

KENYA DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

September 2022 - February 2023

DTM WEBSITE
& REPORTS



SITUATION OVERVIEW

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, 4.35 million people need food assistance in Kenya. Early forecasting models also point towards depressed rainfall during the March-May 2023 long rain season making it the 6th consecutive failed rainy season. The drought situation in Kenya is expected to continue for the time being. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) early forecasts, Acute Food Insecurity level of several counties across the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya is at concerning levels moving to IPC level 4. The severity of the situation illustrates the dire need of humanitarian assistance.

In support of the Government of Kenya (Gok) and humanitarian agencies' needs on information, IOM has deployed Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)-Mobility Tracking and Multi-sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) to collect baseline information and assess the drought-induced mobility and identify the most urgent sectoral needs of the affected communities, in Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo and Samburu Counties.

IOM has been collecting the basic information on the population groups' mobility dynamics and their sectoral needs, namely; Livelihoods, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (SNFI), and Education.

Summary of Vulnerable Population Groups Assessed by Category/Type



County	Arrivals		Absentees		Returnees		Foreign Nationals	
	HHs	Estimated # of persons	HHs	Estimated # of persons	HHs	Estimated # of persons	HHs	Estimated # of persons
Garissa	34,169	205,014	42,560	255,360	26,172	157,032	3,510	21,060
Turkana	22,627	135,762	21,044	126,264	18,816	112,896	1,005	6,030
Marsabit	6,232	37,392	9,134	54,804	5,219	31,314	1,452	8,712
Isiolo	4,852	29,112	4,067	24,402	2,070	12,420	157	942
Samburu	9,736	58,416	7,879	47,274	4,772	28,632	15	90
Total	77,616	465,696	84,684	508,104	57,049	342,294	6,139	36,834

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT

Pastoralism is recorded as the main economic activity in all the counties; therefore, persistence of drought can have further adverse effects to livelihoods, security, access to social services, most importantly to women, children, elderly, PWD and other most vulnerable sectors. Lack of food and water are the main issues people have been facing in the last one year. Health facilities do not have enough medicine, and only some of them are reported to be in good condition. Open defecation is still practiced due to the high cost of building and maintenance of latrines and most of the people do not treat the water before consuming. On the other hand, waterborne diseases are reported in high numbers in all counties, along with Malaria and Acute Malnutrition. There are also significant number of school drop-outs (38,388 in Turkana, Isiolo and Marsabit). In few sub-locations schools are closed due to the drought, conflict, or ethnic clashes.

The unit of reference for data collection is focused on the sub-location level which is the smallest administrative unit according to the National Government. In five counties **862 sub-locations were assessed**, 189 enumerators deployed, and **1,409 key informants interviewed**.

POPULATION GROUPS

In most cases assessment sites that have reported Absentees due to drought, ethnic clashes and resource-based conflict have also reported the presence of Arrivals and Returnees alike. This finding indicates that the mobile population groups are still vulnerable to the risks arising from the drought and can be victims and/or perpetrators of the existing conflicts. Therefore, they are most likely to move again, hence humane and orderly migration is among the most important component of human security as the drought persists in Kenya.

MOST VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS



County	Female Headed HH	Elderly Headed HH	Children Headed HH
Garissa	72,515	48,814	13,148
Turkana	105,899	35,040	18,984
Isiolo	17,991	13,221	2,153
Marsabit	24,354	21,755	5,725
Samburu	34,647	13,173	7,005



PASTORAL DROPOUTS

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 become destitute. Pastoralist drop-out estimates include both people who have originally moved from another sub-location and people who have also dropped out and are part of the local population.

County	Pastoral Dropouts	
	HH	Estimated # of persons
Garissa	72,600	435,600
Turkana	65,868	395,208
Isiolo	26,617	159,702
Marsabit	14,583	87,498
Samburu	25,528	153,168
Total	205,196	1,231,176



ARRIVALS

Arrivals are persons (Kenyan Nationals) who have left their places of origin and arrived at the assessed sub-locations because of 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.

Arrival Households by their immediate needs

County	Shelter	Food	Water	Health	Livelihood
Turkana	17,415	21,027	21,582	14,480	13,267
Marsabit	5,378	6,133	3,449	2,387	1,170
Isiolo	4,227	3,180	3,264	2,432	2,119
Samburu	2,757	7,496	7,680	7,012	2,805
Total	29,777	37,836	35,975	26,311	19,361



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 migrate.

County	% of settlements reported absentees	Drought as main reason for leaving the place
Garissa	76%	100%
Turkana	89%	97%
Marsabit	84%	78%
Isiolo	74%	68%
Samburu	96%	95%
Total	80%	



RETURNEES

Returnees are the people (Kenyan Nationals) that had left the sub-location because of 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.

Returnee Households by their Immediate Needs

County	Shelter 	Food 	Water 	Health 	Livelihood
Turkana	16,004	18,617	18,594	14,178	13,625
Marsabit	5,179	3,440	4,834	3,906	1,894
Isiolo	1,844	1,983	1,979	1,346	759
Samburu	2,094	4,525	4,118	3,168	1,554
Total	25,121	28,565	29,525	22,598	17,832



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.

County	% Of Sub-Locations Reported Foreign Nationals	Nationality of the Main Group
Garissa	5%	Somalis
Turkana	23%	Ugandans
Marsabit	22%	Ethiopians
Isiolo	5%	Ethiopians
Total	13%	

For further inquiries:

Samuel Cobrado

DTM Kenya Country Coordinator

scobrado@iom.int

+254 702 960 095

Hudayi C. Acar

DTM Kenya Reporting Officer

hacar@iom.int

+254 708 111 964