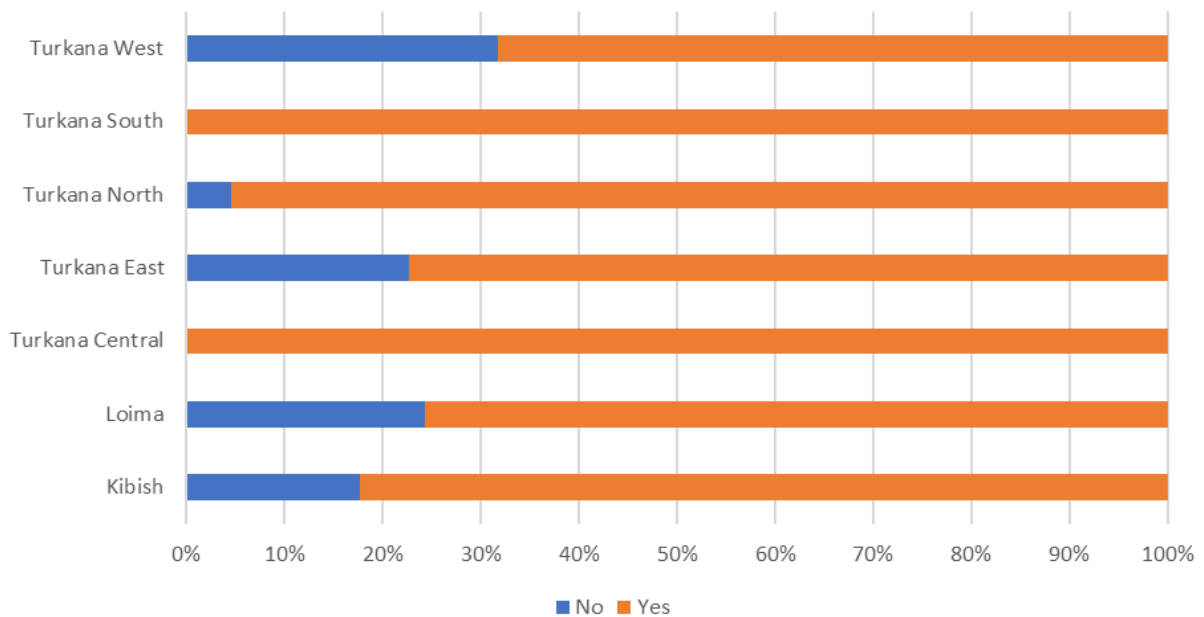
The key informants have also cited that the main gaps in existing health facilities included lack of basic medical supplies and limited access to the facilities due to their community's remote location.

Main problem(s) with the health services across sub-locations

Category	Number of Sub-Locations
Too expensive	6
Other	13
No referrals	4
No qualified personnel	6
No medicine	78
Insecurity/fear	5
Distance	29

■ Number of Sub-Locations
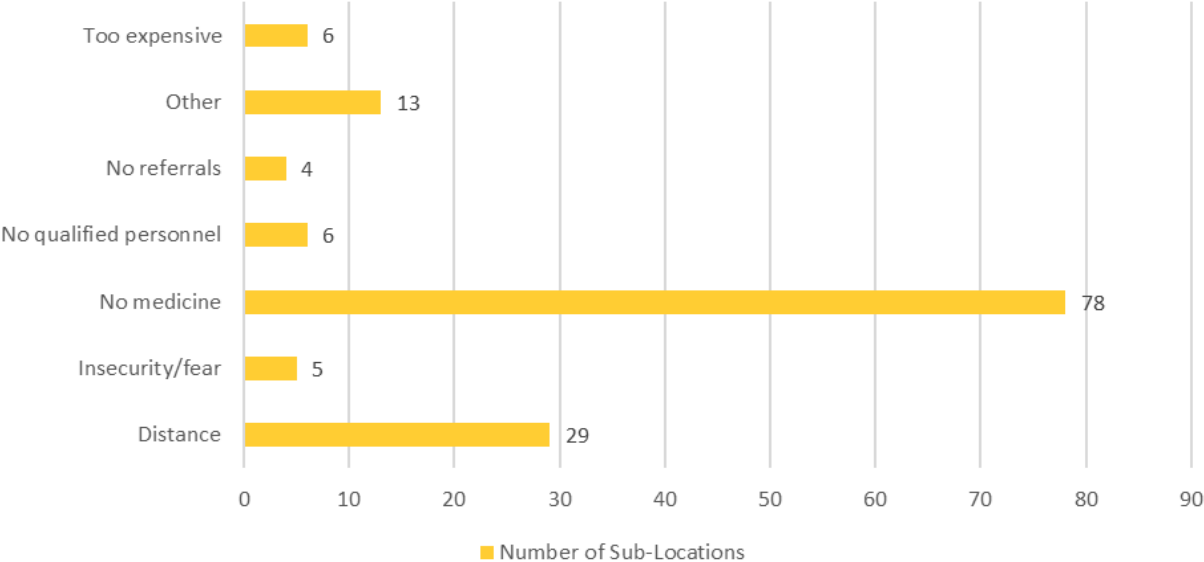
The most urgent needs reported at the health facilities are medicines, basic medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies, followed by regular structural care and maintenance of health facilities.

Most urgent need at health facilities across sub-locations

Category	Number of Sub-Locations
Structural maintenance and repair	28
Qualified staff	14
Medicine	71
Basic medical equipment & facilities	21
Access to water	8

■ Number of Sub-Locations

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![WASH]

WASH

Access to water reported accross Sub-Locations

	Nobody (around 0%)	A few (around 25%)	About half (around 50%)	Most (around 75%)	Everyone (around 100%)
■ Sub-Locations	4	88	32	38	11
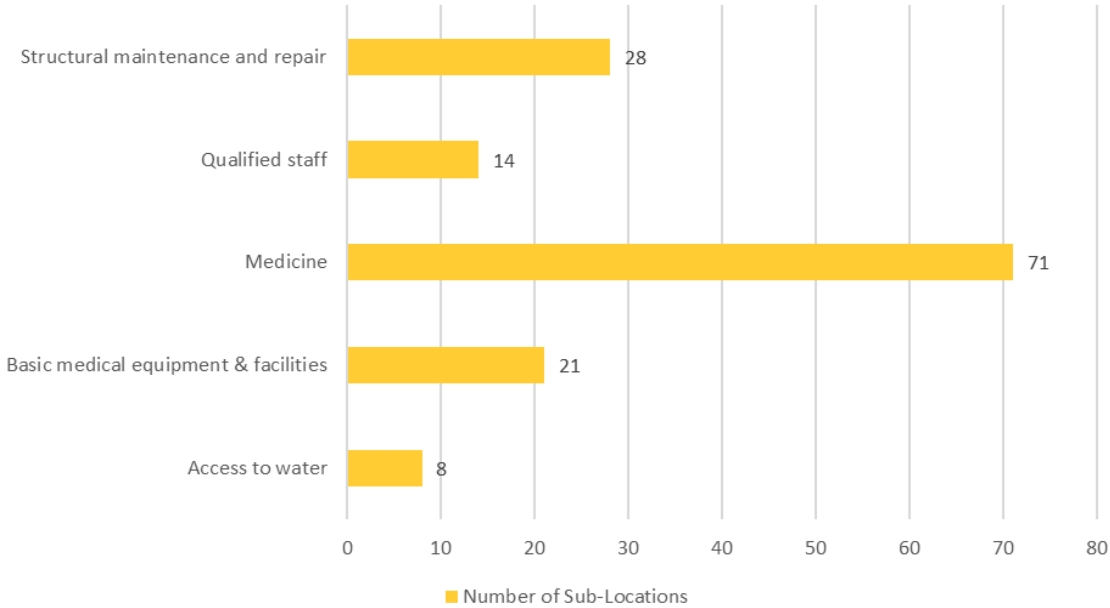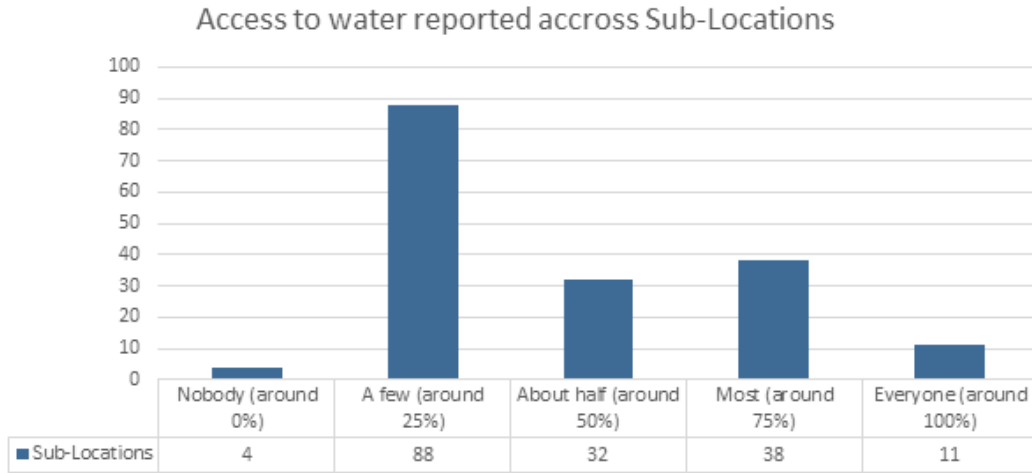
Resource-based conflict was cited along with drought among the main reasons for the population groups' movement in Turkana County. People are moving in search of water and food and limited resources have become conflicting points as well. Lack of food and water was also cited as the most prevalent challenge people have been facing for the last one year. DTM MSLA assessment recorded that only in 11 sub-locations all the households have access to drinking water and in four sub-locations people do not have access to drinking water at all.

In addition, in 38 sub-locations 75 per cent of the population have access to drinking water while in 32 sub-locations 50 per cent of the population have access to drinking water. In 88 sub-locations, only a few households, around 25 per cent of the whole population, have access to water.

There are 424 functional water sources found in 158 of 174 Sub-locations, while 16 sub-locations reported that there are no functioning water sources at all.

In 104 sub-locations, there are existing WASH committees (WASHCOs)[14], while in 69 sub-locations, WASHCOs do not exist.

The major problems being faced by the people in accessing a potable water supply are the distance and the insufficient number of potable water points.

💧 **Only** in **11 sub-locations** all the households **have access to drinking water.**

The major problems being faced by the people in accessing the potable water supply are **the distance and the insufficient number of potable water points.**
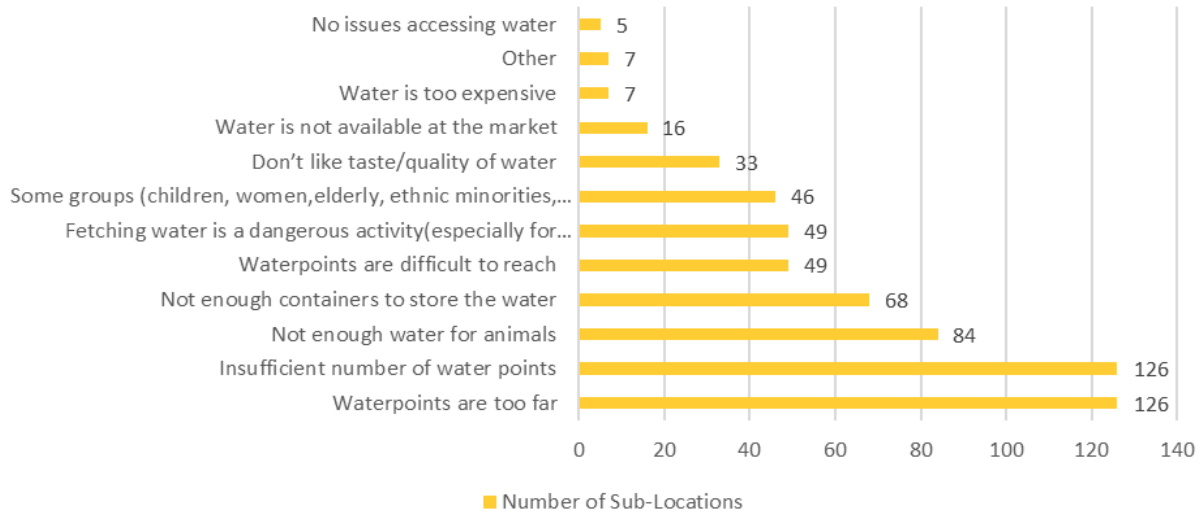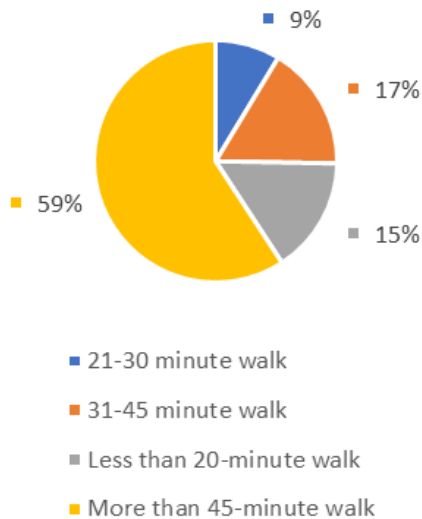
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14   WASHCO is the local Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee

Problems people face in accessing water across sub-locations

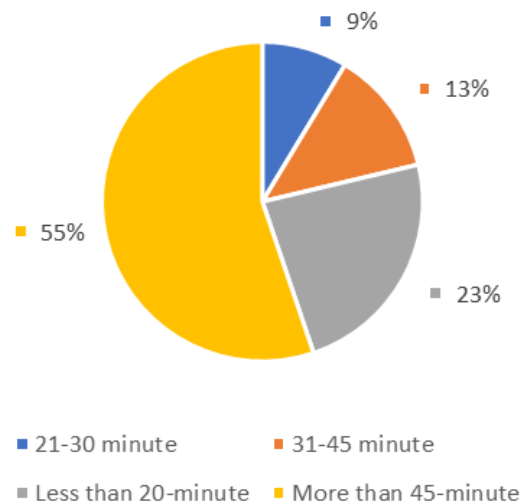| Problem	Number of Sub-Locations
No issues accessing water	5
Other	7
Water is too expensive	7
Water is not available at the market	16
Don't like taste/quality of water	33
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities,…	46
Fetching water is a dangerous activity (especially for…	49
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	49
Not enough containers to store the water	68
Not enough water for animals	84
Insufficient number of water points	126
Waterpoints are too far	126

■ Number of Sub-Locations

In most cases, access to drinking water supply from the community houses would take more than 45-minute walk (one way) or 90-minute walk (2-way), and more than 45 minutes of waiting time for queuing. A total of 135 minutes (2 hours and 22 minutes) for an individual to arrive home with his/her drinking water.

How long does it take to reach the nearest water source? (one-way)

- 9% — 21-30 minute walk
- 17% — 31-45 minute walk
- 15% — Less than 20-minute walk
- 59% — More than 45-minute walk

What is the average queue time for water?

- 9% — 21-30 minute
- 13% — 31-45 minute
- 23% — Less than 20-minute
- 55% — More than 45-minute

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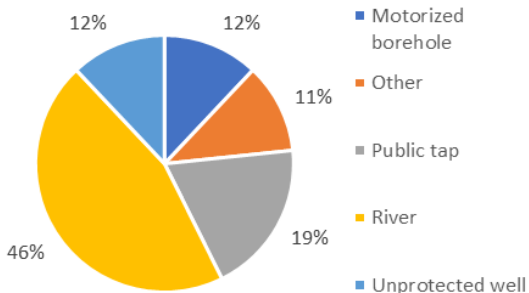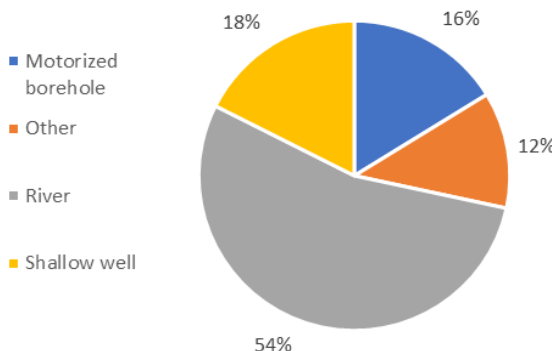
39 per cent of the people get their drinking water from the nearby rivers, while it is reported that the same rivers have also been a primary source of water for livestock rearing with 46 per cent.

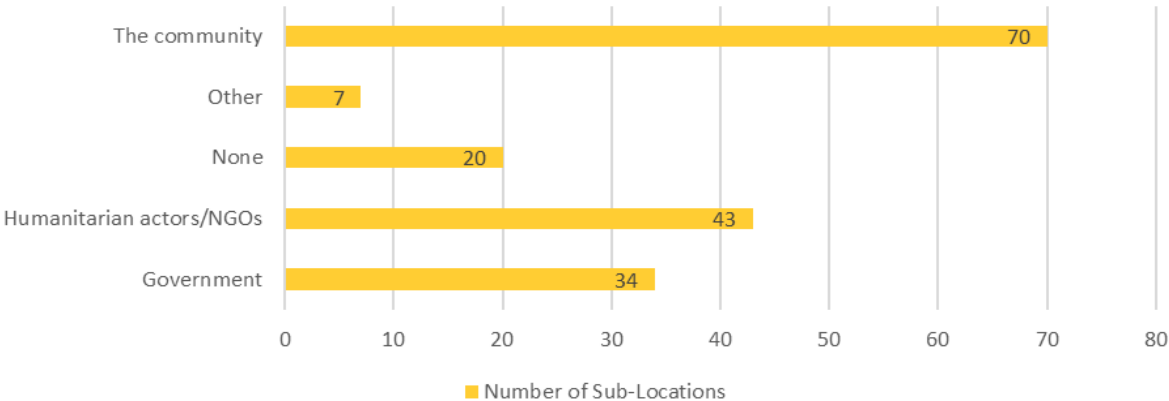**Where do most people of this sub-location collect drinking water?**

- Motorized borehole — 12%
- Other — 11%
- Public tap — 19%
- River — 46%
- Unprotected well — 12%

What is the main water source for the farming and livestock rearing?

- Motorized borehole — 16%
- Other — 12%
- River — 54%
- Shallow well — 18%

Key informants also stated that it is mainly the communities who are taking charge for the care and maintenance of water sources.

Who mainly supports the sub-location in maintaining the boreholes/taps/wells?

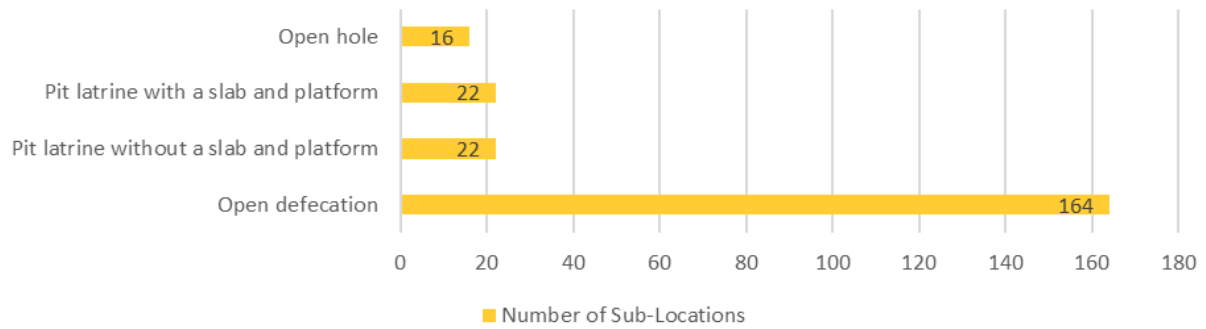| Category	Number of Sub-Locations
The community	70
Other	7
None	20
Humanitarian actors/NGOs	43
Government	34

■ Number of Sub-Locations

60 per cent of the sub-locations revealed that the source of drinking water is not treated against harmful bacteria and any water-related diseases. On the other hand, when treated, the most common method is boiling only as reported by 38 sub-locations.

Open defecation was reported in most (94%) of the sub-locations. The main reason for open defecation is the expensive cost of building latrines/toilets. It was further assessed that the soil type of Turkana County is mostly sandy loam or loose soil. Constructing a latrine for household is costly, as it needs a strong foundation for the pit dug and floor slab. Extra amount of cement, building blocks and reinforced deformed steel bars (RSBs) are required to withstand with the loose soil.

In most sub-locations, they have stated that human faeces will likely contaminate the water sources, especially during rainy season, when the source of drinking water is not properly treated. Communities are facing health issues, such as waterborne diseases (diarrhea and typhoid), stated among the primary health issues in many sub-locations.

Most common type of latrines/toilets used by the community across sub-locations

Type	Number of Sub-Locations
Open hole	16
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	22
Pit latrine without a slab and platform	22
Open defecation	164

■ Number of Sub-Locations

60% of the sub-locations revealed that the source of drinking water is not treated against harmful bacteria and any water-related diseases.

Drought-affected pastoralists have migrated in search of water and pasture for their livestock in ASAL counties in Kenya. Communities are facing the threat of starvation due to the continued drought conditions. Photo: © Moses Otunga/IOM 2022
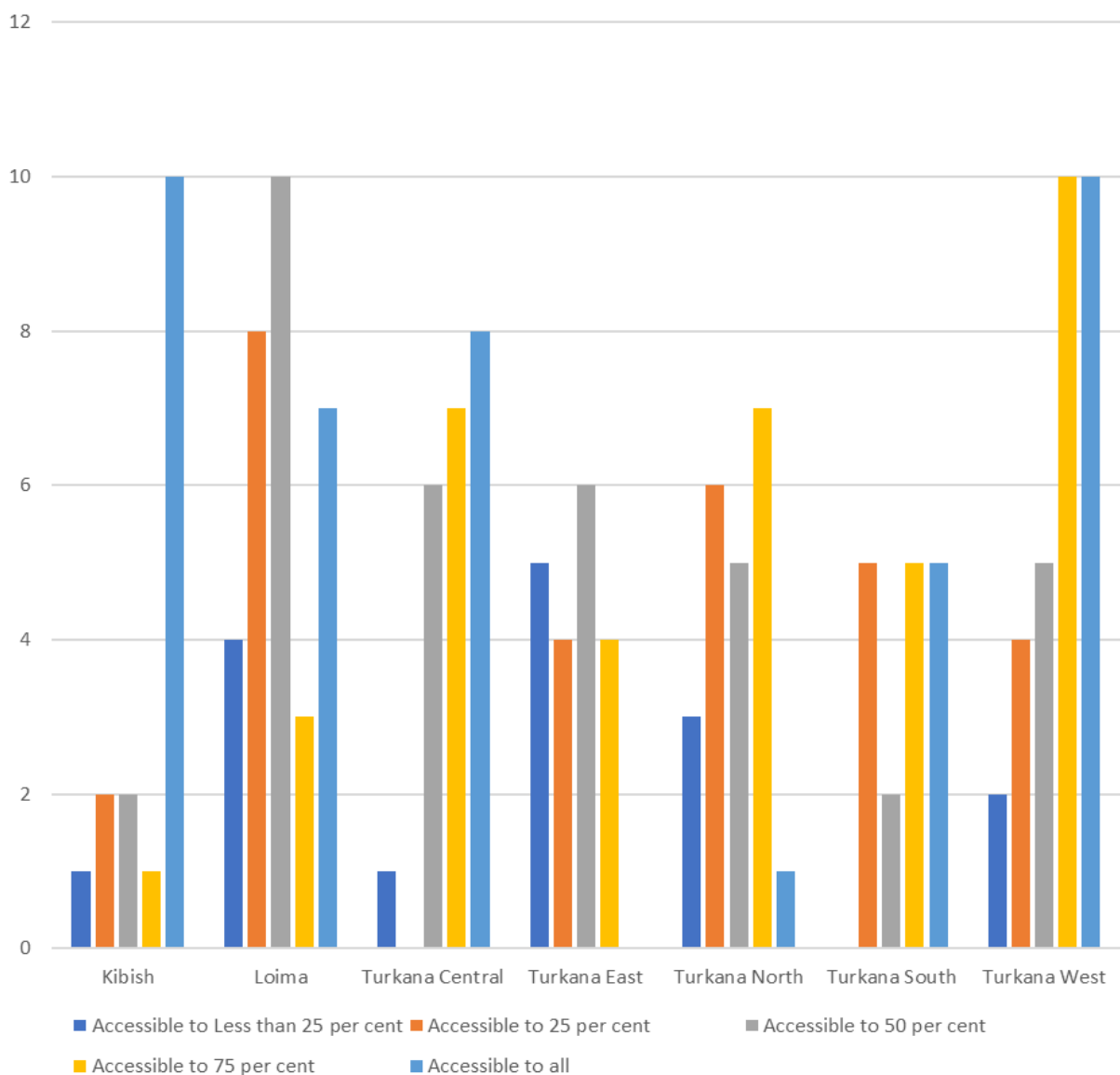
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Education

Turkana County has active educational institutions in 91 per cent of its sub-locations, while nine per cent do not have educational facilities. Among in Katir and Ekipor sub-locations in Turkana East Sub-County education facilities were closed due to the unprecedented impact of the drought resulting to high incidence of school dropouts. The nearest schools for the sub-locations without schools were reported to be more than 10 kilometers away at 12 sub-locations, 6-10 kilometers away at 2 sub-locations, and 1-2 kilometers away at one sub-location. However, there were 26,852 school dropouts reported by the key informants.

If there is an educational facility, is the educational facility/facilities for children accessible to the small settlements with-in the sub-location?

- Accessible to Less than 25 per cent
- Accessible to 25 per cent
- Accessible to 50 per cent
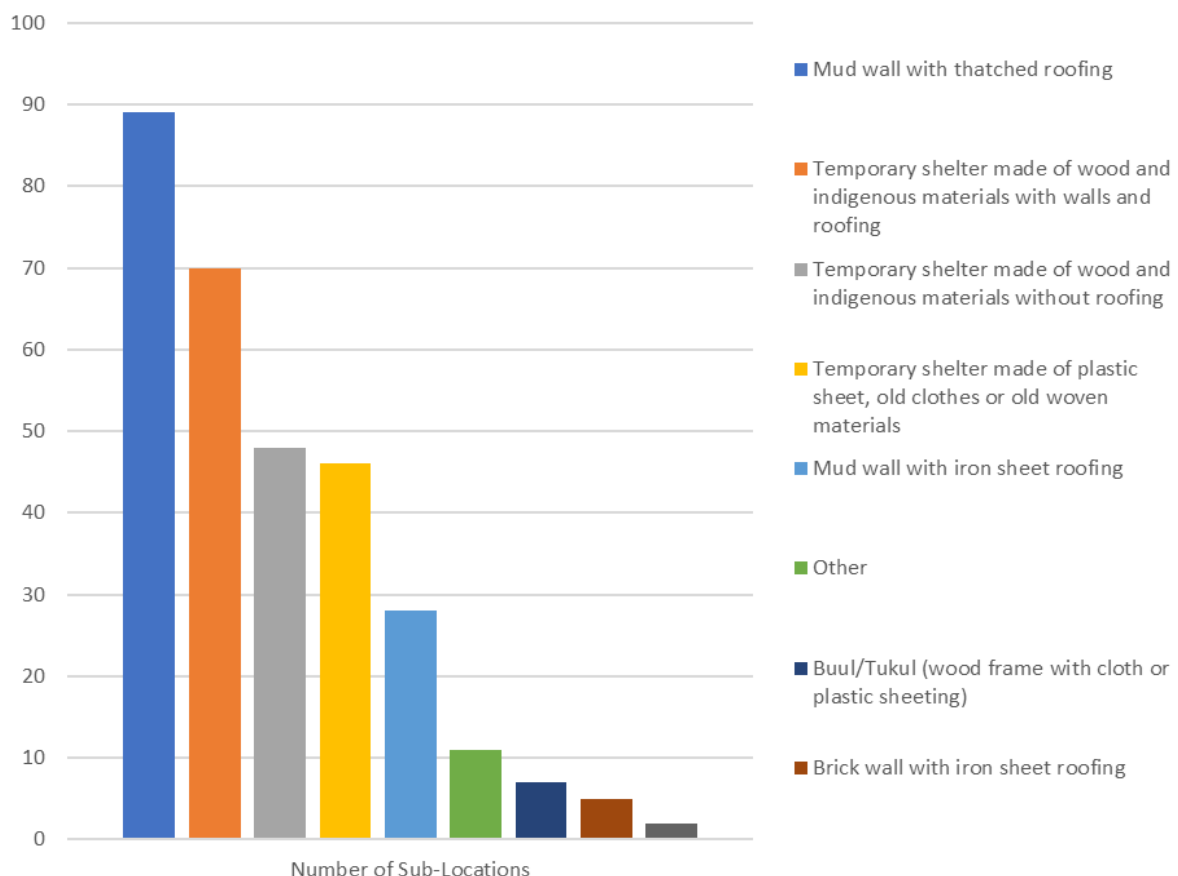- Accessible to 75 per cent
- Accessible to all
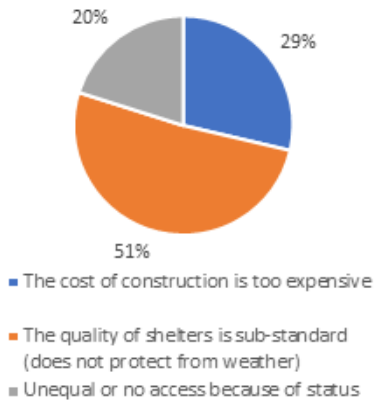
Shelters and NFIs

The majority of the sub-locations (97%) cited that they have sourced out their shelter materials free from surrounding bushes. The key informants have also articulated that the shelters are only made of light materials with lack of basic services, such as water and electricity and are not strong enough to withstand to any environmental hazards. Furthermore, it was reported that the construction of a shelter is expensive and in some sub-locations, the key informants noted that there has also been unequal access and dispossession of land intended for shelter construction, based on person's status and influence.

More than half of the community (51%) are occupying mud wall type of shelters with thatched roofing, while some (40%) are living in temporary shelters made of wooden indigenous materials with roofing, and few (28%) live in makeshift shelters made of indigenous materials with walls but without roofing. Although there are more advanced types of housing, they are limited to some sub-locations and town center only.

What are the main types of housing people have in the village unit? (Multiple choice)

Legend:
- Mud wall with thatched roofing
- Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials with walls and roofing
- Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials without roofing
- Temporary shelter made of plastic sheet, old clothes or old woven materials
- Mud wall with iron sheet roofing
- Other
- Buul/Tukul (wood frame with cloth or plastic sheeting)
- Brick wall with iron sheet roofing

Number of Sub-Locations

What is the main issue with shelter in the sub-location?

- 29%
- 51%
- 20%

Legend:
- ■ The cost of construction is too expensive
- ■ The quality of shelters is sub-standard (does not protect from weather)
- ■ Unequal or no access because of status

What is the main safety concern with the current shelter?
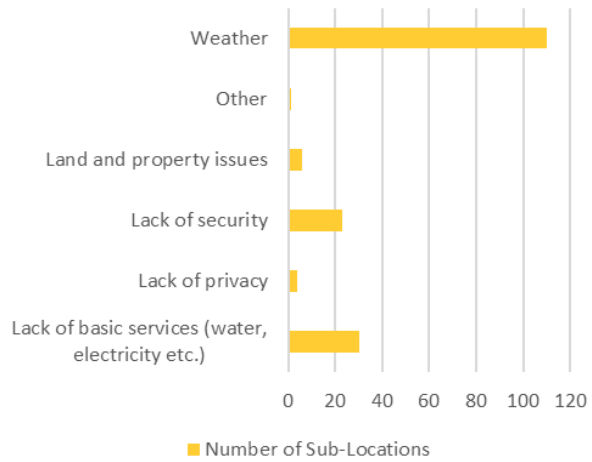
Category	
Weather	~110
Other	~1
Land and property issues	~6
Lack of security	~23
Lack of privacy	~4
Lack of basic services (water, electricity etc.)	~30

■ Number of Sub-Locations

More than half of the community (51%) are occupying **mud wall type of shelters** with thatched roofing, while some **(40%) are living in temporary shelters** made of **wooden indigenous materials** with roofing, and few **(28%) live in makeshift shelters** made of indigenous materials with walls but without roofing.

Pastoralists in ASAL counties in Kenya have been forced to move for longer distances in search of pasture and water for their livestock due to the drying up of wells as a result of climate change. Photo: © Alexander Bee/IOM 2022

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