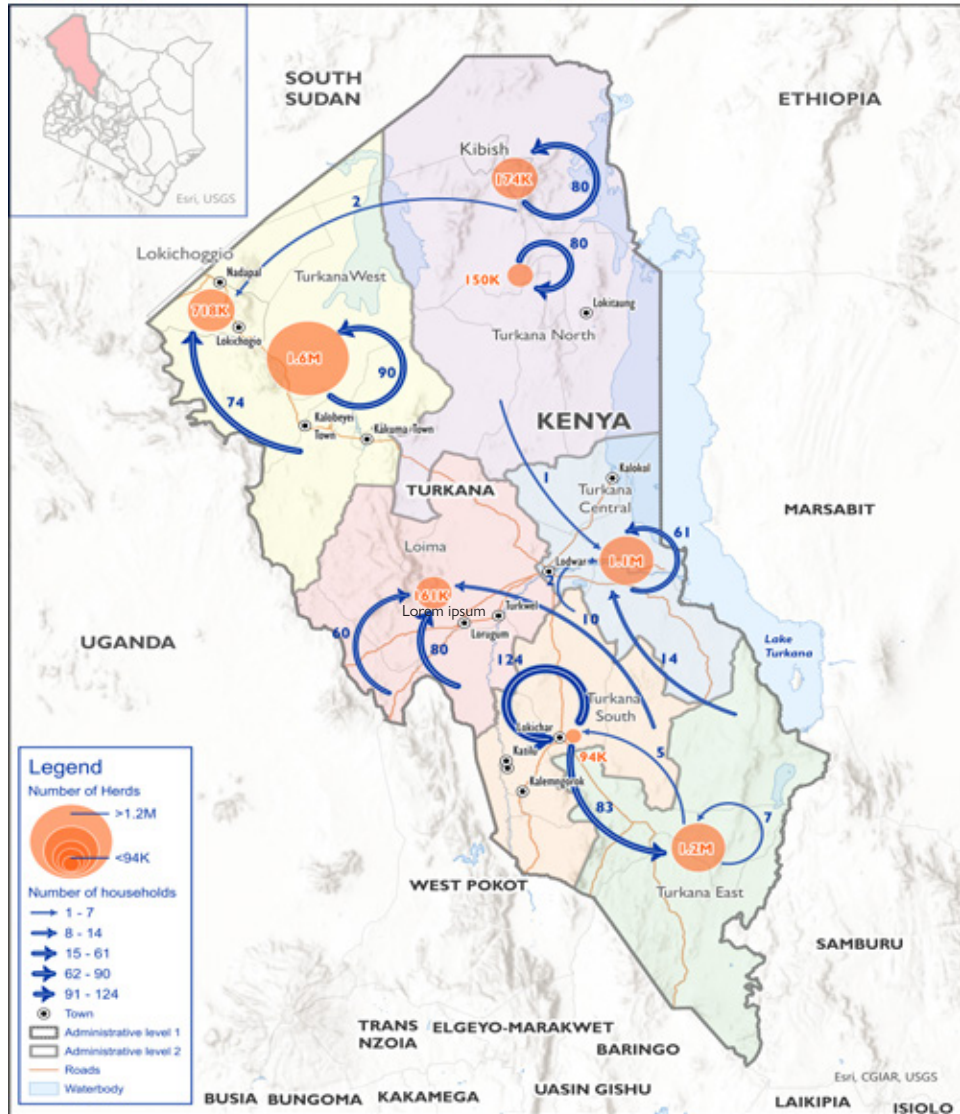


Turkana County, Kenya

Movement patterns by herds and households size

Turkana County

Date: 13/11/2024



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

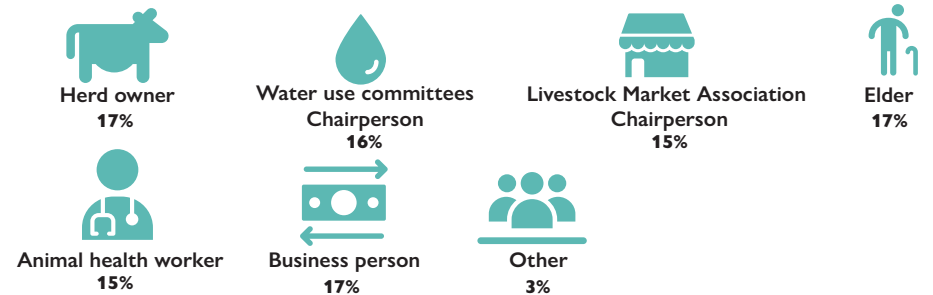
SOURCE: IOM-DTM.HDX.OSM.ESRI
 MAP PROJECTION: WGS 1984



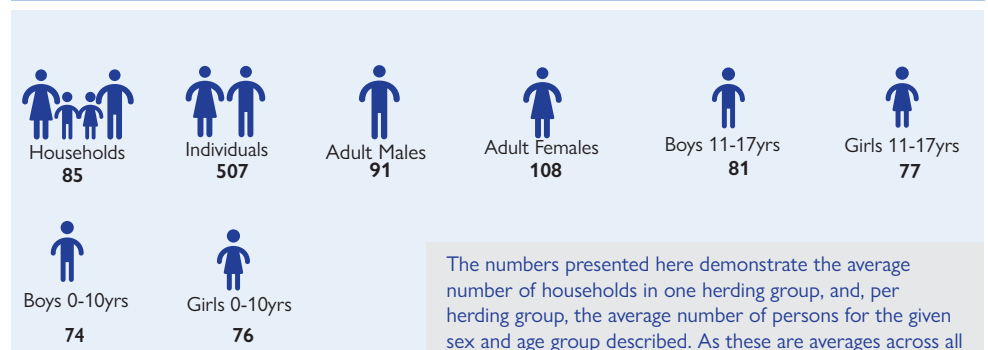
Number of respondents per pastoralist mobility tracking point



Profile and proportion of stakeholder-respondents



Average demographics within one herding group



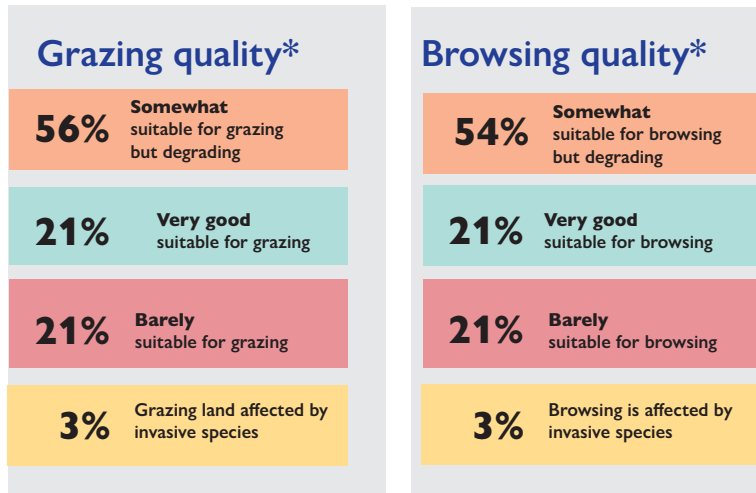
The numbers presented here demonstrate the average number of households in one herding group, and, per herding group, the average number of persons for the given sex and age group described. As these are averages across all respondents interviewed at the County level, actual numbers of males, females and children will vary.

*Numbers may not equal 100 due to rounding.

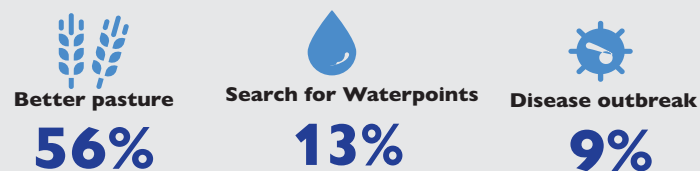
When do pastoralists plan to move?*



According to 715 Pastoralists land in Turkana is...

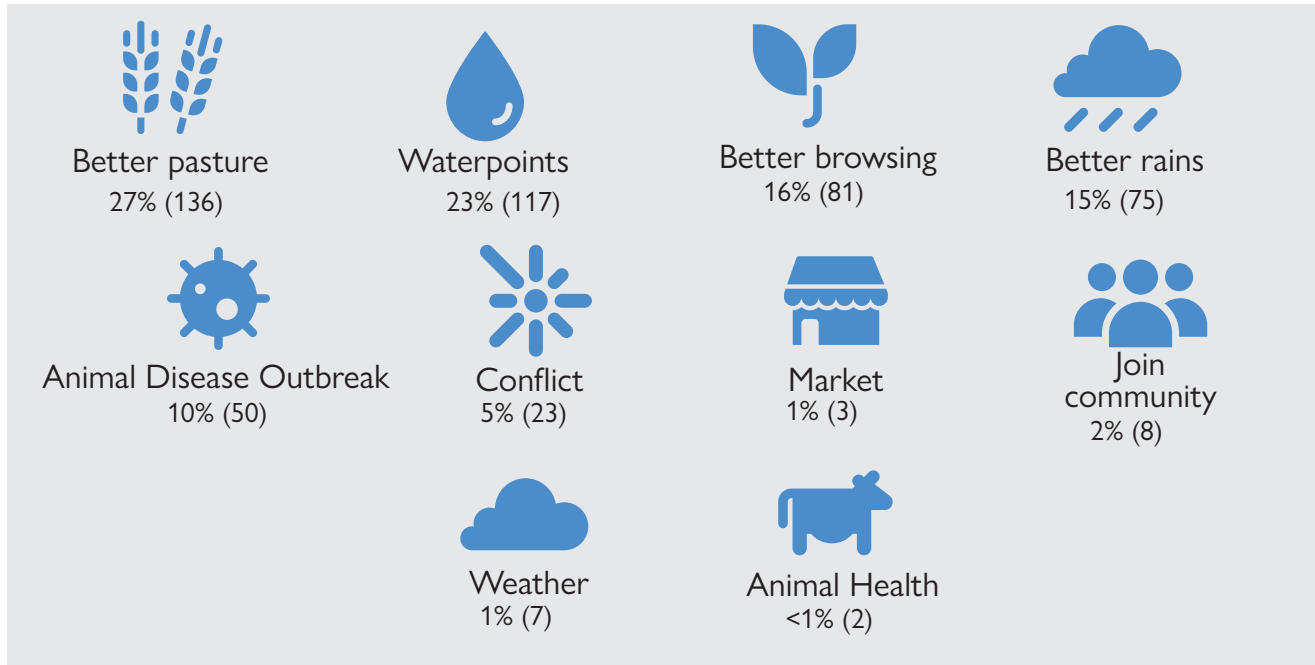


Top reported drivers of migration



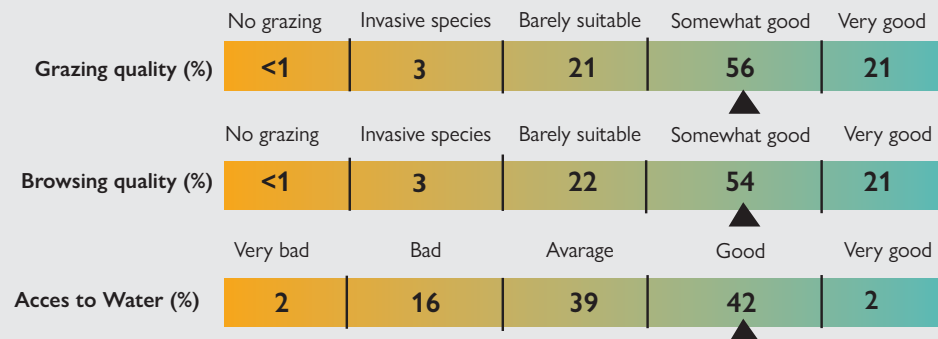
Why are pastoralists moving?

Respondents could choose up to three responses



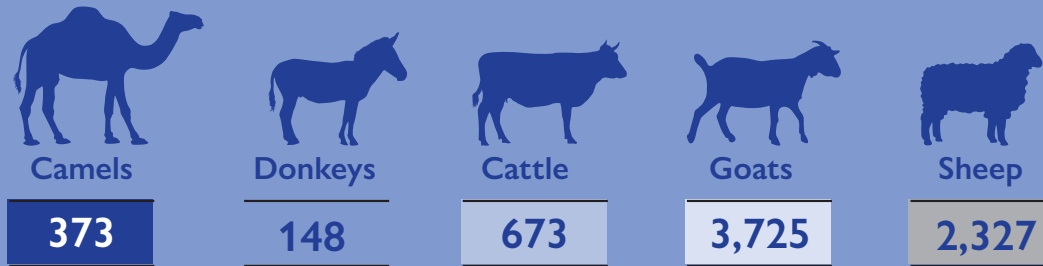
Livestock Resources

According to 857 key informants*





*Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding


Average number of livestock per herding group, by animal





Reported estimates of livestock stolen

 **32,607** cattle were estimated to have been stolen. All respondents (100%) who reported they had livestock stolen stated that cattle were stolen. Herding groups reported that, on average, **231** cattle were stolen from a given group.

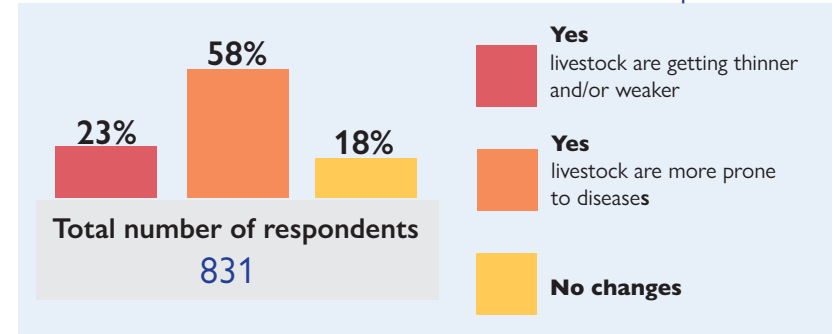
 **1,832** camels estimated to have been stolen. All respondents (100%) who reported they had livestock stolen stated that camels were stolen. Herding groups reported that, on average, **13** camels were stolen from a given group.

 **101,280** goats estimated to be stolen. All respondents (100%) who reported they had livestock stolen stated that goats were stolen. Herding groups reported that, on average, **718** goats were stolen from a given group.

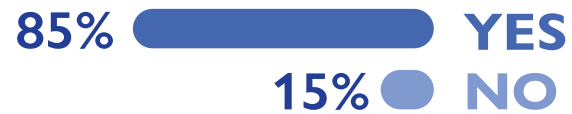
 **56,948** sheep were estimated to have been stolen. All respondents (100%) who reported they had livestock stolen stated that sheep were stolen. Herding groups reported that, on average, **404** sheep were stolen from a given group.

 **1,607** donkeys were estimated to have been stolen. All respondents (100%) who reported they had livestock stolen stated that donkeys were stolen. Herding groups reported that, on average, **11** donkeys were stolen from a given group.

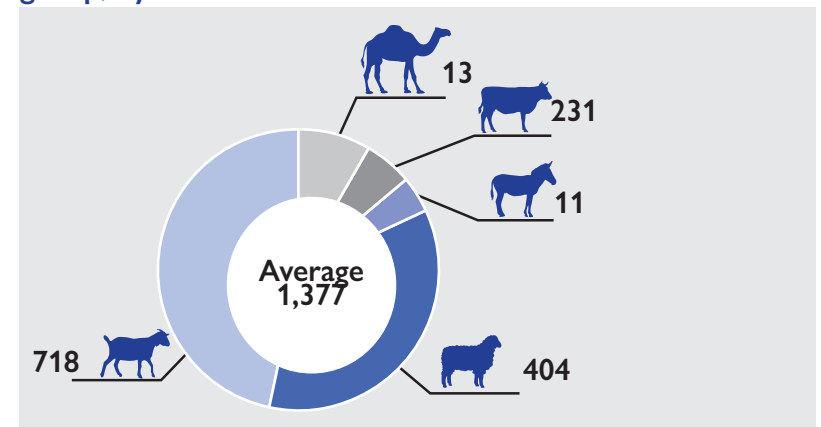
Per cent of respondents who reported notable changes in the health condition of livestock in the two weeks prior*



Did you observe disease outbreaks in your location during the two weeks prior to data collection?



Reported average number of livestock stolen per herding group, by animal

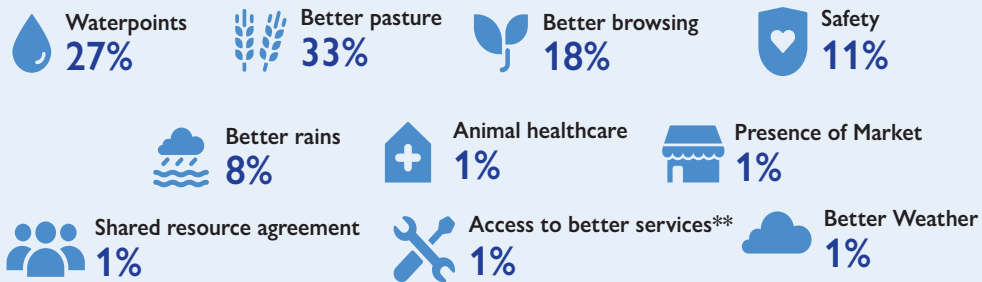


*Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Perceived inflows (arrivals) of herders

56% reported improved pastureland as the main pull factor (n=2,919)

Why are herders coming to this location? (n=9,594)*

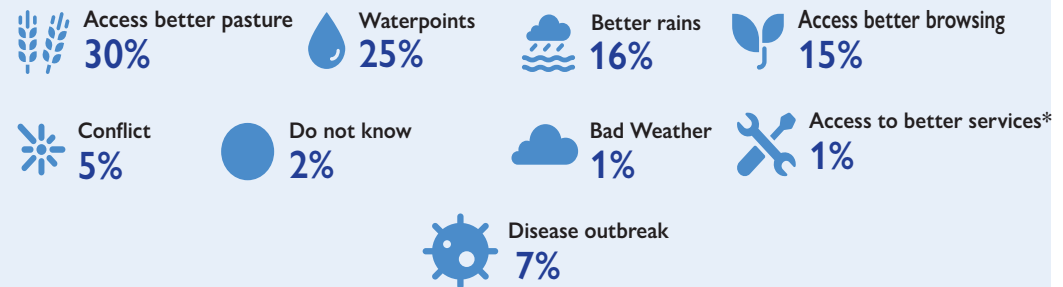


*Question allowed for multiple selections so percentages do not equal 100.
 **Better services included health care centers, schools, banks, etc.

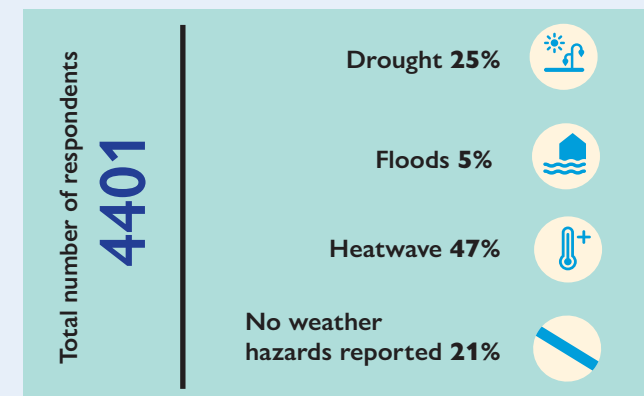
Perceived outflows (departures) of herders

59% reported better pastureland as the main driver of migration (n=886)

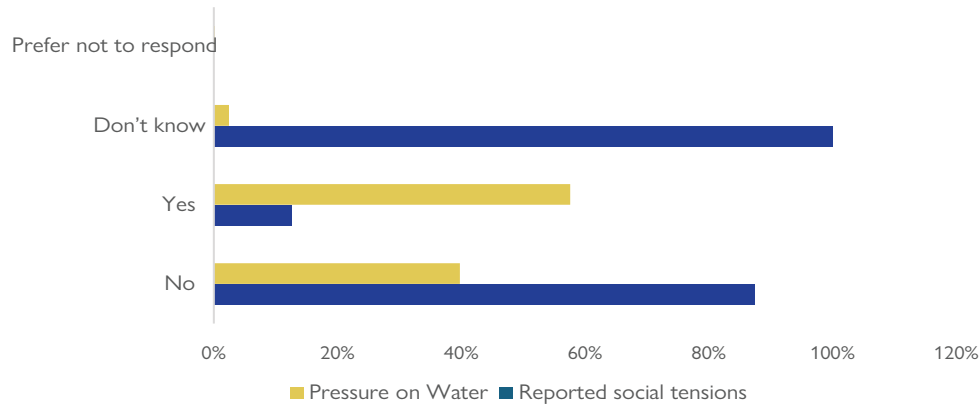
Why are herders moving from this location? (n=2,838)*



Percentage of respondents who reported the weather hazard in their location, during the two weeks prior to data collection*



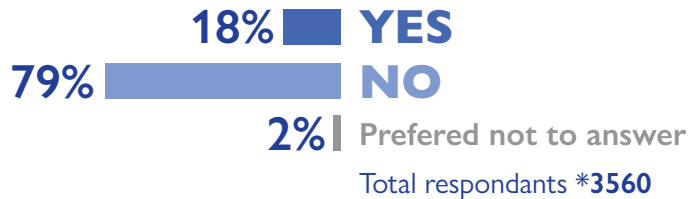
Relationship between water flow and reported social tensions, across all Turkana Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points



100%

of respondents reported a rise in livestock and a decrease in water at the waterpoints in Turkana during the three months prior to data collection

Did you observe any security incidents between clans in the area in the two weeks before data collection?*



47%

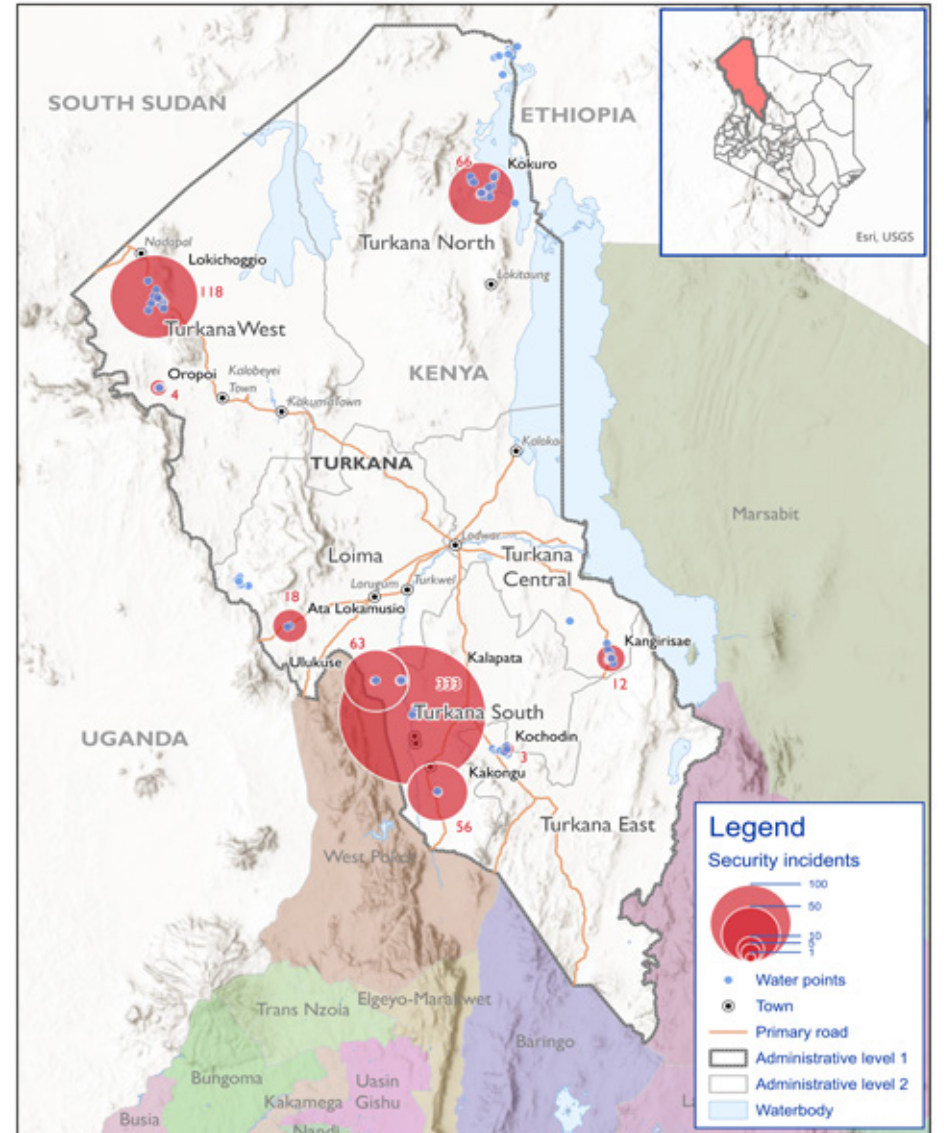
Reported tensions between herding groups at waterpoints (n=696)

Tensions and security incidents were more frequently reported in Turkana than in any other assessed county. Around one-quarter (26%) of respondents reported that they encountered armed groups during their migration to the location of interview. Furthermore, 100 per cent of respondents reported a decrease in available water at the waterpoints, and 100 per cent reported a rise in the number of livestock at Turkana waterpoints, in the three months prior to data collection. Despite a relatively high report of security incidents, coupled with a rise in water demand and a decrease in water availability, most respondents (between 86% and 91%) did not report a correlation between less water and increased social tensions or security incidents.

*The total number of respondents varies by question as questions were targeted to the profile of their respondents and their specific area of knowledge.
 **Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Security Incidents Reported in Turkana

10 July - 16 September 2024



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

SOURCE: IOM-DTM.HDX.OSM.ESRI
 MAP PROJECTION: WGS 1984



Background

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of methodologies which gather and analyze data to provide information on the needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility of displaced and mobile populations. One profile of mobile populations present in Kenya are transhumant populations or pastoralists. Transhumance is the seasonal movement of people and their livestock between different climatic or geographical regions. Understanding and managing transhumance movements is important for sustainable coexistence because it is an integral part of many communities' way of life and gives indication of natural resource availability in regions where transhumance is practiced.

Methodology

To track transhumance, DTM Kenya brought together Government of Kenya partners including the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Ministry of Water, Office of Data Protection and Compliance and other relevant entities. As a group, stakeholders engaged in participatory mapping of waterpoints and transhumance routes and compared them to IGAD transhumance routes. From the exercise, 60 routes were identified. From all identified routes, 10 were filtered based on access to migrants, safety of enumerators, and referral systems. Enumerators were placed at ten pastoral mobility tracking points per County of operation. Enumerators collected data Monday through Saturday and interviewed a mix of Elders, Animal health workers, herds owners, livestock association chairpersons, youth leaders, water use committee chairpersons, businesspersons and/or community members. Most respondents were pre-identified persons (58%) but others were identified on-the-spot during data collection (42%). Sampling was purposive based on persons with assumed knowledge of the topic. Enumerators used surveys with different questions filtered based on the respondent type. From the overall data the following components were generated:

- Alerting: Identifies unexpected livestock movements and conflicts, or natural disasters related to agro-pastoral practices and natural resource use
- Counting: Tracks livestock movements
- Surveys: Collects data through surveys with herders, pastoralists, water committees and water point operators, animal health experts, and market based traders
- Mapping: Maps the movements of transhumance herders across Counties, Sub-Counties and wards. County data is presented herein. Sub-county data is available upon request.
- Flow monitoring: Collects data on migration flows and trends, including the locations and destinations of herders

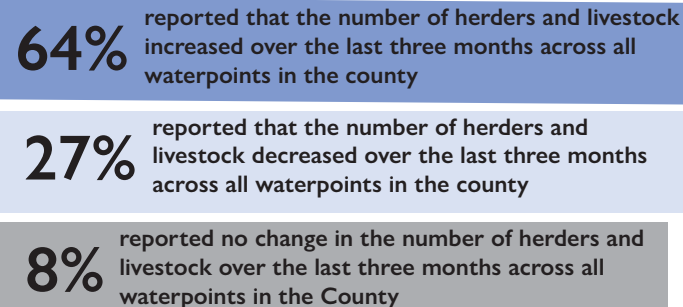
After data collection and analysis, findings were presented to County government representatives and pastoralist leaders for validation. All data was validated.

Limitations

Due to the use of purposive sampling, the results are indicative rather than statistically representative.

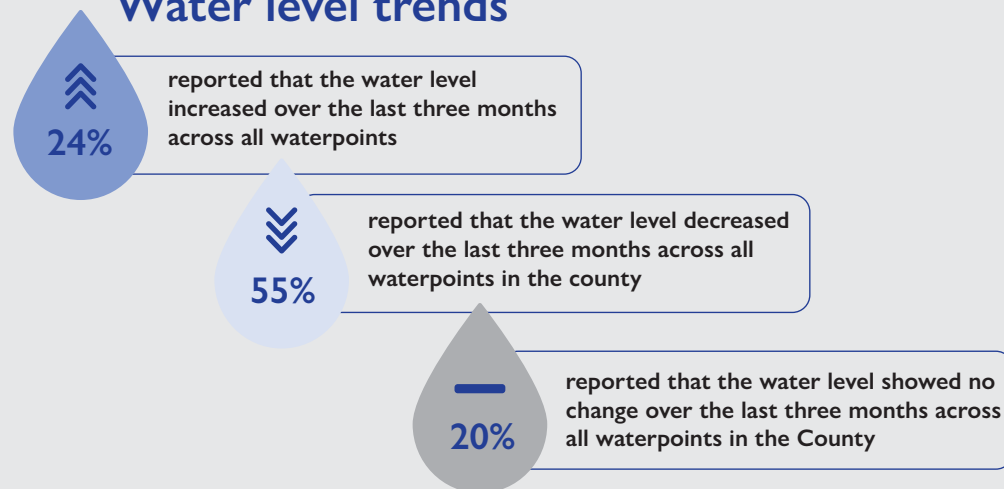
Prevalence of livestock at waterpoints*

n = 747 key informants



*Total does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Water level trends



Man herding goats in Turkana County, Kenya. Source: IOM Kenya/Moses DULO