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**KENYA HUMANITARIAN UPDATE vol. 43**  
**24 January – 16 February, 2009**

**Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Country grapples with outbreak of fire related incidents**
- **Challenges remain in the creation of a special tribunal**
- **Food insecurity remains critical in parts of eastern, coastal and northeastern province as Government outlines funding needs and launches labour intensive projects for youth**
- **Relief as new refugee site for an additional camp is secured**
- **Kenya hosts national conference on, "One Kenya, One Dream: The Kenya We Want"**

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**I General Overview**

The country has been plagued by several fire incidents in the last week of January and early February 2009. According to the Kenya Red Cross, over 100 people have lost their lives, in Nairobi and Rift Valley provinces of Kenya as of 16 February.

**Fire incidents (Source: GoK)**

The worst blaze involved an oil tanker carrying approximately 10,000 litres of fuel that over-turned in Sachangwan area in Molo district in the south Rift Valley. The accident that resulted in the spilling of petrol from the tanker prompted neighbouring residents to rush to the scene and siphon the petrol. Moments later the tanker exploded in flames engulfing hundreds of the residents near the accident scene. The

Nakumatt Supermarket Fire Disaster	28 Jan 2009
Molo (Sachangwan) Petroleum Truck Disaster	01 Feb 2009
Mombasa Port Fire Incident	02 Feb 2009
OTC Fire Incident	02 Feb 2009
Busia Fire Incident	03 Feb 2009
Kariobangi Fire	05 Feb 2009

fire covered an area of about 60 by 100 square metres. According to the Ministry of Special Programmes, 150 deaths have been reported as of 16 February. The majority of the 176 injured sustained third degree burns of over 5 to 80% of their bodies have been admitted in various hospitals. The tanker explosion came barely four days after another fire tragedy in Nakumatt Downtown Supermarket in Nairobi claiming 29 lives and injured 3 people as of 16 February. The occurrence of the two tragedies following each other brings to sharp focus the limited preparedness for addressing fires and other emergencies in the country. The President declared one week of mourning to show solidarity with families of victims of the Sachang'wan and Nakumatt fire tragedies; as several leaders called for efforts to strengthen civic education on disaster preparedness and prevention. On 9 February, 78 victims of the oil tanker tragedy were buried in a mass grave in Molo.

Meanwhile challenges remain on the formation of a Special Tribunal to try alleged perpetrators of the 2008 post-election violence. Only 52 MPs were in the Parliament House at the session requiring Parliament to vote on the formation of the tribunal; a minimum of 148 MPs are required for the vote to be taken. This therefore further delayed the implementation of recommendations

contained in the Waki Report which covers work done by the commission of enquiry into the post-election violence. Consultations and lobbying is on-going in parliament, in relation to the inclusion of the proposed Special Tribunal Bill in the Constitution of Kenya Amendment Bill 2009.

A three day national conference on, *“One Kenya, One Dream: The Kenya We Want”* was hosted from 2- 4 February, 2009 in Nairobi. The objective of the conference was to provide the country with a platform to discuss issues of ethnic conflict and how it is mitigated using examples from other countries. The conference was also aimed at reinforcing the ongoing efforts of national peace and reconciliation in the country and the broad objectives of Vision 2030. In his opening speech at the conference, President Kibaki said Vision 2030’s main aim is to raise Kenya’s annual average economic growth rate to 10 percent by 2012.

## II. Humanitarian Situation

### Food security

Food insecurity remains critical in mainly the eastern, south eastern and in some pastoral regions of north-eastern Kenya. Other affected areas include parts of central and Rift Valley provinces, and Nyanza in Western Kenya. The current food insecurity has been attributed to a number of factors which include: failure of the rainy seasons including the 2008 October-December Short Rains ; loss of crop harvests due to post election violence, rising food prices, high cost of farm inputs, livestock diseases, poverty and high levels of unemployment.



The millet and sorghum crop in the lower parts of Tharaka did not mature to yield due to unreliable rain season in October – December 2008. OCHA/T. Nvambane

The Government provides an overall working figure of ten million as those who are food insecure. More accurate needs on the ground will be made available following the short rains assessment will provide more accurate needs on the ground. It is expected that 5 million (of the ten million considered to be food insecure) who are mainly in the urban areas or constitute members of especially vulnerable groups such as People Living with AIDS (PLWAs) will be targeted with a combination of food and non-food interventions including cash transfers.

At the Kenya Donor Coordination meeting between Government of Kenya representatives and development partners on 9 February, figures in the government appeal were revised downwards. The revision was attributed to the response to increased price incentives offered to farmers and an inflow of maize from Uganda and Tanzania. The maize supply shortfall has therefore been reduced from 10 million 90-kg bags to 1.6 million bags. An additional 5 million bags will be needed to realign the Strategic Grain Reserves. On funding, the World Bank has granted Kenya a loan amounting to US\$ 25 million and the Government of China has pledged US\$ 3 million against the Government appeal. The funding needed for the emergency has now been reduced from \$420 million to about \$346 million. The money is needed to finance food aid under the EMOP, the construction of emergency boreholes and livestock interventions. In addition, the Government has indicated that it will introduce an alternative set of measures to stabilize the maize market. The proposal is expected to be submitted to Cabinet for consideration in its sitting during the week of 16 February, 2009. The proposal aims to vigorously facilitate the importation of maize by the private sector with a view to have a large volume of imported maize in order to fully stabilize the maize market within a few weeks. Under this proposal, farmers, traders and millers will be free to buy and sell maize at any price agreeable to both parties. The Government also indicated that it is re-prioritizing its Government expenditures to overcome the food crisis as well as addressing long-term measures to ensure food security.

The Government also informed partners that it was launching the “*Kazi kwa Vijana*” programme that recognizes the challenges that Kenyans in the drought stricken areas and many others, particularly the youth face in obtaining an income to purchase food and other basic items. The programme entails Government roll out of numerous small, labour intensive projects to secure water supply for farming and livestock in time for the next crop seasons, repair side roads and drainages in urban areas and upgrade basic facilities in slum areas. The Ministry of Youth in collaboration with other relevant ministries will spearhead this programme. The Government has invited donor agencies and other non-governmental organizations to support the programme.

### **Food assistance**

WFP is preparing to scale up its EMOP from the current 1.4 million beneficiaries, pending the results of the short rains assessment. The marginal agricultural areas, which are worst affected do not expect significant harvests until March 2010, and have high population density; this is expected to have an impact on the increased beneficiary numbers. The current projection indicates that 3.2 million may be in need of food assistance, and an additional 850,000 children are projected to qualify for expanded school feeding programme. Meanwhile, through a WFP internal loan facility, USD7.8 million has been approved for the EMOP, sufficient to purchase 12,000 mt of much needed cereals from South Africa.

UNICEF, MOPHS and WFP have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the implementation of supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant/lactating women in arid districts of Kenya. This memorandum defines the roles of all three partners and NGOs supporting the programme and maps out the way forward for the programme which started in July 2007. The current MoU is valid until January 2011. Following a Nutrition Technical Forum, it was agreed that Arid Lands and Resource Management Project (ALRMP) will closely coordinate with other partners, in particular WFP to provide micronutrient-rich CSB for moderately malnourished children in arid areas and potentially some semi-arid areas, in order to avoid duplication and obtain best use of resources.

FAO has reported a possible outbreak of foot and mouth disease among livestock in Mwingi, Kitui and Mutumo districts. In addition, foot and mouth disease has also been reported in Solai area in the south rift valley. The outbreak of the disease has resulted in the closure of the market thereby hindering the sale of livestock with deteriorating body conditions.

### **Refugees**

The Kenyan Government has agreed to allocate land to accommodate the increasing number of Somali refugees seeking asylum in Kenya as a result of the escalating conflict in Somalia. The new refugee camp site in Fafi in Wajir district in northeastern Kenya is expected to help reduce the pressure on the current congested Dadaab camp. The new site should be able to host about 50,000 people.

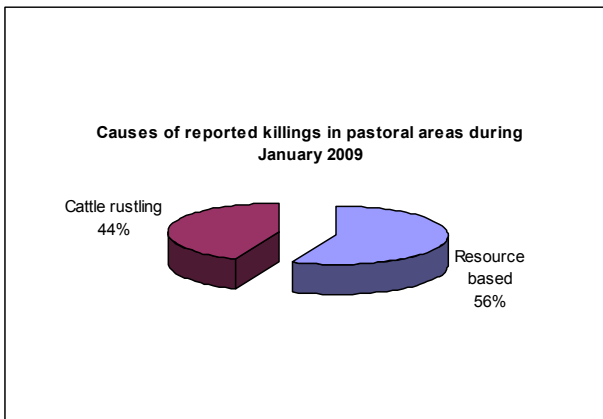
Water shortage and inadequate sanitation systems are the two main problems that continue to plague the Dadaab camps. As a result of the water shortages, tension amongst the refugee community is growing resulting into frequent fights. Land shortages has resulted in new arrivals settling in undesignated areas, such as areas reserved for grazing and areas outside the camp perimeters. Due to the increased population, the current average water supply is 16.8 3liters per person per day. The emergency minimum standard is 15 litres. The current calculation of 16.83 litres per person per day does not take into account water used for the livestock.

More arrivals were reported for registration in the last 7 days in the month of January. More than 8,000 were recorded in January, which represents a surge compared to previous months where there was an indication of a decreasing trend in late 2008. A detailed analysis shows between 200-300 arrivals reported daily into the camps with most arriving from mid-January onwards. Increased insecurity especially in the middle and lower Juba regions coupled with drought/food insecurity are cited as main reasons for this surging trend.

The overall population in Dadaab continues to increase and is soon expected to surpass the 250,000 mark. The population currently stands at 249,251 persons as of 9 February 2009. This is an increase of 45% since the beginning of 2008 (from 171,870 persons).

## Security

According to an OCHA Kenya conflict tracking report, which is based on information collected from various partners and media; a total of 16 people were reported dead in conflicts that took place during the month of January. The figure is lower than that received during the previous month of December 2008 and the same month of January 2008, where deaths reported were 22 and 40 people respectively.



- 56% of the deaths were attributed to resource based conflicts that are related to land, pastures and water points. This is a 50 % increase of cases reported in December, during which 23 % of reported deaths were as result of resource based conflicts. This can be attributed to the existing drought situation that had resulted in extreme water and pasture scarcity.

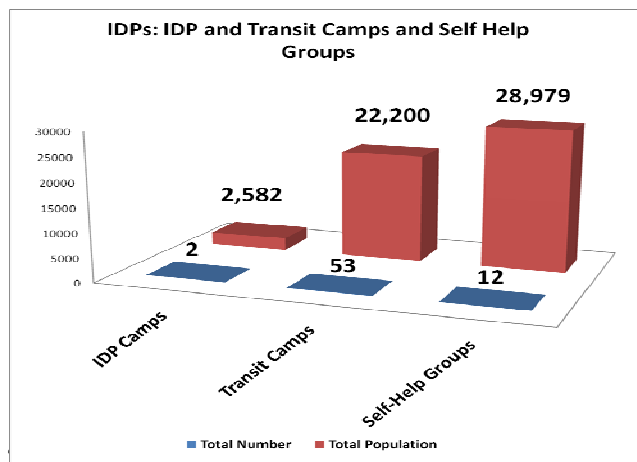
■ 44% percent of deaths were attributed to raids. The figure was 29 % lower than that recorded during the previous month. Some of the raids were counter attacks that took place in Isiolo and Samburu Districts.

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Challenges remain in providing durable solutions for some IDPs remaining in camps and integrated IDPs who are coming out and demanding financial assistance from Government while claiming that they were missed out during the Government exercise of provision of the start-up funds and shelter assistance. 27 families in Sawmill camp in Molo district have refused to move out demanding that the government purchase land and resettle them.

In addition, concerns cited on the ground for the returnees include lack of food, shelter and livelihoods. Many IDPs who have returned to their farms have raised grievances over lack of seeds and fertilizers. The lack of security in areas of return has prompted many IDPs to look for alternative land to purchase for resettlement in new relocation sites. In addition, there are growing concerns in the relocation sites as those who had purchased now risk losing it due to uncompleted payments for the land. Those at risk include the IDPs relocated at Pipeline relocation site. The lack of payments has been attributed to delayed payments of the government assistance funds of Kshs. 10,000 (to some of the members) and the Kshs. 25,000 which the IDPs are hoping to receive to meet their obligations.

As of 2 February the Ministry of Special Programmes issued the remaining IDP figures as follows:

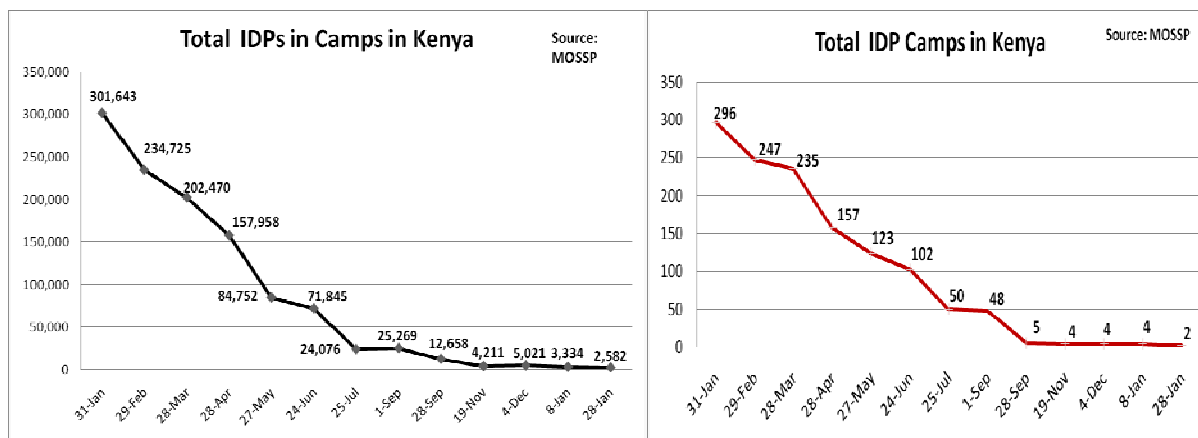


347,418 people have so far been resettled while the number of existing self help groups stands at 12. The group consist of 6,986 households and includes a total population of 28,979 people.

19,000 households have received resettlement grants of Ksh. 25,000

40,000 households have received Ksh. 10,000 government start-up funds

An estimated 120,000 persons are receiving food aid.



## Nutrition

The Nutrition sector continues discussions on the development of a National Nutrition Preparedness and Response Plan. A draft document including matrices is already in circulation; the final document is expected to be ready in mid-February. A nutrition information working group has been established to map out nutrition and other relevant information that could guide planning and programming based on needs and priorities.

The nutrition information working group coordinated by AAH and Ministry of Health met and took cognizant that there is limited nutrition information available for decision making, planning and response, the group thus agreed on the following as a way forward:

- As a follow up to the Short Rain assessments, the committee will continue to collect and monitor monthly surveillance information from the 33 selected districts affected by drought; data to be collected from February to August 2009 after the long rains.
- A simple one page tool was developed to collect the nutrition data;
- Director of Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation is to send a letter requesting the District Medical teams to collect this information.
- Rapid assessment using MUAC will be conducted in areas where there is limited secondary information- methodology for the assessments to be finalized.

Several partners have shown interest in supporting nutrition activities in ASAL areas. They include: IMC, Concern Worldwide, Goal, and German Agro Action (GAA). Meanwhile, Save the Children and ACF are considering the possibility of extending their interventions. Food for Hungry Kenya has begun nutrition interventions in Marsabit district (Loiyangalani, North Horr and Karar divisions) with support from UNICEF. They will support the MoH to scale up critical nutrition services, including management of acute malnutrition at health facility and community level.

According to Action Against Hunger (AAH), the monthly admissions into supplementary feeding program in Mandera district for children under 5 years have increased by 68% in January 2009. The recent survey carried out by Islamic Relief in January revealed a malnutrition rate stood at 25.4%.

## Health

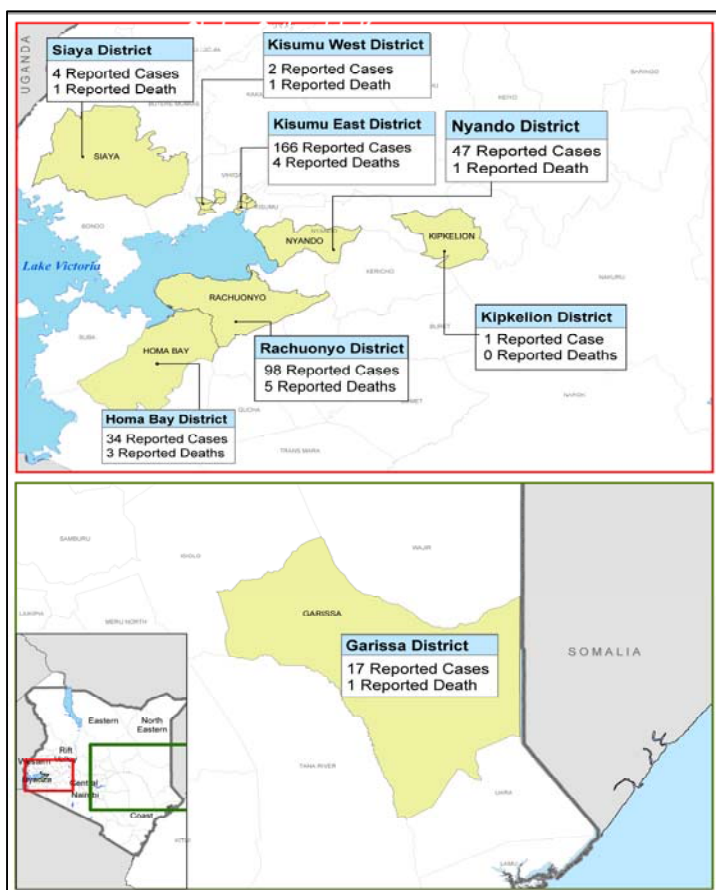
In response to the Molo tanker fire tragedy, the provincial authorities, the Kenya Red Cross, AAR, MSF and WHO assisted in the evacuation and mobilization of medical support and supplies. UNOCHA supported resource mobilization and coordinated response to the tragedy.

The health sector has noted that in addition to the food crisis and nutrition concerns; the sector will focus on other areas of intervention such as provision of primary health care, immunization,



disease surveillance, and special care for special groups, essential drugs for the affected districts and health promotion especially for hygiene education and sanitation.

**Cholera outbreak** - Confirmed cholera cases have been reported in the Hagadera refugee camp



in Dadaab. 9 cases were reported with one death in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of February. The index case was a new arrival from Somalia. The Emergency Health Focal Point at the WHO Sub office in Garissa and the Provincial Medical officer are on site supporting the NGOs working in the camps.

Since beginning of the year Cholera outbreak has affected about 8 districts with a cumulative total of **369** cases with **16** deaths a CFR of **4.3 %**. A total of 17 patients are currently admitted in the wards in the affected districts.

The Ministry of Public Health & Sanitation has prepared through its Division of Disease Surveillance & Response a draft Cholera Response Plan to help guide and accelerate cholera control interventions in the country. The Plan requires approximately Ksh70, 485,500 and seeks to strengthen case management, intensify and strengthen disease surveillance, heighten public awareness, improve

sanitation and safe water sources.

**Kala-azar cases**- Since January 2009, 44 new cases of kala azar have been reported from Wajir, Mandera and Isiolo districts with no deaths recorded. 300 cases have been reported since September 2008 to 6 February. WHO has donated 2500 test kits and 5000 SSG for the diagnosis and treatment of cases to the Ministry of health and the affected districts.

**Fire tragedy response** - An assorted consignment of emergency drugs costing an approximate Ksh4, 875,000 were presented to the World Health Organization by the Italian Government for the management of the victims of the Molo fire accident. The items including dressing materials, infusions, antibiotics and personal protective kits were delivered directly to the Kenyatta National Hospital, Provincial Government hospital in Nakuru and the Molo District hospital.

More surgical and medical supplies are still needed and the Government has appealed for burn experts to respond to cases of severe burns.

Kenya Red Cross Society is undertaking coordination and logistical support for doctors who arrived from France and India, to support medical activities in aid of those who were injured during the oil explosion incident in Sachang'wan in Molo on 31 January. The five doctors, four Plastic Surgeons and one specialist in Anaesthetic and Burns will join two other Indian doctors in Nakuru and Nairobi hospitals.

The French and Indian doctors noted that their first step will be to assess the extent of the burns

on the patients before recommending the type of surgery to be done. They expect to complete the exercise in less than two weeks. According to Dr. Sheikh, the entire plastic surgery operation on one patient, including care services, can cost between US\$40,000 to US\$50,000. However, the current operations in Kenya will be at a subsidized cost. Meanwhile, OCHA at both sub-office and national level is communicating with humanitarian agencies and partners and will continue to monitor and update on the situation and support the mobilization of resources and assistance.

The first MSF team deployed to assist with the oil tanker tragedy arrived on 2 February to undertake an initial assessment. The second team consisting of 3 nurses, 2 clinical officers and 2 counsellors arrived the same day in the afternoon. Their initial work was to organise the ward, stabilise patients, perform daily dressings and feed the patients; work they continue to undertake up to now. In addition, an MSF Team composed of 1 surgeon, 1 anaesthetist and 1 operation theatre nurse will be arriving on 18 February to be stationed in Nakuru Provincial Hospital from Thursday 19 February. MSF also hope to increase its nursing staff from current 15 to 30 nurses.

According to a recent MSF report, so far, 17 surgical interventions have been undertaken by the Indian, French and Kenyatta Hospital team with mainly surgical debridement in the week of 9 February. As of 16 February, 56 patients were still admitted in Nakuru Provincial.

### **Water and Sanitation**

The Pipeline Self Help group transit camp is now connected with main water supply, a process undertaken by the leadership of the District Water Officer in Nakuru. Storage tanks and mobilets were transferred from Nakuru Show ground camp. However, Gilgil and Rongai transit camps are yet to be connected. The team from Naivasha is in the process of compiling a list of requirements which UNICEF has indicated to support.

The District Water Officer is working with Kenya Red Cross to find a more permanent solution in providing sanitation facilities in Self Help transit camps who continue to rely on old mobilets they moved with from previous camps.

District Public Health Officer and District Water Officer in Nakuru continue to monitor and develop disease preparedness plans for likelihood of an outbreak in the Self Help transit camps.

### **Early Recovery**

CRS is currently implementing a cash transfer programme in Ndunyu Njeru areas in Nyandarua district targeting 400 integrated IDP households. The programme comprises of vouchers worth Ksh. 15,000 which can be used to purchase household assets, construction materials and school uniforms. CRS will be carrying out voucher distribution in Kipkelion in the week of 16 February, 2009. The distribution will target 1,625 beneficiaries with Ksh. 15,000 worth of vouchers for the purchase of agricultural inputs.

DRC is planning to implement small business support programme in Molo district. The programme targets 30 beneficiaries whose businesses were burnt or destroyed during the post election violence. The project targets at first 30 people with Ksh. 10,000 to start up businesses and repay the grant in small agreed amounts every month. The repayments will be used to set up a revolving fund which will be granted to other beneficiaries.

Save the Children UK have completed their livelihood support programme in south rift reaching 1,425 households with Ksh. 10,000 cash vouchers for agricultural inputs and 500 households with Ksh. 8,000 through cash for work programme for three months. Out of the 1,425 households selected for the agricultural vouchers 250 vulnerable households were assisted through the cash for work programme where 500 households provided labour on their farms.

The United Nations Millennium Campaign Deputy Director for Africa, youth from Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania are among those aboard MV Mona Lisa ship as part of global peace tour. An eight day conference was held aboard the ship from 5 February, with the objectives of creating awareness and action in addition of effecting positive social and political change.

In the last Early Recovery meeting held on 4 February, it was reported that the Government was appealing for Ksh1.6 billion for Livestock interventions that will include Off-take/de-stocking as well as supplementary feeds for animals. So far, the Government has been able to purchase only 30,000 animals out of their target of 200, 000 from Ksh500 million set aside for this exercise.

### **CCCM**

KRC continued with camp closures and rehabilitation exercise in the past two weeks covering four districts: Trans Nzoia West and East, Kwanza and Mt. Elgon.

IDPs in Kiambaa transit site moved back to their farms from Saturday 10 January 2009 until Monday 12 January 2009. Before closure of the site there were 64 erected tents/tarpaulins and one person per tent/tarpaulin was eligible to receive the government shelter grant. A list compiled by the IDPs themselves, of those without tents/tarpaulins was shared with the DO team who physically counted and registered those with tents/tarpaulins.

**Naivasha Stadium** camp was closed on 13 January 2008 amid protests from a group of IDPs who had not yet received their payment from the Government. The IDPs who had previously moved to a piece of land in Kikopey area returned on hearing that the camp was being closed. UNHCR contacted the area DO in charge of resettlement who promised to look into the payment issue for the IDPs. UNHCR Nakuru office also reported the matter to branch office Nairobi for intervention.

### **Protection**

The Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming Exercises (AGDM) focusing on education, livelihoods, community participation, reproductive health & HIV/AIDs, safety and security themes were conducted on the week of 19 January in three returnee transit sites; **Jasho & Malel**, **Yamumbi B** and **Rehema** respectively in Uasin Gishu District. A total of 339 returnees, both male and female, of two age groups (18-39, 40 and above) participated in the exercise. Lack of livelihoods and shelter support were identified as the main protection risk and psychological distress was identified among many participants as a consequence. The exercise which is planned to be carried out for four consecutive weeks will continue in the next reporting period in **Ngarua**, **Kondoo 1 & 2** and **Lorian** transit sites.

UNFPA facilitated a consultative meeting of major local/national partners in South Rift region on 29 January. Partners such as the Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Danish Refugee Council, Kenya Red Cross, Action Aid, APHIA II, Family Health Options Kenya and the Department of Gender from the government and Egerton University were among organisations targeted. UNFPA plans to conduct regular monitoring and train of local chiefs in the coming months.

### **GBV**

The National Commission on Gender and Development (NCGD) with support from UNFPA is planning to establish a network of organisations involved in GBV activities in Nakuru, Naivasha, Molo, Narok and Kericho. The network will develop a referral mechanism and surveillance system on gender based violence. The establishment of the network will be followed by trainings on gender based violence, particularly to chiefs and police force in the five districts.

### **Mount Elgon**

UNDP and OCHA commissioned a rapid assessment to Mt. Elgon District in December 2008 in light of the armed conflict experienced in the period of 2006 – 2008. The assessment sought to examine socio-economic, governance and security issues that underpin the discord, with a view to offering some practical durable solution.

Preliminary findings indicate that the climax of the conflict was in 2006 following the phase III land allocation controversy, which led to the emergence of the Pok-dominated Sabao Land Defence Force (SLDF). The militia group ran a parallel government in Mt. Elgon, illegally taxed residents



and administered its own 'court system'. The initial government security interventions were futile until the military's *Operation Okoa Maisha* (*Operation save lives*) was deployed.

One of the recommendations from the assessment indicates that in order to achieve and maintain sustainable peace, it is necessary to resolve land problems, conduct demobilization and re-integration of the militias, re-orient the role of local and diaspora professionals towards peace and promotion of broad-based reconciliation programs.

### **Shelter and Non Food Items**

UNHCR Nakuru field office carried out monitoring assessments in various resettlement sites. The groups visited informed the team that they are yet to complete payment of the parcels of land and fear the delayed processing of their shelter grant by the Government, could cause them to be evicted. UNHCR team contacted the District Officers' on the status of the group's payment. The offices noted that the payment process would resume soon upon verification of recent names submitted to Nairobi.

UNHCR team accompanied by Head of Nakuru Sub-Office and Senior Protection Officer visited the UNHCR/DRC shelter project in **Rironi, Molo district** on 21 January. UNHCR continued with the shelter project in collaboration with DRC and GOAL, in addition to carrying out protection monitoring in return areas in the south Rift. In collaboration with Kenya Land Alliance, UNHCR has linked groups purchasing land with Kituo Cha Sheria for free legal advice and counsel on land purchase.

UNHCR in the south Rift has reported that shelter remains a major challenge in return areas although a number of units have been constructed by DRC, IOM, GOAL and HAMI. However more are required. DRC's shelter project is ongoing with 1854 units already complete and the remaining 800 shelter units will be implemented in the next month.

GOAL has completed 1500 out of the 1830 shelter units targeted in Kipkelion district. The organisation plans to implement shelter projects in Mawingo relocation site in Nyandarua district. Site planning in the area is currently being undertaken.

Following a grant donation of USD7 million by the Japanese Government, IOM has embarked on a multi-pronged intervention that focuses on Shelter and Livelihoods as a critical entry point to promoting and sustaining peace and reconciliation in areas of return. The project entitled "*Shelter and Livelihoods for Peace and Reconciliation*" will be implemented in four North Rift Valley districts of Uasin Gishu, Lugari, Trans Nzoia and Kitale. Components of the project will be guided by findings from community based assessments and consultations with other relevant stakeholders. The project intends to reach: 56,000 people (9,200 House Holds) as direct beneficiaries and about 200,000 people as indirect beneficiaries. The programme design is based on the principle, "*Stabilize and Localize.*"

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## ANNEX I: Sector/Cluster Response Activity Matrixes

### Food Assistance

Who	Place	Activity
WFP	All EMOP districts	1.2 million beneficiaries in drought affected and post-election areas reached by EMOP in January.
WFP	South Rift and Mawingu relocation site in Nyandarua district, Central Province	Targeting 122,721 beneficiaries under food relief to PEV affected persons
Government	ASALs	Purchased 30,000 animals through Off-take.

### NFI and Shelter

Who	What	Where	When
UNHCR Eldoret	NFIs to 39 families – blanket, sanitary pads, soap.	Timboroa centre	Week of 13 January
GOAL	Distribution of shelter kits - 250	Sorget division in Londiani	
Japan Government through IOM	Committed Ksh550 million equivalent to USD7 million for construction of 8,000 shelters, support peace building, food security and livelihood restoration activities	To cover four districts in the North Rift	23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2009

### Nutrition

Who	Place	Activity
Islamic Relief	Mandera East	Survey carried out indicate GAM 25.4% and SAM 2.1% 5129 people on Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding
Urban Working Group on Nutrition	Nairobi slums	Data gathering and monitoring of nutrition indicators to support advocacy and lobby for funds
Merlin and MoH	Narok south, Narok North, Kipkelion and Molo districts	Case management and treatment, nutritional surveillance for under 5's, pregnant and lactating mothers, vaccination and health education, expect to continue till end of January 2009 with no cost extension till end of February. Merlin currently negotiating with UNICEF to extend programme beyond March 2009.

## Health

Who	Place	Activity
Government of Italy through WHO	Response to Molo oil tanker explosion tragedy	Donated 50,000 Euros for the purchase of drugs and supplies.
MSF Belgium	Nakuru	Sent a team of 23 personnel and medical supplies to respond to gaps in medical emergency
ICRC	Nakuru	Have a surgeon on the ground
Kenya Red Cross	Molo and Nairobi	Personnel involved in rescue efforts, evacuation, First Aid, psychosocial and tracing services.
AAR	Nakuru and Molo	Deployed 2 ambulances and a team of doctors on the scene and to the hospital

## Early Recovery

Who	Place	Activity
	Nakuru– 2 – 4 February	Training targeting the Nakuru district peace committee member. 25 participants trained on the basics of peace building and conflict resolution particularly early warning & early response, conflict management, the national accord and agenda 4. Similar trainings will be undertaken at the divisional, location and sub-location level where 160 division peace committee members, 575 from location and 970 at the sub-location level will be trained.