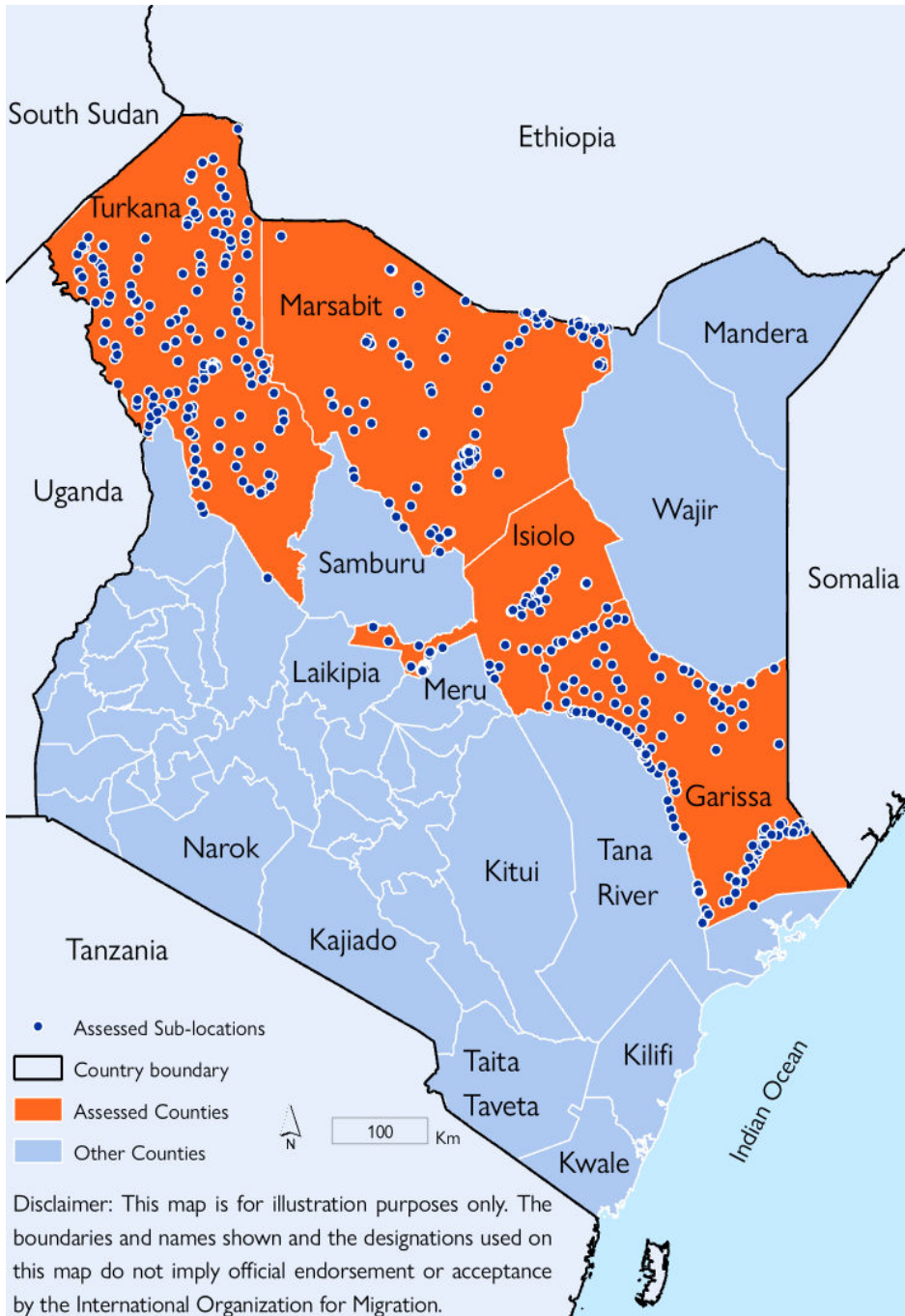


## Context

After five failed rainy seasons between 2020 and 2022, the Government of Kenya declared a drought emergency in September 2021. As of early 2023, some counties continued to suffer no rainfall. In Kenya, agriculture represents nearly a third of the country's Gross Domestic Product and serves as the main livelihood activity for 40 per cent of the overall population, and 70 per cent of the rural populations.\* Thus, the impact of drought on Kenya's commerce and food security cannot be overemphasized. Furthermore, many pastoralist communities remained in distress as livestock health and productivity remained poor following the failed rains.



In March to May 2023, Kenya experienced above-average rainfall, which improved water and vegetation conditions. However, the March-April-May long rains turned to floods, damaging homes, displacing populations and destroying crops and seedlings across approximately 33 counties in the Southern and Western regions of Kenya. Although droughts and floods are recurring issues in Kenya, the extent and impact of these environmental crises are unprecedented.

There is an urgent need for data to contextualize the trends estimate displacement, address ongoing challenges, and anticipate future climate shocks. The severe conditions across much of Kenya highlight the necessity for enhanced aid, accurate information on the needs of affected populations, and improved planning to address the ongoing threats.

Between 3 May and 31 May 2024, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), visited 5,342 settlements across the following four counties in Kenya: **Turkana, Garissa, Marsabit and Isiolo**. Findings from all **four counties** were merged and are presented holistically herein.

A total of 245,022 Arrivals were identified. Of these, the most cited reason for movement was drought, reported by 130,098 individuals, from both Kenyan arrivals and foreign national arrivals.

 **245,022**  
Arrivals identified

 **130,098**  
Reported drought as the main reason for movement

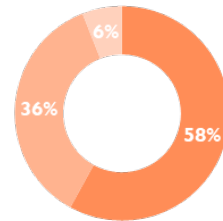
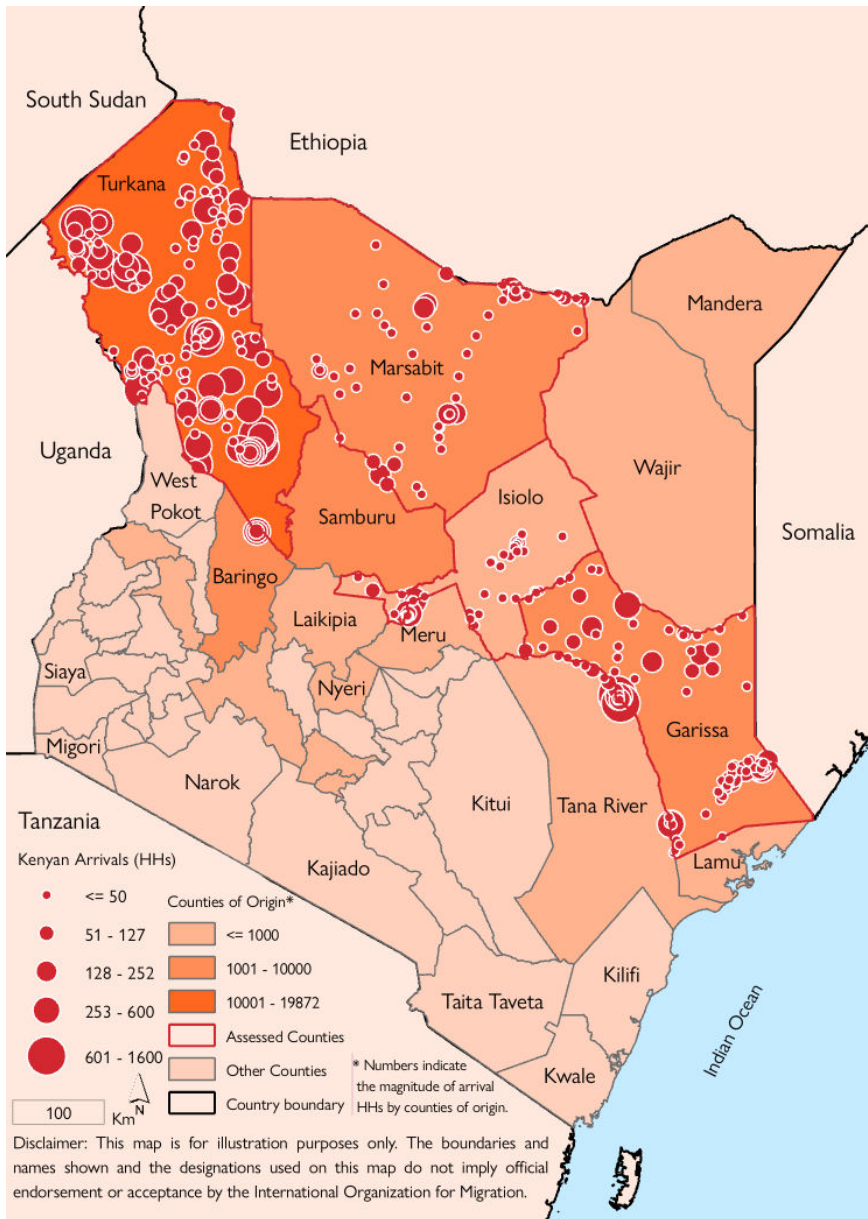
 **5,342**  
Settlements assessed

\* Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Available at: <https://www.fao.org/kenya/fao-in-kenya/kenya-at-a-glance/en/>



# ARRIVALS

Arrivals are people that came to the assessed sub-location from another place in Kenya or from neighboring states at any time prior to data collection. Arrivals were categorized as those who arrived but originate from somewhere outside Kenya ("foreign nationals") and those who arrived but originate from somewhere within Kenya.



- 58 % of the Kenyan national arrivals were non-pastoralist dropouts
- 36 % of the Kenyan national arrivals were pastoralist dropouts
- 6 % of the arrivals were foreign nationals



**TOTAL ARRIVALS\* 245,022 INDIVIDUALS (40,837 HHS)**

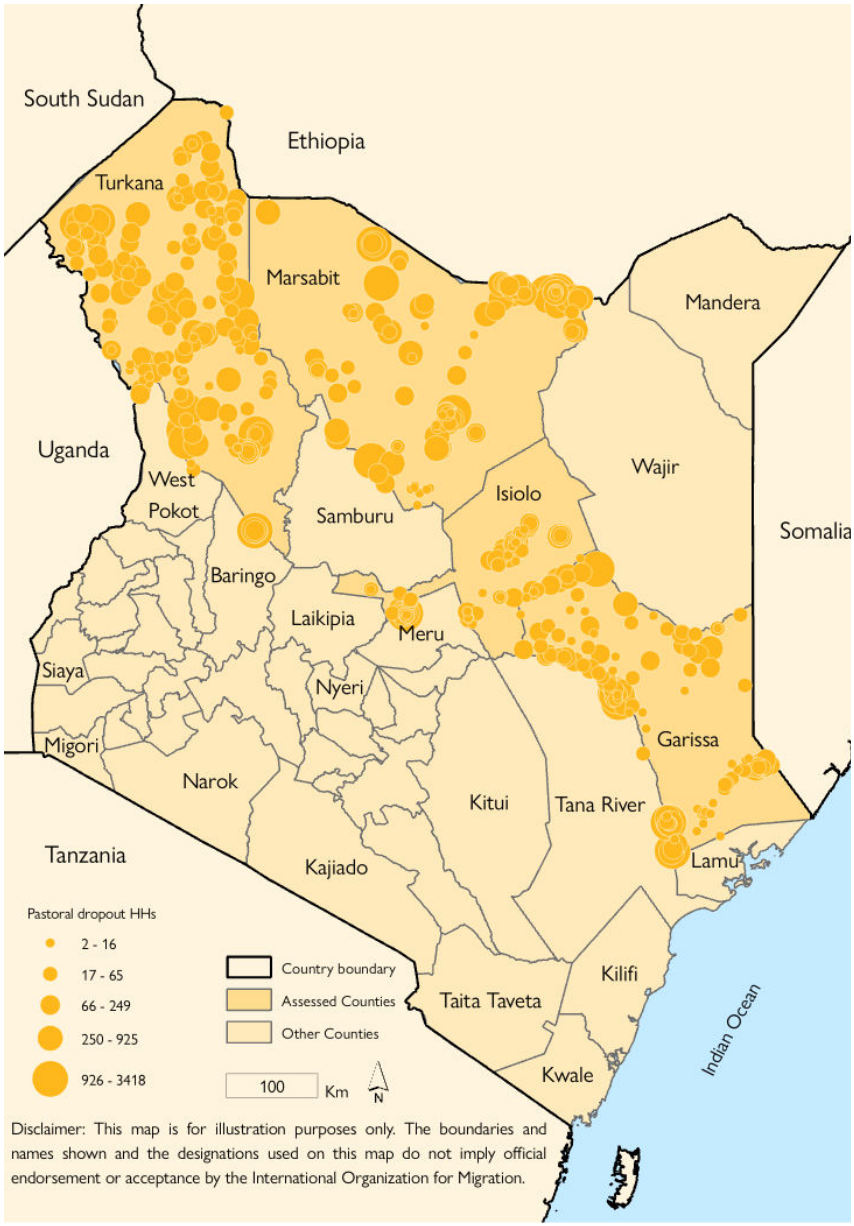
For all categories of arrivals (Kenyan nationals and foreign nationals combined), the following were the main reported reasons for their movement:

REPORTED DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT	HHS	INDIVIDUALS	PER CENT
DROUGHT	21,683	130,098	53
FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES ELSEWHERE	5,329	31,974	13
ETHNIC CLASHES	4,613	27,678	11
BANDITRY	4,073	24,438	10
FLASH FLOODS OR SEASONAL FLOODS	2,068	12,408	5
RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICT	1,451	8,706	4
LACK OF FOOD AND WATER	1,246	7,476	3
ANIMAL DISEASE	305	1,830	1
OTHER	69	414	<1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,837</b>	<b>245,022</b>	<b>100*</b>

\*Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding

# PASTORALIST DROPOUTS

Pastoralist dropouts are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who have abandoned the pastoralist lifestyle, despite often being in a generations-long pastoralist family. The choice has reportedly been made due to drought, lack of water, animal disease, conflicts/insecurity and/or their land has become unproductive. As a result, they have become destitute. The numbers of pastoralist drop-outs are derived from both host community and displaced populations.



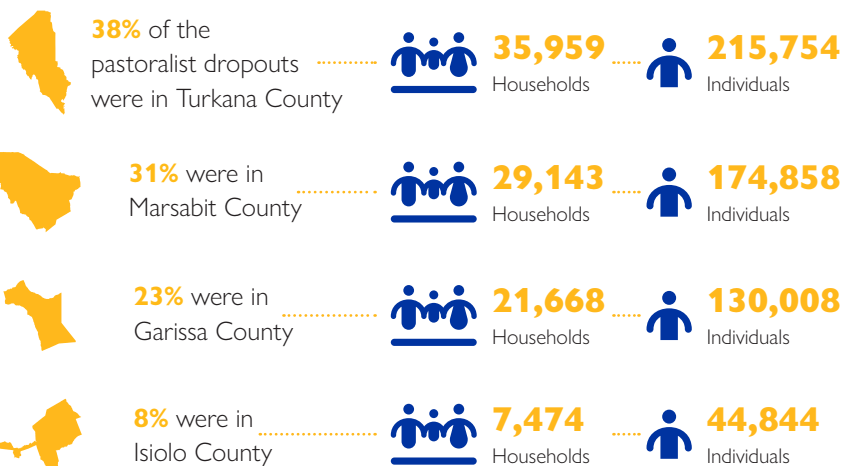
**565,464 INDIVIDUALS**  
**(94,244 HHS)**

**86%** of all pastoralist dropouts reported that they defected from pastoralism due to drought. Across the four sub-counties, **94,244 HHs** reported that a member had dropped pastoralism, equating to approximately **565,464 individuals** affected by pastoralist dropouts.

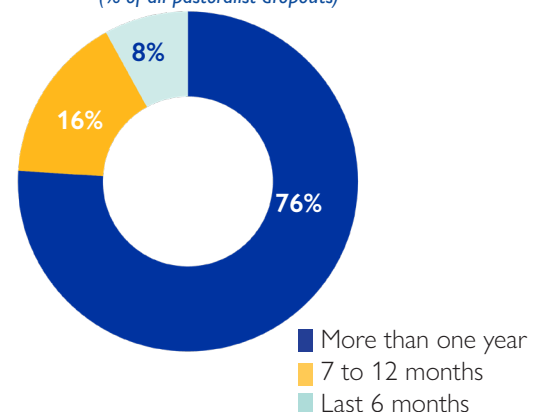
### PRIMARY REASONS FOR PASTORALIST DROPOUTS

REPORTED DRIVER OF DROPOUT	HHS	INDIVIDUALS	PER CENT
DROUGHT	83,403	500,418	86
BANDITRY	7,653	45,918	8
ANIMAL DISEASE	837	5,022	1
ETHNIC CLASHES	717	4,302	1
LACK OF FOOD AND WATER	494	2,964	1
FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES ELSEWHERE	642	3,852	1
FLASH FLOODS OR SEASONAL FLOODS	373	2,238	<1
RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICT	125	750	<1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>94,244</b>	<b>565,464</b>	<b>100*</b>

\*Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding

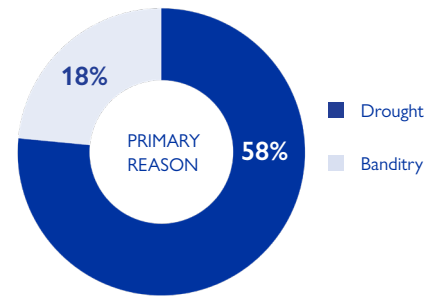
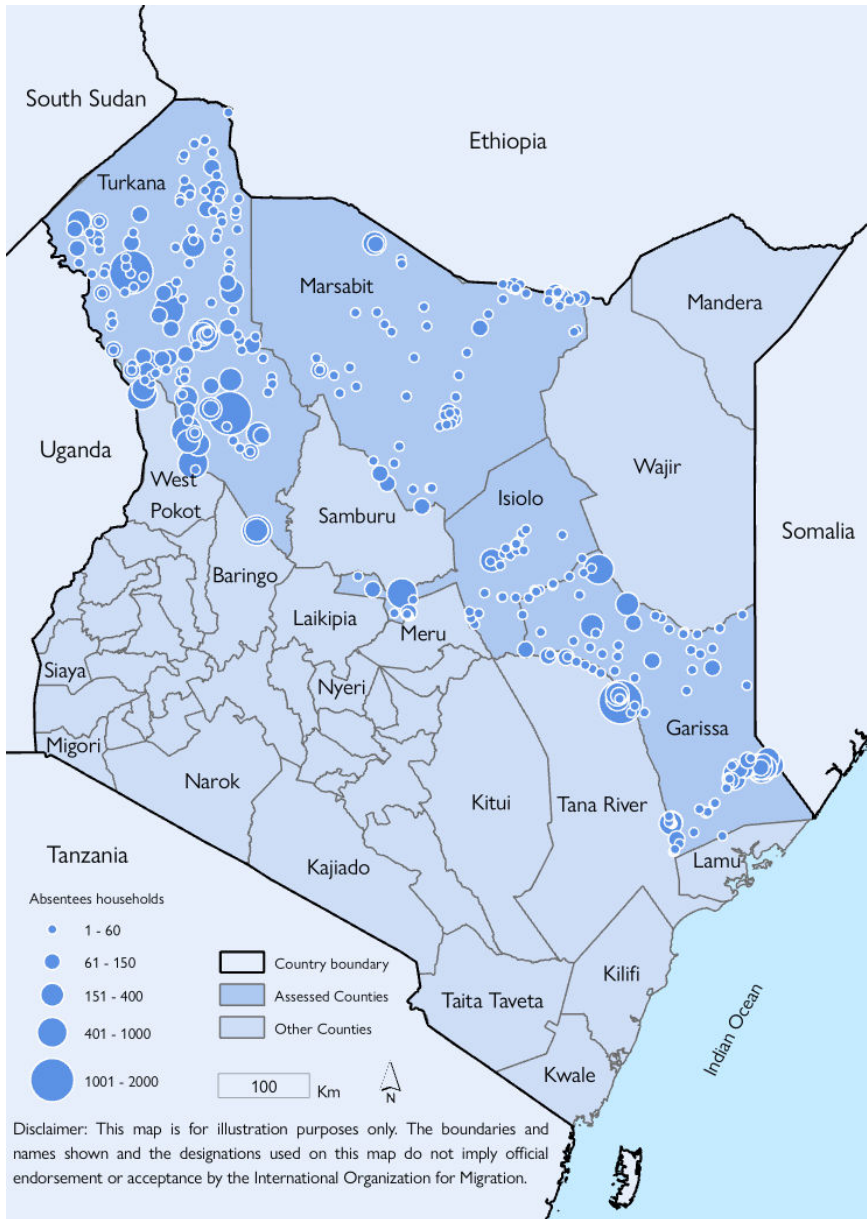


Pastoralist HHs by time between data collection and dropout (% of all pastoralist dropouts)



# ABSENTEES

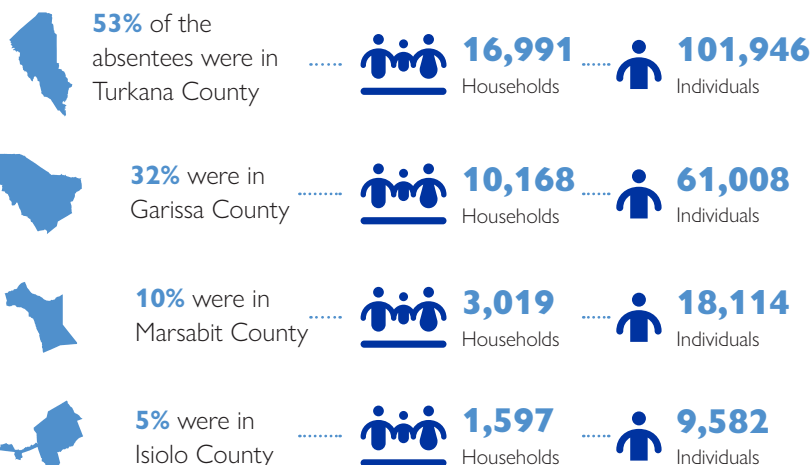
Absentees are people who originated from the assessed settlement but left permanently or semi-permanently. This population category provides insight into the areas that were most devastated and had few resources, which spurred some to migrate.



**190,650 INDIVIDUALS**  
(31,775 HHs)

PRIMARY REASON	HHS	INDIVIDUALS	PER CENT
DROUGHT	18,527	111,162	58
BANDITRY	5,697	34,182	18
FLASH FLOODS OR SEASONAL FLOODS	2,088	12,528	7
ETHNIC CLASHES	1,677	10,062	5
LACK OF FOOD AND WATER	1,439	8,634	5
FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES ELSEWHERE	1,633	9,798	5
ANIMAL DISEASE	187	1,122	1
RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICT	413	2,478	1
OTHER	114	648	<1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>31,775</b>	<b>190,650</b>	<b>100*</b>

\*Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding



### When did absentees leave?

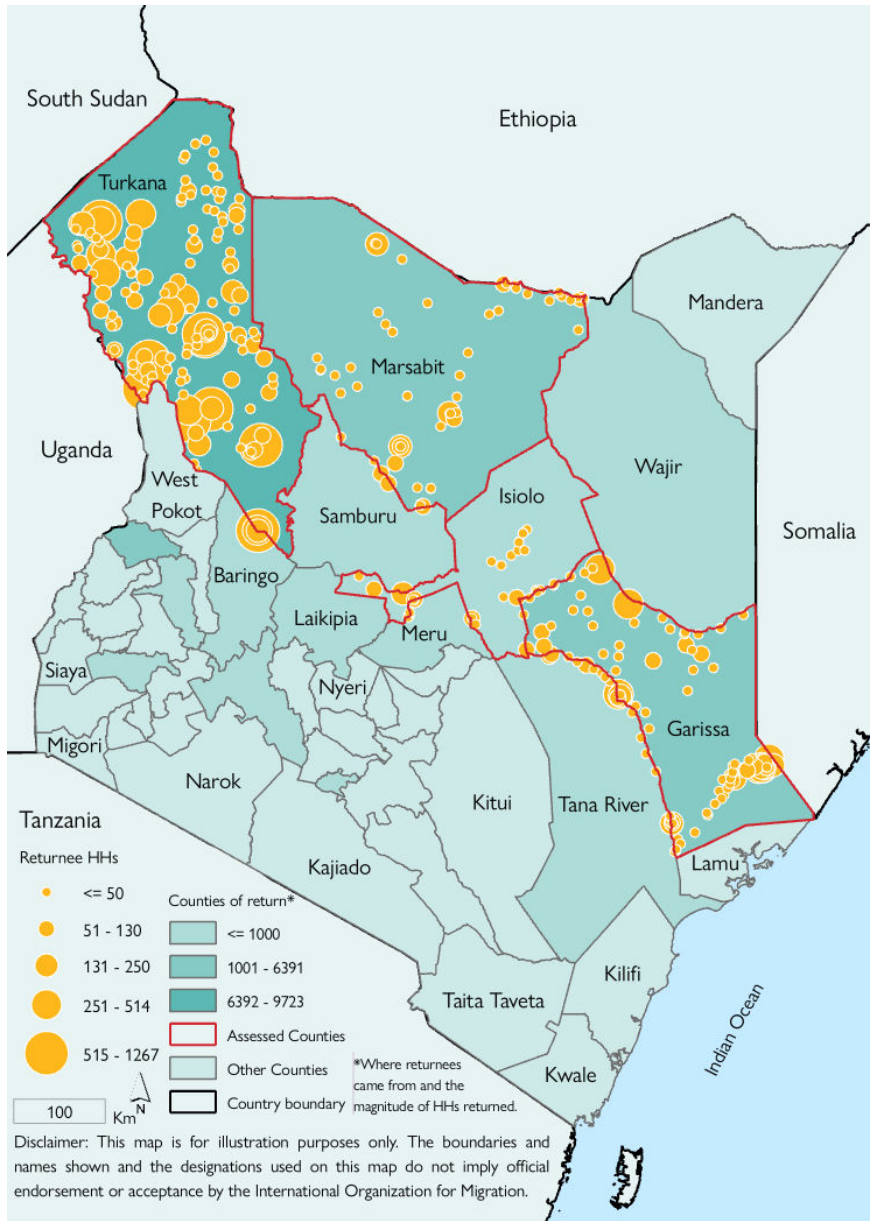
- 55% of the total absentees left their places of origin more than a year ago (17,530 HHs or 105,180 individuals).
- 24% left during the last 6 months (7,541 HHs or 45,246 individuals).
- The remaining 21% left 7 to 12 months ago (6,704 HHs or 40,224 individuals).

### Why did absentees leave (primary reason)?

- 58% of absentees (18,527 HHs or 111,162 individuals) left their sub-locations due to drought.
- Other primary reasons including banditry 18% are indicated in the below table.

# RETURNEES

Returnees are Kenyan nationals who left the sub-location and settled at a temporary site (in Kenya or another country) but returned to the sub-location. Returnees were counted regardless of the time period since they returned but were categorized as having either returned in the six months prior to data collection, within the 7-12 months prior to data collection or having had returned a year or more prior to data collection.



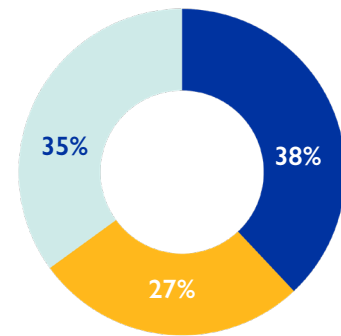
**167,484 INDIVIDUALS**  
(27,914 HHs)

**92%** Returnees from within Kenya  
**154,788** individuals

**8%** Returnees from abroad  
**12,696** Individuals

Of which **7,608 (5%)** were from Uganda, **3,552(2%)** were from Somalia and **1,536(1%)** were from Ethiopia.

Proportion of all returnees by the time between data collection and their return



- More than one year
- 7 to 12 months
- Last 6 months

**Total returnees - 27,914 HHs or 167,484 individuals**

RETURN BY LOCATIONS	BETWEEN 7 AND 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO DATA COLLECTION		6 MONTHS PRIOR TO DATA COLLECTION		1 YEAR OR MORE BEFORE DATA COLLECTION		TOTAL	
	HHs	Individuals	HHs	Individuals	HHs	Individuals	HHs	Individuals
WITHIN KENYA	6685	40110	8935	53610	10178	61068	25798	154788
FROM ABROAD	806	4836	745	4470	565	3390	2116	12696
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7491</b>	<b>44946</b>	<b>9680</b>	<b>58080</b>	<b>10743</b>	<b>64458</b>	<b>27914</b>	<b>167484</b>

Subset of returnees by duration of return and location

- From within Kenya - less than 6 months (32%)
- 7 to 12 months (24%), and more than one year (36%).
- From abroad - less than 6 months (3%), 7 to 12 months (3%), and more than one year (2%).



## Methodology

This report presents findings from the third round of Mobility Tracking. Mobility Tracking is a DTM methodology that aims to quantify the presence of population categories of interest, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined geographical areas and locations, with a frequency that captures mobility dynamics.

On-site, a household survey will be conducted to verify the information gathered and populate a Demographic and Displacement Calculator (DDC). For Round 3, the DDC is forthcoming and not represented in this factsheet. All data presented herein is based on KIs. Mobility tracking, through its comprehensive sub-location KIs and verified household surveys, identifies key multi-sectoral needs of host populations and displaced populations.

Once the data is collected and cleaned, it is then shared for endorsement with the Government of Kenya, respondents and key stakeholders. Information collected from Mobility Tracking can inform context specific responses, plan operations, mobilize resources and advocate for mobile populations. The information is not a project registration and is not a replacement for a census.

## Limitations

The DTM team faced several challenges during data collection for Round 3. Due to flooded roads, 24 locations were inaccessible and key informant interviews were conducted by phone, as opposed to in-person. Phone interviews are less preferred as enumerators are not able to observe and validate responses. Of the 28 inaccessible locations, 2 were in Garissa, 12 were in Turkana, 7 were in Marsabit and 7 was in Isiolo.

Due to an oversight during data collection preparations, the time in which arrivals entered a new locations was not asked. As a result, the definition of an “arrival” is based on the respondent’s perception and could be defined as a person who arrived at any time prior to data collection.

For Round 3, the data was collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIs), consequently the findings should be considered as estimates. Most indicators are also captured for the “majority of the people displaced within a location/because of a specific factor”. For example, the place of origin assessed for arrivals in one location, is the place of origin of the majority of these arrivals. The detailed information on all places of origin is not collected and reported. In assessing the reasons for displacement, respondents were asked about the main reason for displacement among certain populations. Although the method disaggregates populations by their main reported driver of displacement, people are almost always displaced due to a combination of factors.



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