

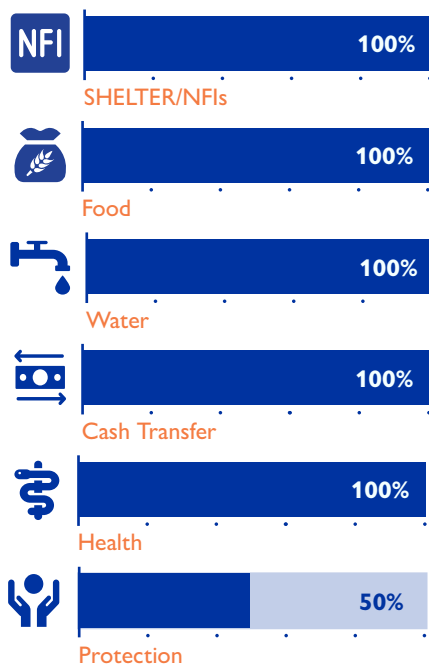


METHODOLOGY AND SUMMARY

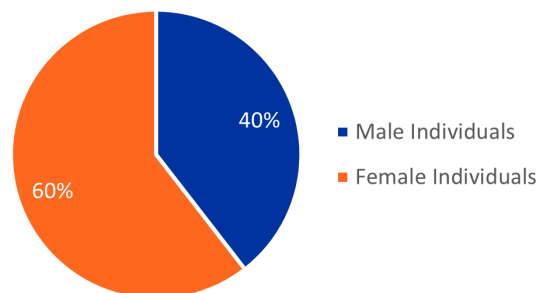
	Assessment conducted in affected areas	X
	Assessment conducted through phone interviews with key informants	X

The objective of the Emergency Event Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Information on this dashboard was collected through focused group discussions on site, phone call interviews and direct observation, from 25 to 27 March 2023. The data were collected for new Arrivals displaced population impacted by prolonged drought in Kibish Sub-County, Turkana County. The prolonged drought and resource-based conflict due to pasture and water scarcity has forced the pastoral drop-out Arrivals to flee from their habitual places of residence in search of humanitarian assistance, such as food, water and alternative livelihood.

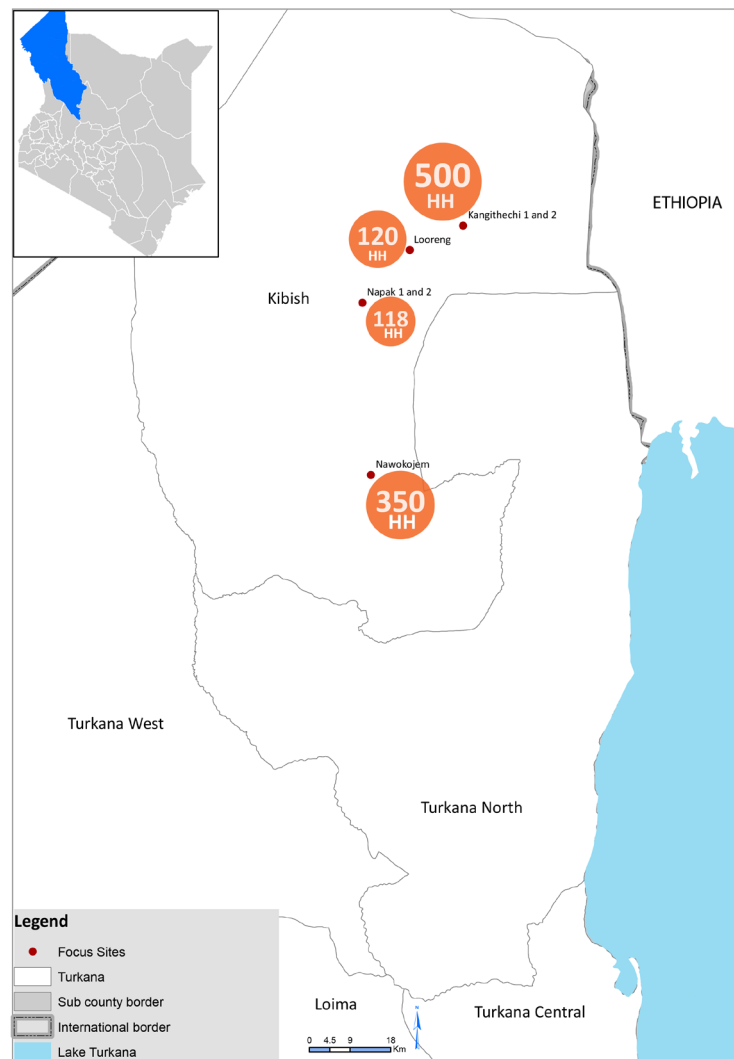
MAIN REPORTED NEEDS



DEMOGRAPHIC



Displaced new Arrivals have reported that drought and cross-border ethnic conflict arising from scarce resources are the main reasons of forced displacement. The displaced households have arrived at the assessment sites on foot trekking of more than 120 kilometres away from their places of origin that took them about two weeks of journey.



KEY FIGURES

355

Number of single parent headed households

168

Pregnant and Lactating Women Reported Representing the Largest Vulnerable Group

143

Number of elderly headed households

103

Number of unaccompanied children (Children Headed HHs)

81

Number of persons with disabilities

39%

of the reported Arrivals are children and infants

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The IOM team could not access the three assessment sites due to heavy rains. Instead, phone interviews were carried out at each assessment site with the support of the assistant chief and 15 community members, through focus group discussions (FGDs). The community members highlighted their dire need for life-saving humanitarian support on food, water supply and shelters, as they have left empty-handed from their places of origin. Furthermore, poor road network and lack of bridges have further raised concerns among new Arrivals and the host communities resulting to poor access to humanitarian assistance, livelihoods and social services resulting to increased vulnerabilities among the drought and conflict affected population.

Name of the Assessment Site	Demographics				Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women	Number of Single Parent Headed HHs	Number of Unaccompanied Children	Elderly Headed HHs	Number of PWDs
	Number of Households	Estimated Number of People	Number of Estimated Males	Number of Estimated Females					
Kangithechi 1 & 2	500	700	250	450	162	38	15	41	35
Looreng	120	500	200	300	100	70	50	20	27
Napak 1 & 2	118	678	306	372	13	40	28	7	9
Nawokojem	350	1300	500	800	80	20	50	35	10
Grand Total	1,088	3,178	1,256	1,922	355	168	143	103	81

OBSERVATION AND SECTOR ANALYSIS



SETTLEMENT SITES

People displaced from Kibish and Turkana North Sub-Counties have occupied the temporary displacement sites closer to town centers in order to access assistance. They have defined their settlements as indefinite, having lost majority of their livestock and are now seeking alternative livelihood options. In spite of their intention to stay closer to town center to access humanitarian assistance and essential basic social services, their settlement sites remain in poor condition with lack or without basic amenities, such as lightings, safe drinking water, latrines, shelters, Non-Food Items (NFI), with lack of access to basic social services.



SHELTER/NFIs

The new **Arrivals** have installed temporary shelters referred to as manyattas majorly made from light materials (a wooden indigenous shelter structure). However, the manyattas installed by the displaced people lack or are without roofing. It is further assessed that the poor temporary shanties and makeshift shelters do not protect them from sudden environmental changes, such as heavy downpour of rains and sunlight further exposing them to health related risks and diseases. They need life-saving assistance such as shelter materials for the roofing, walling and partitions, as well as basic NFIs (cooking, sleeping and other essential items).



FOOD

New **Arrivals** have reported that they have lost majority of their livestock due to drought exacerbated by resource-based cross-border conflict. The remaining livestock are severely malnourished due to absence of pastures, with downscaled market value. Therefore, the desperate displaced communities can no longer depend on their livestock, as a source of living and survival. Very few humanitarian agencies and local stakeholders are providing food aid, but such assistance is far enough to attend to their daily food and nutritional needs, especially among children, elderly and other most vulnerable members in the family.



EDUCATION

The County government has been providing food (lunch meals) for 10 years old and below in-school children in nearby state-owned schools. The food assistance has encouraged displaced children and children from host communities attend regular classes.



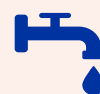
PROTECTION

The new **Arrivals** have reported that the route they have travelled to access their new settlement is not safe due to the ethnic clashes and resource-based conflict. They have further underlined that some members of the community were killed during the attacks of the neighbouring communities. Although the National and County governments have operationalized the Sub-County Peace Committees, but there are still issues between the **Arrivals** and the host communities arising from scarce resources. New **Arrivals** have further said that they usually feel safe while occupying the assessed temporary displacement sites and yet requested for protection support. It was also observed that the temporary evacuation centres lack lighting. Displaced households, especially women, elderly, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and children are the most vulnerable to protection issues such as, environmental hazards, gender-based violence (GBV) and possible attacks of bandits while fetching water in the river. Some children were observed with no clothes or some clothes only covering half of their bodies (depending on the gender upper or below the belly). Community members have also reported that some children were amputated due to injuries caused by banditry attacks.



HEALTH

According to the key informants, malnutrition and severe diarrhea cases among children were reported in all assessed sites. Malaria has also reported along with the suspected cases of Cholera due to untreated stagnant water supply being used by both displaced and host communities. New **Arrivals** have access to the health facilities, however these have been reported to lack medicines and supplies. They have further highlighted that some community members have eaten deceased animals for survival and thus further exposes them to health complications from eating animal carcass. In Loreng community members have also observed cases of rabies virus transmission among humans and the lack of medication against it.



WASH

In all temporary settlement sites, open defecation is cited due to lack or absence of latrines and water supply. Displaced populations are fetching water from a distance of more than 45 minutes (one-way) during which they have faced issues, such as insecurities arising from wildlife animals and bandits attacks. The water collected is also reported to be a stagnant without proper treatment which has likely caused water-borne diseases and contamination. High cost of water for both drinking and domestic consumption and the absence of hygiene items were also cited as among the serious issues faced by the displaced population. They need hygiene and sanitation promotion assistance to reduce the risk of health issues while in their temporary settlements.