



UNITED

NATIONS

## HUMANITARIAN UPDATE vol. 32

9 August – 19 August 2008

Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Kenyan Red Cross reported that there are 15,000-20,000 IDPs in 14 IDP camps; the Government reported that 226,187 IDPs have returned to pre-displacement areas by 18 August.
- The LRA findings point to poor and erratic rainfall, high food and fuel prices and livestock and human disease outbreaks as the main contributors to food insecurity.
- The Child Welfare Society reported that there are between 800-900 separated children in Molo district.

*The information contained in this report has been compiled by OCHA from information received from the field, from national and international humanitarian partners and from other official sources. It does not represent a position from the United Nations. This report is posted on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/kenya>*

### I. General Overview

To enhance public accountability, the Office of the Ombudsman, also known as the Public Complaints Standing Committee, was launched on 14 August. The Committee is mandated to redress complaints raised by Kenyans against government officials and institutions and report to the President. It will also provide mediation support as a peaceful method of dispute resolution. The launch of the Complaints Committee is a part of the Government's larger reform agenda, which is designed to improve service delivery, enhance good governance and improve the management of public institutions.

The Prime Minister made a new appeal for the release of those incarcerated for their involvement with the Post-Election Violence (PEV). He also called for an independent probe into the PEV amid widespread criticism that current inquiries into the elections and PEV are inadequate, in part because the President has the authority to vet the findings.



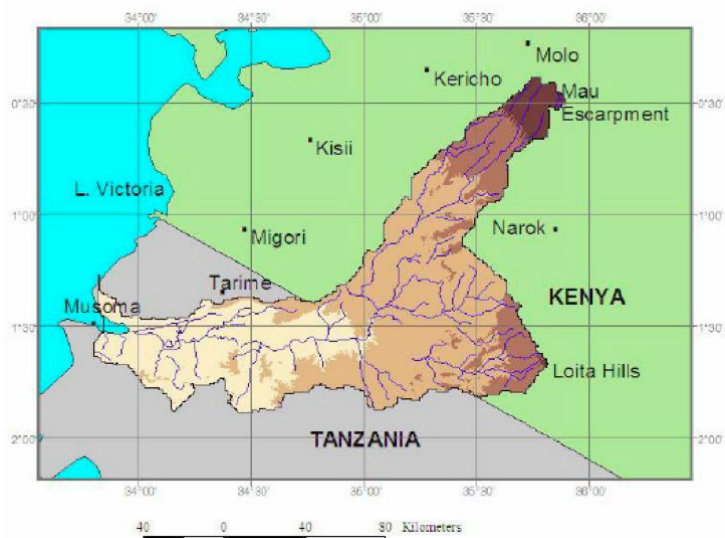
Pastoralist youth in Isiolo district. For more on pastoralist livelihoods see page 3.

There has been substantial coverage in local media of foreign interests in the exploration of potential oil and gas resources in Kenya. New legislation in support of public private partnerships, specifically in the energy sector, was also promoted by the Prime Minister. He also highlighted the need to diversify Kenya's dependence on forest energy resources, the continued depletion of which is having serious environmental consequences. (For the complete statement see <http://www.communication.go.ke/media.asp?id=686>)

Amidst widespread opposition by some constituents in the region, there has been high level political support for the planned October movement of squatters out of the Mau Forest Complex, which houses the most diverse combination of grazing mammals in the world and is one of the most important water catchment areas in the country.

A summary of the changes in land use in the Mau Forest over the last two decades, provided by Nairobi University, showed that increased agricultural activities have accelerated degradation of protected forests and grasslands and jeopardized the river flows.

The Government recognizes approximately 2,000 title deed holders in the forest to whom it plans to provide relocation assistance; however, local media notes that approximately 50,000 people live in the forest. Those who oppose the resettlement fear that the Government will not provide compensation to all current residents in the forest.



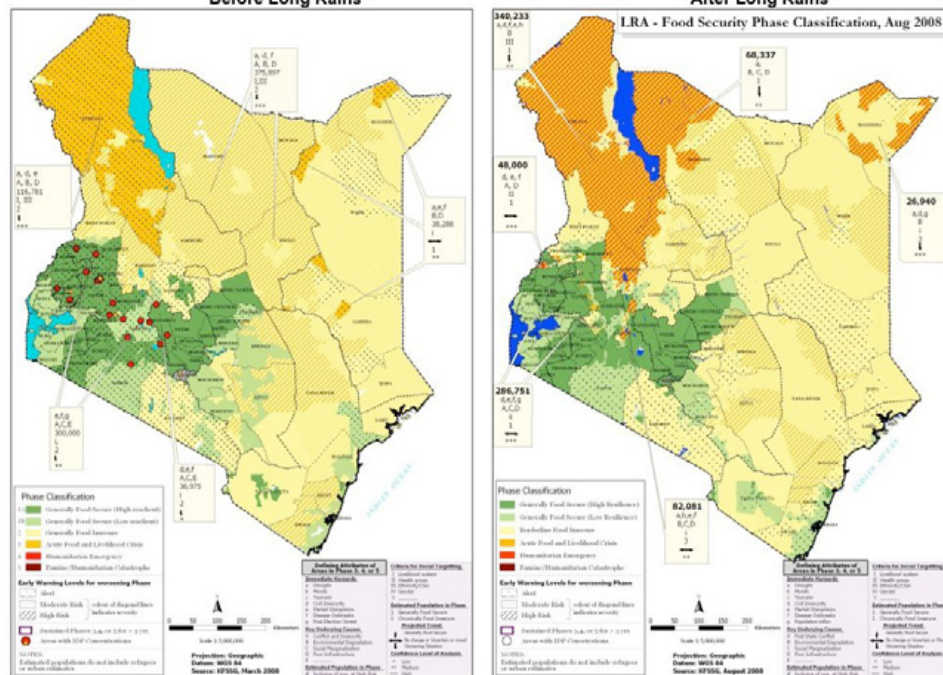
Mau Forest coverage area, covering 3,750 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 65% is located in Kenya and 35% in Tanzania.. University of Nairobi Presentation at the Kenya Humanitarian Forum, 15 August

## II. Humanitarian Situation

### Food Security

The Kenya Food Security Steering Group concluded the Long Rains Assessment (LRA) on 1 August. The LRA covered six cluster areas in 30 districts, according to livelihood zones. It was concluded that overall crop production had reduced by 9% from 2007 levels and reduced by 12% as compared to the five-year average.

**Food Security classification before and after 2008 Long Rains**



(KFSSG, Long Rains Assessment Presentation, darker orange areas indicate increased food insecurity. The full presentation on the LRA including full resolution maps can be found at [ochaonline.un.org/Kenya](http://ochaonline.un.org/Kenya))

In the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas, the assessment found that there were several compounding factors affecting food security. Below-normal and sporadic rainfall led to a reduction in sub-surface water sources by 50%, in the Northern Pastoral Cluster. In the same cluster, 75% of the area was found to be affected by peste des petits ruminants (PPR), which deteriorated livestock body conditions and decreased pastoralists' purchasing power after some markets were closed to contain the disease. Other diseases were also found to be affecting pastoralists' livelihoods, including contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and mange. Insecurity due to cattle rusting and competition for resources also affected market access and livelihoods development in the cluster. Furthermore, high food prices reduced access to food in markets, which is critical to pastoralists' food security: in the Northern Pastoral Cluster, the price of maize rose between 16% and 68% from 2007. Furthermore, high malnutrition rates, up to 28.9% in Turkana Central district, made communities more vulnerable to disease while low sanitation coverage, 30% in the North Pastoral cluster, increased the possibility of spreading communicable diseases.

In the mixed farming and marginal farming areas, delayed and erratic rainfall, especially in the marginal farming areas, reduced agricultural productivity. The high cost of commodities, including fuel, led to a 27% increase in the cost of production and therefore resulted in the sub-optimal application of inputs, which reduced crop yields by approximately 22%. Displacement related to the PEV and the conflict in Mount Elgon also disrupted cultivation and reduced production in some farming areas.

Due to crop shortfalls, it was estimated that over the next six months, 125,848 MTs of food aid will be needed while the total food aid beneficiary caseload was expected to increase from 1.2 million to 1.4 million, including 300,000 people affected by the PEV.

### Pastoralist Livelihoods

OXFAM released a report highlighting that pastoralist areas are disproportionately poorer than other areas in East Africa, which is being further aggravated by climate change. Impacts of climate change include successive poor rains, an increase in drought-related shocks, and more unpredictable rainfall; furthermore, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change forecasts an increase in temperature of up to 2-4 degrees Celsius in the region by 2080. The Danish Association for International Development, Pastoralist Women for Health and Education and OCHA reported that extreme weather events have already impacted pastoralists' livelihoods in Northern Kenya. This is exacerbated by pastoralists' reliance on fragile ecosystems and weak capacity to adapt to climate change.

#### What is pastoralism?

*"Pastoralism is the finely-honed symbiotic relationship between local ecology, domesticated livestock and people in resource-scarce, climatically marginal and highly variable conditions. It represents a complex form of natural resource management, involving a continuous ecological balance between pastures, livestock and people."*

In "Survival of the fittest, Pastoralism and climate change in East Africa," by Oxfam from World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism, 2007.

Oxfam notes that in Kenya, more intense rain is predicted during the short rains (October-December 2008), which could increase pasture areas and reduce drought. However, increased arability of land could also increase competition for land between agriculturalists and pastoralists, and there could also be an increase in flooding and spread of water-borne diseases. Furthermore, Oxfam reported that development practices and increased hazards have led to increased competition for resources between different groups of land users in pastoralist areas.

(See <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressrelease/2008-08-18/more-investment-for-east-africa-pastoralists-adapt-climate-change>)

Indeed, the UN Department of Safety and Security reported that over the reporting period, a member of parliament ordered the destruction of all fences erected to demarcate pasture areas, due to prevailing drought and reduced pasture areas in Wajir East district. Tensions between other land users and pastoralists arose when the fences were burned and the measure was subsequently suspended.



Further aggravating the plight of pastoralists, FEWS NET reported that PPR continues to spread across pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of northwestern Kenya. The disease is decimating stocks and productivity levels in affected areas, which limits the potential coping mechanisms among communities who are already suffering from poor rainfall and food insecurity. The disease was first detected and confirmed in March 2006 in Turkana District and has now spread to Samburu, Wajir, West Pokot, Baringo, East Pokot, Moyale, Marsabit, Mandera, Ijara, Laikipia, Isiolo and Kajiado districts. Kenya is currently the most affected country in the region.

According to FEWS NET, at least 15 million sheep and goat are at risk of contracting the disease in affected areas. In Turkana District goat mortality from PPR increased from 16% – 25% over the last year. Furthermore, livestock prices fell between 10% and 20% in PPR-affected areas as a result of the disease, poor rainfall and barriers to accessing markets.

FAO provided a total of two million doses of vaccine to control the disease, however, this will only cover approximately 20% of the total livestock population at risk. The Government of Kenya estimates that a further USD 10 million is required to procure 15 million additional doses of vaccine and implement complementary activities.

### Mount Elgon

The military began withdrawing from the Mount Elgon region in the beginning of August after Human Rights Watch (HRW) released a report in the end of July alleging that the Sabat Land Defense Force (SLDF) and military had committed war crimes in the region. Residents protested against HRW on 29 July, reportedly accusing the advocacy group of waging a hate campaign against the military. Residents then protested the withdrawal of security forces from Cheptais District on 5 August, citing their fears of renewed violence.

The SLDF has since reportedly circulated threatening leaflets in Cheptais town. The at large commander of the SLDF allegedly signed the leaflet, which contained threats against provincial and district authorities. Meanwhile, five skeletons were found of people believed to have disappeared four months ago during the military operation in the district.

### Security

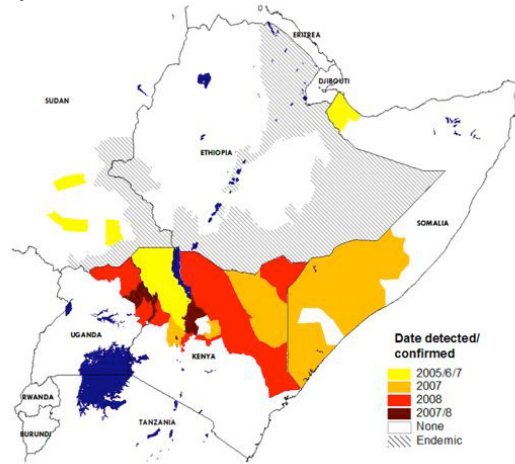
Security forces were deployed to parts of the South Rift on 8 August in response to rumors of violence between opposing communities. However there were no reports of significant security incidents. However, on 12 August, UNDSS reported that landlords displaced during the PEV faced harassment and intimidation by organized gangs in Ponda Mali and Rhonda Estates, Nakuru district when they tried to return to their properties.

On 6 August, an NGO partner reported that one of their vehicles was attacked by gunmen in Waso division, Samburu district. Staff were reportedly shot, though no one was severely injured.

Eleven people were killed during a cattle rustling incident in Marsabit on 19 August.

UN Staff movement has been limited in Trans Nzoia and Kitale districts after a group of impostors alleging to be members of various UN agencies caused suspicion in the districts.

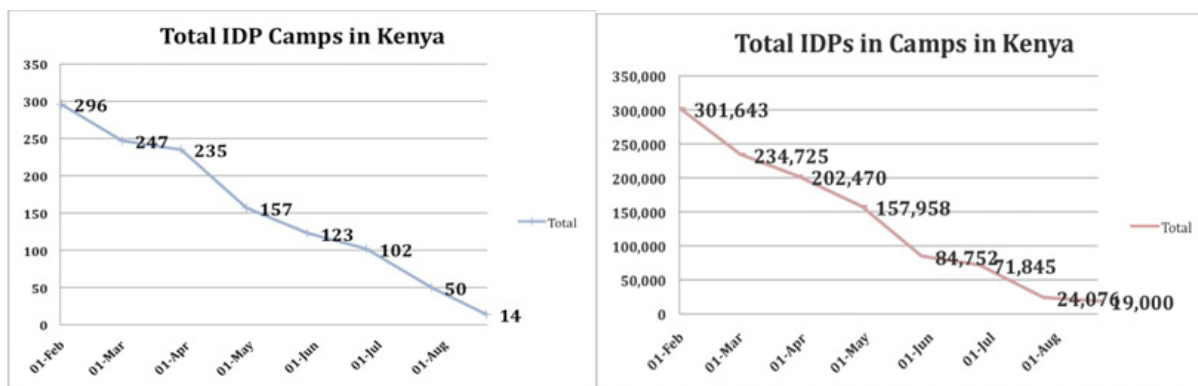
**Spread of PPR in East Africa 2005-2008**



Source: FAO and Kenya Food Security Steering Group  
Graphic: FEWS NET East Africa Region

## Population Movements and Displacement Trends

The KRCS reported that there were between 15,000 and 20,000 IDPs in 14 IDP camps as of 18 August. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MOSSP) reported that as of 18 August, 226,187 IDPs had returned to pre-displacement areas. The majority of returns have taken place from Molo district (43,277 persons) followed by Kipkelion (23,992 persons) and Trans Nzoia West districts (21,482 persons).



Source: Kenya Red Cross, 18 August.

According to the MOSSP, as of 18 August, 32,952 households had received the Ksh. 10,000 Government financial assistance. The Government had planned to finalize distributions by 31 August, however, difficulty in reaching IDPs living in communities in Coast and Nyanza Provinces has delayed the process.

The MOSSP noted that settlement trends were emerging which suggest that the option of return to pre-displacement areas is either undesirable or impossible for some IDPs. One such trend is for IDP households to combine their Government-provided financial support to purchase land on which to relocate. One group is comprised of approximately 900 people who have purchased land approximately four kilometers from Mai Mahu, Naivasha district. Another group of 40 households displaced from Limuru was provided land by a benefactor who purchased 12 acres in Nyeri district. IDPs displaced from Kasabet and Nandi North to Eldoret Showground IDP camp collectively purchased land in Eldoret. While some of these settlements are being provided government services, such as water, it will be essential that they have access to basic services so as to ensure their sustainability. The Government is encouraging humanitarian actors to provide needed inputs at these emerging sites.

Another phenomenon highlighted by the MOSSP is the decision of IDPs to integrate at transit sites and create permanent settlements (villages). In Gituamba, Trans-nzoia West, the transit site will be surveyed and each household will receive a small piece of land. In Kondoo and Kiambaa transit sites in Burnt Forest, villages are also being established. The Government is supportive of this development, which will facilitate service delivery while also providing a permanent base for IDPs to restart their livelihoods.

### South Rift Valley

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population	Change from 25 July
27	8,306	Decrease in IDP camp population by 8,984; decrease in IDP camps by 25

Source, Kenya Red Cross, 18 August.

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites
Molo	54	37,971
Narok South	9	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39,971</b>

Source, Inter-agency assessment 10-11 June.

Movements had slowed in the region as the government updated their IDP registries following the completion of the Government IDP profiling exercise. Perceptions of insecurity in Nakuru, Molo and Naivasha districts has also deterred some IDPs from returning to pre-displacement areas.

The District Commissioner (DC) is following the security situation closely and dialoguing with communities to mitigate any possible flare-ups.

### Nakuru District

As of 14 August, 7,994 persons were moved from the **ASK Showground IDP Camp** in Nakuru district. Approximately 4,300 people remain in the camp for whom the Government expects to facilitate return by 31 August. Registration for movement from smaller camps in the district is also ongoing.

### Naivasha District

Return activities in **Naivasha Stadium IDP Camp** have stalled. Approximately 1,000 IDPs have declined the Government start-up funds of KSh10,000 per household, stating that the amount of money being offered is not sufficient to sustain their livelihoods.

### North Rift Valley

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population	Change Since 21 July
4	5,000	IDP Camps reduced by 3 IDP camp population reduced by 21,400

Source, Kenya Red Cross, 18 August

An inter-agency rapid assessment was conducted in four transit sites in Burnt Forest: Kondoo 1 and 2, Kondoo 9, Kamuyu, and Kagongo. The situation in the camps is deteriorating and immediate needs include medical services, nutrition monitoring, increased access to school and enhanced water, sanitation and hygiene. Continuous monitoring of transit sites is scheduled for the North Rift, beginning in Kwanza district.

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites as of 21 July
Uasin Gishu	34*	20,810
Trans Nzoia West	9	16,033
Trans Nzoia East	1	306
Koibatek	7	5,313
Kwanza	13	10,151
Nandi North	1	430
Mount Elgon	1	1242
Marakwet West	3	3,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>59,252</b>

Source: WASH Cluster 21 July

\*CCCM Cluster noted that there are 180 transit sites in the North Rift on 19 August but there are no population figures.

### Nairobi

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population	Change since 21 July
6	1,271	IDP population in camps increased by 281.

Kenya Red Cross, 18 August

IDP movements from camps have been minimal due to the increased vulnerability of displaced urban poor. Specifically, many households are unable to raise the funds necessary for renting an apartment.

A number of landlords also remain in IDP camps

because their houses are illegally occupied by unknown tenants who have refused to pay rent.

Furthermore, there is an increased incidence of family separation as one parent returns to pre-displacement areas in the Rift Valley, Nyanza or Western Kenya. Numbers in some IDP camps are also rising as IDPs who had been living in the community are now seeking shelter in IDP camps as community-members can no longer support them.

## II. Humanitarian Response

### Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan Funding as of 19 August

Original Requirements: 41,938,954  
Revised Requirements: 191,929,303

**Funding:** 104,829,169/ 54.62%

**Unmet Requirements:** 87,100,134

### CCCM

The Government completed its IDP profiling exercise which recorded 130,000 households comprised of 650,000 PEV IDPs in the country. The profiling document will be released at the end of August. UNHCR missions to Nyando, Bondo, and Siaya districts in Nyanza Province suggest that some IDPs may not have participated in the exercise due to inaccurate information.

Who	Place	Activity/Report
UNHCR Eldoret	Conducted mission to Kipkenyo transit site in Uasin Ngishu district	Transit site has 13 households and another 71 households integrated in the community. Mission revealed that that transit site has stagnant water near the site which poses a health risk to the population. In addition, no shelter material are available.
UNICEF, KRC	Kakamega police station camp	99 IDPs recorded as of 15 August. IDPs received one month's food ration and are still awaiting government Ksh. 10,000 payment.
	Kondele and central police station, Uasin Gishu district	Camps closed on 9 and 11 August respectively after 76 IDP families received Ksh. 10,000 payment, family kits and one month's food ration.

## Protection

Children's Welfare Society of Kenya and UNICEF reported that there were between 803 and 900 separated children in Molo district. Many of the children were also looking after younger siblings and had little access to services. The district is currently served by Children's Officers from Nakuru district. A Child Protection Committee has been established to monitor and respond to the situation and the Molo Street Children Project has initiated a day care programme, but it lacks adequate funding. The National Council of Churches is visiting the separated children regularly and also dialoging with the parents when possible. Remaining needs include the continued identification of child headed households and the provision of care, protection and basic services to separated children.

The GBV Sub-Cluster conducted a workshop 13 to 15 August on GBV Information Management Systems (GBVIMS) for partners, the government and the Police Commissioners Office. GBVIMS will facilitate the generation of disaggregated data on GBV information which will help inform appropriate and adequate interventions.

The GENCAP Adviser (working with UNFPA) visited Eldoret from 13 to 15 August and attended the Protection Cluster meeting on 14 August. The objectives of the mission were to obtain information about incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), develop a network of senior focal points and a framework of prevention measures in relation to SEA, building on GBV incident reporting and complaints mechanisms, as well as the referral and follow-up mechanisms for the survivors, which have already been put in place.

Who	Place	Activity/Report
UNHCR Nakuru	Nakuru	Conducted monitoring mission in their return areas and one camp to identify protection issues and assess living standards of the IDPs/returnees.
Save the Children UK	Rukuini, Trans Nzoia district.	Conducted a child protection and rights training for 25 community members

## Shelter and Non Food Items

IOM estimated that 60% of all IDPs are returning to damaged or destroyed homes, while an estimated 80,000 displaced persons cannot return to their pre-displacement homes and therefore rely on temporary shelter materials and live in transit sites. USD 500,000 was provided to IOM under the Central Emergency Response Fund to provide approximately 700 vulnerable families with shelter materials. IOM is carrying out an in-depth household assessment to identify particularly vulnerable families. These families will be provided with timber-framed, corrugated iron-roofed transitional shelter. An additional USD 3.5 million is required to assist a remaining 7,000 displaced families.

UNHCR received USD 4,000 in funding from the CERF for shelter projects and also re-allocated USD 5,000 in funding from USAID to support shelter. Altogether, 4,000 transitional shelters will be supported in partnership with GOAL and the Danish Refugee Council. UNHCR is planning to procure 10,000 tarpaulins from the CERF funds.

Who	Place	Activity/Report
GOAL UNHCR	Kipkelion	Pilot shelter programme in Kipkelion is being evaluated during the reporting period: 497 transitional shelter kits were distributed, roughly 30 per cent targeted vulnerable beneficiaries.
DRC UNHCR	Molo	700 transitional shelter kits are being procured and transported to warehouse in the region.
Government of Kenya	Throughout Kenya	Continuing to discuss whether the Ksh25,000/family intended for shelter will be distributed as materials or through a cash transfer. The MoSSP and UNDP are appealing to donors for USD 22 million to support the construction of 40,000 houses over nine months.
UNHCR	Muhoroni, Nayendo district	Conducted mission on 14 August. There is a need for shelter support for returnees from Ekerenyo and Naivasha camps as Nyando camp is host to 4,733 IDPs integrated in the community, inclusive of returnees. The DO provided a list of 221 returnee households in Mutwala, Fortana and Koru areas and returnees in Tamu and God Nyathindo in need of shelter. UNHCR will distribute tents on 19 August.
UNICEF, KRC	Kunyak camp	Distributed NFIs, month's food ration to 247 IDPs who are still in the camp.
IMC	15 transit camps in Burnt Forest and 11 transit camps in Eldoret	Targeting children under five, lactating and pregnant women and the elderly, distributed NFIs to the most vulnerable.

## Education

Save the Children and Molo Street Children Project are addressing the issue of unaccompanied children during the school leave in Molo district. The Cluster reports that many of the 33 unaccompanied students at St Mary's School are living in sub-standard conditions and lack food. Unaccompanied students at Kampala Primary School, in Molo Town, face the same situation.

Who	Place	Activity
US Army , Department of Defense and MoSP	Burnt Forest	Rehabilitating schools. Ksh. 123 million has been released for repair and a further Ksh. 242 million earmarked for reconstruction of damaged/destroyed schools. US army has contributed Ksh. 30 million.

## Food Assistance

Targeting beneficiaries for food assistance remains a major challenge among the IDP population due to ongoing movements and identification of IDPs living in communities.

July distributions were completed in the North Rift and August distributions have commenced. A total of 232 MTs of food were distributed to 11,916 IDPs in the North Rift between 12-19 August.

In the South Rift, August distributions have commenced and 124 MTs were distributed to 8,700 beneficiaries between 12-19 August.

Kenya Red Cross and WFP July Distributions			
Region	North Rift	South Rift	Total
<b>Target Population</b>	135,359	92,695	<b>220,054</b>
<b>Districts</b>	7	7	<b>14</b>
<b>Food Distribution Points</b>	141	73	<b>214</b>
<b>Food Moved in July</b>	<b>1,773.41MT</b>	<b>1,426.54 MT</b>	<b>3,199.95 MT</b>

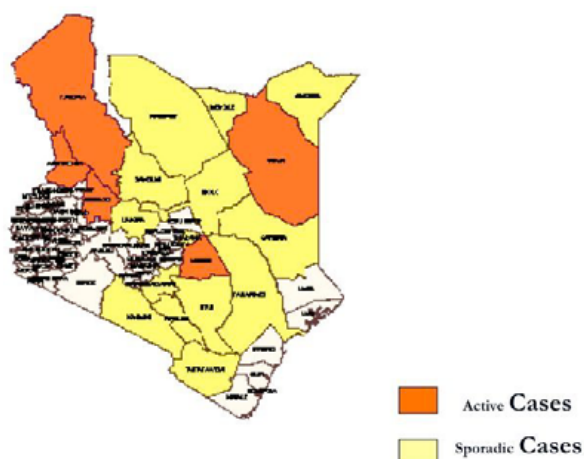
Kenya Red Cross, July Monthly Summary, North and South Rift EMOP

## Health

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that health partners are withdrawing from the IDP camps in Nakuru, Naivasha and Eldoret districts. The delivery of services is being handed over to the Ministry of Health (MOH) and WHO has pre-positioned medical kits in the Rift Valley and North Eastern provinces to support the MOH's provision of services.



## DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY KALA-AZAR, KENYA



Source: WHO, Kenya Humanitarian Forum Presentation, 15 August.

WHO reported that an outbreak of leishmaniasis (kala-azar) has affected more than 130 persons and killed nine people since April in Wajir and Isiolo districts. All of Northern Province except for Garisaa district have reported cases of the disease and a total of 2,000 cases have been recorded. In Pokot West, 1,200 cases have been reported in the last two to three months and 150 cases have been reported in Wajir district. High levels of malnutrition and low immunity are reportedly increasing vulnerability to the diseases, especially among children under five.

The MoH, in collaboration with other health partners, is developing an Outbreak Response Plan and further training on the diagnosis of leishmaniasis, often mistaken

for severe malnutrition, has been recommended to help ensure that those who require treatment are identified. Because the disease has been reported along the Kenya-Somali border, joint cross-border programmes are also required for an effective response to the outbreak. However, the level of funding remains insufficient to support a longer-term holistic programme, which is required to control the disease. Meanwhile, WHO is working with the Ministry of Health to license additional drugs to treat the disease.

A Provincial Medical Officer of Health in Garissa highlighted the current emergency threats in the district including a kala azar outbreak, high malnutrition, and poor health infrastructure to respond effectively to emergency situations. WHO donated two complete health kits, two malaria kits, one trauma kit, and assorted drugs and infusions to the Provincial Medical Officer. Other items will be pre-positioned in Garissa to strengthen response capacity to disease outbreak in the refugee camps and communities. The North-Eastern Provincial Health Team and WHO completed training on disease surveillance and outbreak response for seven new districts.

The MoSSP will begin a psychosocial support programme in Molo district, Nakuru municipality, Naivasha municipality, Nakuru North, and Nakuru districts. UNHCR has agreed to provide 11 tents for counselors to hold consultations in private.

Who	Place	Activity/Report
IOM	Uasin Gishu	Conducted psychosocial outreach training and recruited 50 counsellors to reach 50,000 ppl
IMC	Kitale	Conducted psychosocial education and child therapy programmes

## Nutrition

Preliminary results of nutritional surveys that were conducted in Rift Valley and Central Provinces showed that levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) are below emergency thresholds, however some levels of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are relatively high in proportion to the GAM. All data have not yet been analysed; therefore, the overall findings will be shared and presented once the analysis is completed

Currently there are approximately 3,800 acutely malnourished children admitted in a supplementary feeding program, 300 in outpatient therapeutic feeding program and 60 in stabilisation centre in the Rift Valley Province. The admission trend has been declining in the past few weeks due in part to improved preventative services, general food distribution and some harvests.

Reports indicate there continue to be high defaulter rates in targeted feeding programs which in turn affect coverage and treatment successes. To address some of these challenges, MOH, IMC

and UNICEF have identified six additional outreach sites for supplementary and outpatient therapeutic feeding in Uasin Gishu district.

In the ASAL areas, UNICEF is discussing partnership possibilities with Save the Children, Samaritan Purse, Food for the Hungry Kenya and World Vision to support MOH scale up nutrition interventions, including management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, promotion and support of infant and young child feeding practices, nutrition education and community nutrition, in areas that were identified with critical gaps (South Mandera, North Turkana, Marsabit and some part of Samburu Districts).

### Early Recovery

PeaceNet reported that a one-month photo exhibition, “Faces of IDPs” displaying the plight of PEV-affected people was launched on 5 August at the *Alliance Francaise* in Nairobi. The exhibit is intended to memorialize the violence and encourage communities to embrace peaceful solutions to resolving future conflicts. However, it was emphasized that sustainable peace remains fragile as underlying drivers of conflict have not been resolved.

World Vision Kenya supported the visit of Jean Paul Samputu a musician and a victim of the Rwanda Genocide, and Fatmire Feka, a victim of the atrocities that took place in Kosovo, from 28 July to 5 August. Sharing messages of peace building and reconciliation from their own experiences, the two held music concerts, public speaking events and dialogues with leaders. They also participated in Radio interviews in Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale and Kisumu and a TV interview to promote peace. Approximately 6,000 people reached with messages on peace and reconciliation.

During the National Youth Service Week, between the 11- 15 August 2008, The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) brought its awareness creation campaign to Wajir, which is an area prone to severe drought. Through participatory engagement forums, such as open discussion forums, one-on-one consultation sessions, skits, and song and dance, the youth in Wajir were familiarized with the economic empowerment services and products offered by the YEDF. Those who have benefitted from the fund also shared their experiences and the products of their activities with participants.

In July 2008, 52 volunteers from the Nakuru district were trained as neighborhood volunteers in Nakuru town under the UNDP/UNV Emergency Volunteer Scheme. The three-day training prepared the volunteers to participate in peace building activities, which will also support early recovery throughout Nakuru district, in collaboration with local leaders and other peace building actors. The training consisted of: 1) Peace building activities; 2) Psychological support to people in communities affected by the aftermath of the PEV; 3) Humanitarian services, such as engagement in neighborhood in environmental activities.

During discussions with community leaders about peace building activities in Nakuru district, it was apparent that community security remains a concern. Programming is being considered to support the formation and training of community security groups, construction of police posts and training on peace building.

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
UNDP/UNV	Burnt Forest 5 Aug	Launched good neighbourliness programme with 44 volunteers working in eight zones for six months.
UNDP	Nakuru District: Barut Primary School 6 Aug	Coordinated peace and reconciliation meeting between leaders of Kalenjin, Kikuyu, and Kisii communities.
UNDP/UNV	Nakuru 15 Aug	Commencement of 47 UNV Neighbourhood Emergency Volunteers

### WASH

The Government and WASH cluster partners have come to an agreement to permit construction of new latrines in the Showground; however, there are no funds to replace filled latrines and of the 218 latrines in the camp 91 are filled, resulting in an IDP to latrine ratio of 78:1. To construct ten blocks of five door latrines costs Ksh66,200 (USD 1,050)

Urafiki Farm in Kisumu has received over 1,500 returnees from Nakuru Showground. Most latrines and bathing facilities in the area were vandalized during the PEV, and sanitation is a major concern for the returnees. UNICEF has distributed Basic Family Water Kits and extra jerry cans. Latrine slabs will also be distributed to returnees whose latrines were vandalized.

Over 48,000 water containers were distributed to households in cholera-affected areas by UNICEF. The KRCS, ICRC and Government are also cleaning wells and rehabilitating systems in Timboroa, Burnt Forest and Koibatek, Uasin Gishu. CRS is constructing wells in nine schools and repairing and extending water supply schemes.

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