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**KENYA HUMANITARIAN UPDATE vol. 42**  
**5 December 2008 – 23 January, 2009**

Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- A combination of poor rains and high prices has resulted in critical food insecurity.
- The Government has launched an appeal for Ksh. 37 billion to assist ten million persons considered food insecure
- Precarious insecurity in neighbouring Somalia pushes more refugees into Kenya

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**I General Overview**

At the start of the year, Kenya faces a number of challenges which include soaring food prices, food shortages and shrinking purchasing power among vulnerable populations. In addition, high fuel prices, increased influx of refugees from neighbouring countries, rising unemployment and overall economic contraction as the country's economy slowed down to 2.1 per cent growth rate, the lowest in the previous five years.

Food insecurity concerns began mounting in late 2008 following the escalation of maize prices towards the end of September. In addition, the failure of the 2008 October-December short rains in the southeast, coastal lowlands and northern pastoral districts culminated in widespread crop failure in these short-rains dependent areas. On 16 January, the Government declared a food security emergency in the country and launched an appeal for funding support amounting to Ksh. 37 billion. The Government has already pledged Ksh. 5.2 billion assistance. According to the Government, 10 million persons are considered food insecure and will not be able to meet their minimum food requirements in the coming eight months if humanitarian assistance is not provided. The Government in partnership with the humanitarian community is planning to carry out a comprehensive food security assessment scheduled to begin on 2 February to ascertain needs arising from food insecurity.



**A displaced child receives food rations in Tarakwa in Burnt Forest. March 2008. WFP/ Marcus Prior**

Concerns persist over increased influx of refugees from Somalia as the security situation deteriorates in the neighbouring country. Camps hosting the refugees have over-stretched their normal hosting capacity. As of 13 January, the Dadaab refugee camps in north eastern Kenya hosted an estimated 238,000 refugees. The figure is three times higher than the normal hosting capacity of the camps. Negotiations are ongoing with the Government of Kenya for possible additional land for creation of new camps to cater for the additional refugees as well as possible relocation of refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma camp in north-western Kenya.

On 2 January 2009, President Mwai Kibaki signed into law the Kenya Communications (Amendment) Bill prompting mass protest by journalists who claimed that the Bill curtailed freedom

of information in the country. In response to the public outcry against the media law, the President on 8 January directed the Minister of Information and the Attorney General to review the law and consider amendments to the legislation proposed by members of the media.

## II. Humanitarian Situation

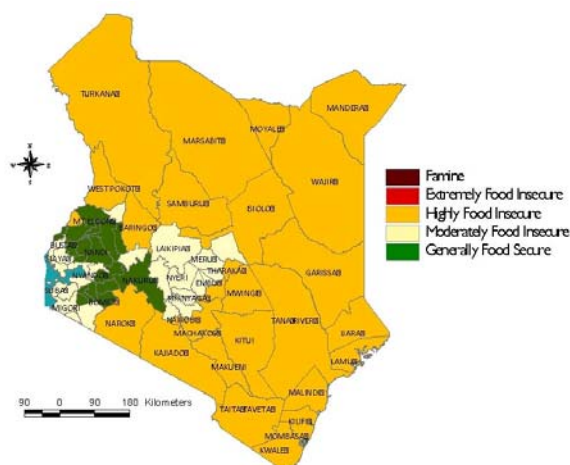
### Food Insecurity

A combination of poor rains in the south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural lowlands and an early end to the short rains season (October-December 2008) in addition to escalating food prices and a succession of previous four poor seasons of rains have all brought to bear the current precarious food insecurity conditions in the country. While several north-eastern and north-western pastoral areas received better rains, the rains were generally poorly distributed. Other factors compounding the current food insecurity include the outbreak of livestock diseases such as *Peste des Petits Ruminant* (PPR) in pastoral areas and the loss of crops attributed to the post election violence early last year during which small scale farmers in the Rift Valley province - considered the 'bread basket' of the country - were forced to flee their farms thereby leaving the crops unattended in the fields.

According to Government figures, an estimated ten million people are considered food insecure and will need urgent assistance.

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION	
Number	Affected population
Drought-affected populations in arid and semi-arid districts	3.2 million
IDPs	150,000
Children under School Feeding Programme	850,000
Persons affected by HIV and AIDS	2.2 Million
Urban and peri-urban centres	3.5 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9 million</b>

### Map of Current Food Security Status



Source: ALRMP and KFSSG

The January 2009 Kenya Food Security Update indicates that the marginal agricultural livelihood zone, which comprises the larger Makueni, Kitui, Mwingi, Machakos, Tharaka, Mbeere, Meru North, Malindi, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Lamu and the lowlands of Central Province are the worst affected areas. These areas are dependent on the short rains, deriving up to 70% of their annual crop production from this season. They experienced near-total crop failure during the 2008 short-rains season. The next significant harvest is not expected until February 2010 indicating heightened vulnerability for populations living in these areas.

### Refugees

Insecurity in Somalia continues prompting refugees from Somalia to cross over into Kenya despite the closure of the Kenya-Somalia border by the Kenyan authorities in January 2007. Somali new arrivals have continued to cross over into Kenya through porous border crossing points that include Mandera, El Wak, Amuma and Lamu (Kiunga). According to UNHCR, some 18,000 crossed into Kenya in 2007 and another 60,000 in 2008. It is expected that this constant inflow will persist in the coming months and further escalate, as a result of on going violence in Somalia. As of 13 January, the Dadaab camp hosted 238,205 refugees. The population has increased 39% since the beginning of 2008 (from 171,870 persons).

Discussions on the possibility of allocating additional land to host the new refugee arrivals continue. The Government of Kenya has issued a go-ahead to relocation of 50,000 refugees to Kakuma refugee camp as a way of dealing with the increased caseload in Dadaab camps. UNHCR has therefore requested for a temporary site to accommodate new arrivals pending a decision on construction of a permanent site. These 50,000 refugees will be accommodated in camps vacated by Sudanese refugees who have returned home. The relocation exercise is envisaged to begin in mid or late February and set to last for six to seven months, with approximately 10,000 refugees relocated per month.

**Inter-agency assessment mission to Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps** – On 7 – 8 January the United Nations Country team led by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Kenya visited Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps respectively. Concerns raised in the Dadaab camps include congestion, need for improvement in the areas of health, water and sanitation, security and resettlement arrangements in both Dadaab and Kakuma camps. In view of the dire situation among refugee populations, a one day workshop will be organized to discuss possible ways to access the communities' Community Development Fund programmes with the view of mapping out areas of complementarities between the refugee and host population in an effort to enhance the host communities' development plans. UNHCR will also pursue the issue of increasing security personnel in the camp.

**Refugee Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan** – In view of insecurity in Somalia, humanitarian partners in Kenya have been meeting to draft a contingency plan for the possible influx of refugees fearing escalating conflict following the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from Mogadishu. The plan focuses on two scenarios: the Most Likely scenario with a planning figure of approximately 120,000 new arrivals this year, at a monthly arrival rate of 9,000 to 10,000 and a Worst Case scenario of between 200,000 to 300,000 asylum seekers arriving en mass within a short period of time. The two-pronged approach Plan includes an operational preparedness and an implementation response arrangement by UNHCR and its Partners, including other UN Agencies, Government and interested NGOs.

### **Security**

Isiolo residents have been living in fear following escalation in cattle rustling in Isiolo and Samburu districts. Latest media reports indicate that 40 people have been killed and over 1,000 animals stolen in the past four months in what could become a deadly inter-clan conflict involving the Samburu, Somali, Borana, Turkana and Meru communities. The conflict has further been exacerbated by dry conditions which forced pastoralist clans to move to distant grazing zones in search of pasture and water for their animals.

Meanwhile, two task forces were appointed by the Government on 9 January. One of the task forces will look into resolving border clashes in Tigania and Tharaka districts while the other one will work towards resettling the remaining 1,732 internally displaced persons in the Rift Valley.

On 13 January, five people were killed, scores of others injured and families left homeless in a land clash between two communities in Narok south. Elsewhere in Samburu District, a man was killed and three others injured in separate cattle rustling incidents between 12 and 13 January. Narok OCPD Patrick Wambani said the clashes had begun two weeks prior following a dispute over land ownership, pasture and cattle-rustling between the two communities.

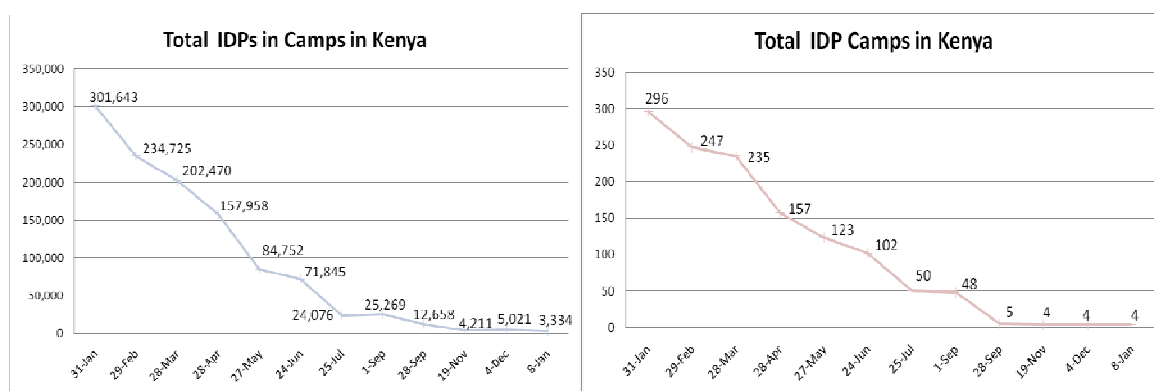
On 7 January, two suspected cattle rustlers were shot dead while two others escaped with injuries after Kenya police Reservists foiled an attempted cattle raid. About 20 raiders are said to have struck armed with rifles and attempted to drive away 194 head of cattle in Ndumuru village of Igembe North District in Meru.

On 6 January, Military Officers in Mount Elgon District arrested four people among them two suspected commanders of the Sabaot Land Defence Force (SLDF). The suspects, who were arrested at Chebwek area on the Kenya-Uganda border, are among most wanted criminals in the

district. They were said to be on a recruitment mission.

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Ministry of Special Programmes has indicated closure of the remaining camps in South and north Rift provinces by the end of January 2009. In the south Rift, several IDP groups in Molo, Naivasha and Nakuru districts continue to purchase land using the Ksh. 10,000 government financial assistance referred to as start-up funds as well as Ksh. 25,000 assistance for shelter for those whose houses were burnt during the post election violence. In the north Rift, UNHCR and the Kenya Red Cross continue with the camp closure as a camp rehabilitation exercise beginning with the Eldoret showground. The Government is however still facing challenges in providing solutions for integrated IDPs who are now 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. As of 7 January, an estimated 3,334 IDPs remain in 4 camps. In addition there are 105 transit camps in 9 districts hosting 44,574 IDPs.



Figures as of 8 January. Source: Ministry of Special Programmes

District	No. of Transit Centres	No. of hosted IDP Population
Molo	39	6,440
Koibatek	4	270
Uasin Ngishu	41	19,628
Nandi East	4	215
Kwanza	2	1,735
Turkana Central	2	3,019
Turkana south	1	633
Kipkelion	2	91
Trans Nzoia west	13	12,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>44,574</b>

### III Humanitarian Response (See Annex I for cluster response matrices)

#### Food Assistance

In light of the current food insecurity crisis, WFP is working towards scaling up its Emergency Operation (EMOP) caseload to about 3-4 million persons. The short rains assessments scheduled for February will give greater precision on populations in need and those at risk. The report is expected in early March.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture's maize balance sheet covering the period January to August 2009, the country will face a deficit of 10 million bags. The Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR)

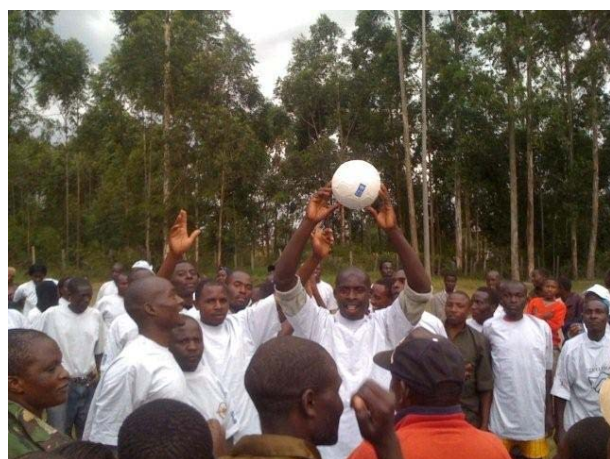
is currently holding 600,000 bags contrary to its normal holding capacity of 6 million bags. The post election crisis earlier on in the year in 2008 interfered with the normal program of re-stocking SGR contributing to the deficit. In addition, unlike many years when the Government has issued its strategic grain reserves in response to drought conditions through EMOP, the situation was different this time round with assistance being given to approximately 500,000 displaced persons.

As of 23 January 2009, the Government of Japan's contribution to the food sector stood at Sh1.54 billion. On its part, the Government of Kenya is in the process of importing 5 million bags of maize to cushion Kenyans from the high maize and flour prices. It has also increased maize purchase prices from farmers by NCPB from Sh1750 to Sh2050 to encourage farmers to sell off their produce. However, despite this initiative many farmers continue to hold onto their maize in the hope that the prices will increase. So far, the Government has been able to purchase 300,000 bags of maize, despite the analysis indicating that farmers have up to 12 million bags in stores.

### **Early Recovery and Food Security**

Discussions were held on 21 January to look into different aspects affecting food security in the country such as the environment and water harvesting element. Through advocacy messages, the Early Recovery team resolved to ensure that key messages touching on long term elements that will address food security will be highlighted and presented to relevant parties. Members have been urged to start preparing and review proposals that would be included in the revised EHRP in addition to bilateral discussions with relevant donors willing to support long term initiatives.

UNDP and UNIDO have received funding from the Dutch Government to upscale the micro-financing project that looks into supporting the youth in areas affected by the post election crisis. More money is expected to be released from the UNDP Trust fund in the course of this year. With the money donated by the Japanese Government, IOM will support youth livelihood project (house carpentry) in the four districts of north Rift. They are also going to issue vouchers to farmers in promotion of crop production.



**Youth participating in a team building exercise**

Two youth cultural exchange programmes were held during the month of December. The first involved youth from Kibera and Msambweni while the other involved youth from Kisii and Eldoret East. A section of the Kibera Msambweni exchange programme took part in Kibera, informal settlement that is home to almost a million inhabitants. On the other hand, a section of the Kisii Eldoret East exchange programme took part in Borabu, in an area which was used previously as a battle ground. Youth participating in the exchange programme shared and documented life experiences and skills and participated in the refurbishing of a youth centre that was destroyed during the post-election skirmishes.

Country-wide youth exchange programmes are being conducted by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, with support from UNDP.

### **CCCM**

#### Eldoret

UNHCR reports that the government, through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP), informed IDPs and other authorities that it will close down all 'camp-like locations' by 31 January. The situation at Kondoo Centre transit site was tense following the forceful dismantling of tents after the payment of a shelter grant of Ksh. 25,000. UNCHR will meet the DC and other agencies to advocate for the use of alternative approaches during resettlement and reintegration.



79 households that were at the Ndungulu transit site, voluntarily moved back to their farms, with the exception of six households comprising of squatters that are being accommodated by neighbours and relatives. Land access has been difficult due to tension between the Kikuyu and Kalenjin communities.

#### Nakuru

In the week of 5 January, UNHCR Nakuru team undertook a monitoring mission to 'Shalom City' settlement in Mwingu, in Nyandarua district. The population at the resettlement area stands at 14,339 (3,381 head of families). A total of 1,671 head of families have so far been paid the KSh10,000 resettlement grants, with 1,718 yet to be paid. The group hopes that once the remaining families are paid, they will be able to buy more land so as to be able to split the large population into two groups. The main concern for the group is the lack of adequate water and the contamination of water coming from a nearby river, which is drying up. A focus group discussion held with the women revealed that they need support for people living with HIV/AIDS, particularly orphaned children. The local clinic is not adequately stocked and often patients do not receive the necessary medication. UNHCR is assisting with a follow up.

#### **Protection**

The situation in the North and South Rift region is stable with no security incidents reported from the camps or return areas during the reporting period (29 December to 11 January). In South Rift, Molo district, most of the smaller camps were closed down over Christmas. A group of 25 Head of Families still at the Sawmill camp, Molo district have refused to accept the government resettlement grant, insisting that the government should find them land for settlement since many of them are squatters and were leasing land for farming in various parts of the district. Due to lack of security in areas of return, a number of IDPs pooled their grants to buy land in Olkalau and Turi areas, Molo district. About 506 integrated IDPs from Nakuru district continue to camp outside the Nakuru DC's office demanding food and payment of the resettlement grant. In North Rift, three camps remain open with KRCS stating a population of approximately 2,200 at Eldoret ASK Showground Camp, 315 at Burnt Forest Camp and 182 at Timboroa Center Camp.

The biggest concerns for returnees are the lack of food, shelter and livelihoods. During an assessment in Nakuru, UNHCR was informed that many families have not received the Ksh. 10,000 resettlement assistance funds. IDPs who have returned to their farms cite a lack of seeds and fertilizers.

#### **Nutrition**

The cluster's response to the post election crisis has been in the Rift Valley province with screening and managing of malnutrition. The support has exhausted funds for any other type of response even though surveillance activities are still required. The current food crisis will not require a short-term intervention but more of a long-term support.

Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfalls and deterioration of livestock body conditions are causing reversed trends of malnutrition. A further deterioration of households' food and nutrition security is expected.

Although the needs are increasing, a great number of partners supporting nutrition interventions in ASAL areas will have no more funding beyond March 2009. Some have already ceased their activities in the most affected districts i.e. Samaritan Purse in Turkana District due to insufficient funding.

Lack of funding is also seriously affecting supplies of essential nutrition commodities such as RUTF (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food) which will not be available beyond March 2009 if not further funding is received. This will seriously affect life saving activities and will further deteriorate the nutritional situation of the most affected populations.

On the other hand, even though prevalence of acute malnutrition in urban poor areas is not of public health concern, caseloads of acutely malnourished children are of significant importance

given the high population density. For instance, cumulative admissions of severely malnourished children in feeding programs have reached about 1000 since March 2008. The current caseload of children being treated is about 600.

Addressing malnutrition in urban areas will have a significant impact on child mortality in Kenya. Malnutrition is expected to rise due to increasing food prices and deteriorating household food security. However, funding to support nutrition in urban poor areas is also coming to an end and support interventions may have to be suspended after February 2009 if no further funding is received.

Recent malnutrition assessments undertaken by ACF International in parts of Isiolo, Tana River, Garissa and Mathare indicate a below WHO threshold of 15% GAM and a less than 2% SAM. Although the figures show that the situation is not at emergency level, it must be noted that there has been a drastic change in conditions on ground in comparison to when the assessments were done between October and December 2008. A 2<sup>nd</sup> round of sentinel assessments of malnutrition is scheduled for March and April, and will cover the following areas: Mandera, Garissa and Nairobi.

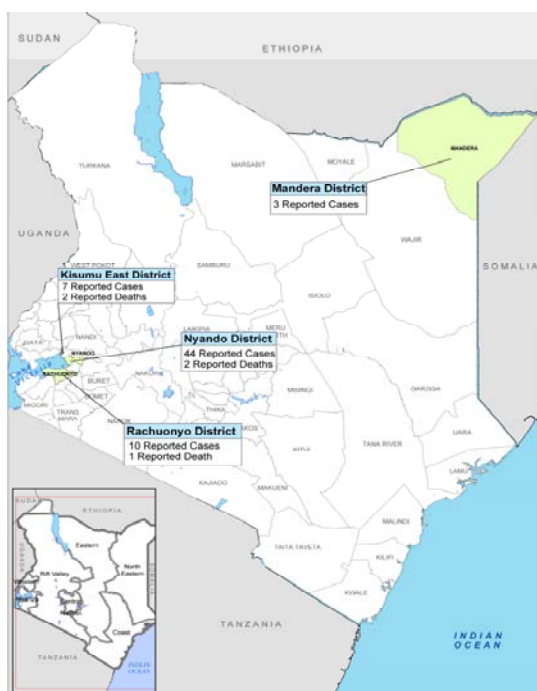
### Health

Cholera cases were reported in Nyando, Kisumu East and Rachuonyo districts in December 2008. Cases in Nyando and Kisumu have since been rising slowly. During the month of December, a total of 64 cases and three deaths were reported countrywide.

Date	Place	Reported Cases	Deaths
13 Dec 2008	Kisumu East district	7	2
15 Dec 2008	Nyando district	44	2
20 Dec 2008	Rachuonyo district	10	1
December	Mandera town	3	

Teams of Public Health Technicians have been formed in Nyando and Kisumu East to undertake response activities that relate to analysis, distribution of aquatabs, chlorination and health education. Partners involved in the campaign include MWI, LVSWB, KRC, UNICEF, APHIA II NYANZA, KEMRI, MOH, M o PH&S and KEMSA. The Ministry of Public Health Services, UNICEF, KRC have provided logistic support for assessments, 12 family water kits have been supplied to 120 households. In addition, 5000 posters have been distributed to raise awareness.

**The map below indicates areas affected by cholera outbreak**



#### Water and Sanitation response to cholera outbreak

Who	Expected Intervention Targets	Target	Achieved targets (as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2008)
IRC	Forming and training of water and sanitation committees	6	6
	Construction of communal latrines	96	32
	Forming and training of school health clubs	12	10
	Mobilizing and training community health workers	30	30
	Rehabilitation of water projects	12	2 constructed, 5 rehabilitated
	Supplying households with soap and essential NFIs	4,250 HH	2 pieces bar soap to 400 households
	Rain harvest systems	4 schools	4 schools
	Installation of hand pumps	5 wells	5 wells
CRS	Provision of water tanks	9	9
	Latrine construction	132	58 complete, 74 under construction
	Excavation of garbage pits	9	9
IMC	Formation and training of water and sanitation committees	8	4
	Construction of communal latrines	62	23
	Number of hygiene promotion activities	80 sessions	162
	Number of trainings conducted for health and hygiene health workers	2	
	Rehabilitation or constructing water projects	9	
	Constructing bathing spaces	58	23
	Distributing Aqua tabs/water guard		3,824
	Providing hygiene/sanitary kits		5,088



## Shelter and Non Food Items

Shelter and peace and reconciliation continue to be issues of key concern in Nakuru and Molo district. At Gacharage transit site Molo, many of the returnees are yet to receive the KSh25, 000 shelter grant. The site has a total number of 62 Head of Families with just 40 head of families having been paid the KSh10, 000 resettlement grant which they used to plough land and buy seeds. None has been paid the KSh25, 000 shelter assistance funds. The tents in the transit site are worn out and many families are currently sharing tents. No family has been able to rebuild their house.

Women returnees are still unable to repay loans extended to them by micro finance institutions, before the post-election violence period. They are also concerned that peace and reconciliation activities have not borne much fruit, with the neighbouring community refusing to attend meetings. They further reported that there are still a number of incidents in the area such as cattle rustling and stealing of crops from the farms. The IDP returnees are asking well wishers to assist in building a police post in the area.

UNHCR will collaborate with the provincial administration with the aim of the provincial administration convening peace and reconciliation meetings in the area. UNHCR will also contact the UNV volunteers in Molo district so as assist the communities with peace meetings. The Catholic Dioceses of Nakuru were also contacted regarding shelter needs, particularly for the elderly.

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## ANNEX I: Cluster Activity Matrixes

### Protection

Who	Place	Activity
UNHCR, UNFPA/NCGD, IMC, Moi University, MTRH	Eldoret 5 January	Sharing of final report on best practices. Four were identified, following the formation of a best practices review group
UNHCR	Molo district	Monitoring mission revealed 10 camps have been closed, with many families not having received the Ksh. 10,000 resettlement grants. 70 HoF's have identified land for purchase in Olkalau while 80 HoF's moved to Turi. UNHCR facilitated contacts between the two groups and Kituo Cha Sheria for Legal Aid and Assistance. A remaining group of 25 Head of Families are adamant on not moving out of the camp, citing their squatter status, hostility from neighbors and the lack an alternative source of income to buy land, when they receive the resettlement grant. Women are in need of sanitary pads, blankets, underwear and food.
UNHCR	Dundori	Monitoring mission revealed the lack of national ID cards has been a major hindrance in the payment processes to IDPs. IDPs have been advised to secure ID waiting cards, which can be used to secure payment. Resettling is not a preferred option because of continued hostility. A piece of land has been identified in Bahati area, Nakuru. Assistance required includes shelter and NFIs, site planning and the digging of pit latrines

### WASH

Who	Place	Activity
CRS, OFDA, IRC, IMC	Eldoret hub	Establishment of basic hygiene standards and provision of clean water to displaced persons and other affected populations.  Currently, CRS is implementing Water and Sanitation activities though sub-grant agreements with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and International Medical Corps (IMC) in areas affected by Post Election Violence
AAH, UNICEF, ACF, private donors and OFDA ( CRS)	Nakuru and Molo districts	Construction of rainwater harvesting systems in 10 schools, construction of 50 VIP latrines in schools and hygiene promotion conducted in 18 schools. Hand washing stations, trash bins and tools delivered in 18 schools and hygiene promotion established camps, transit camps, host communities and new settlements. Protection of 4 shallow wells, training of water committees, sanitation committees, PHAST volunteers and leaders done, in addition to the transfer of skills and materials for construction of sanitation structures in new settlements
Action Aid, UNICEF	Molo and Kipkelion districts	Training of 20 pupils per school in public health advocacy, capacity building of 3 teachers per school and local health/education officers as school health coaches has been done. Other activities include the active engagement of school health advocates and coaches to roll out WASH activities in schools and equipping 13 schools with various

		safe sanitation maintenance supplies. In addition, water roof catchment support was extended to 7 schools and 35 shallow wells were cleaned.
UNICEF	Uasin Gishu	Delivery of shallow well construction materials to 80 sites and construction of the apron and drainage channels was completed in 13 shallow wells located in Uasin Gishu and . In addition, the well maintenance and sustainability training has been conducted to well users.
Action Aid	Busia	Distribution of 1500 Sanitary pads, 1200 Bar Soaps, 117 mosquito nets and hygiene promotion through participatory health education.

### NFI and Shelter

Who	What	Where	When
UNHCR Eldoret and IOM	IOM: 100 shelters (86 displaced, 14 non-displaced) UNHCR distributed NFIs (blankets, soap, jerry can and sanitary towels) to the households receiving shelter	Returnees in Chepkanga area	Week of 8 January
UNHCR	Soap and blankets	201 returnees at Yamumbi transit site	Week of 8 January

### Nutrition

Who	Place	Activity
ACF, UNICEF	Various provinces	Training of trainers was done to a group of 15 experts from MOH, KNBS, and Nairobi University. General training events were also delivered to 45 officers from MOH and KNBS
ACF and MOH	Various livelihood zones-pastoral, urban and mixed farming	3 nutrition surveys carried out
WFP, GOK Fewnet and World vision	6 slums of Nairobi and three slums in Mombasa	Urban food security assessment
World Vision	Marsabit District	Survey on infant feeding practices
Samaritan Purse	Trans-Nzoia	Stopped supporting MOH in delivering critical nutrition services to IDPs

Interim results of the nutritional survey conducted in November and December 2008 are as follows:

Districts	Livelihoods	SAM % (WHO, 2005)	GAM % (WHO, 2005)
Garissa	Pastoral	1.5	15.5
	Riverine	1.6	13.7
	Urban	1.6	12.6
Isiolo	Pastoral Community Garbatulla, Oldonyiro, Sericho, Merti	1.7	14.9
Tana River	Mixed farming Bangale, Madogo, Bura, Galole, Wenje	1.3	12.1
Nairobi - Mathare slum	Urban poor	0.5	3.9

#### GBV

Who	Date	Place	Activity
NCGD, WEL, UNFPA, UAF	4 December 2008	in the Internally Displaced Persons' Camps	Situational Analysis of Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FIDA,RCK, Caritas, WEL		Kibera, Naivasha, Molo, Kericho	Distribution of 2000 hygiene kits
CLICK	10 December	Ufungamano House	Seminar for teenage girls on sexual violence and specifically focusing on the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act
CARE International, WEL	December 2008	Kibera, Naivasha	Medico-legal camp
HBF, FIDA,COVAW	16 December 2008	Panafric Hotel	Research on the cost implications of employing women in their reproductive cycle
COVAW	12 December 2008	Nairobi	Breakfast meeting to inform women's rights organizations on the proposed Statute of the Special Tribunal with a view to identifying areas in which such organizations can be involved
Liverpool VCT	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2008		Dissemination forum for research on 3-phase operation in three provinces: Nyanza, Western and Nairobi
FIDA	15 December 2008	Nairobi	Launch of report on human rights violation of sex workers