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HIGHLIGHTS

- Kenya to hold referendum on constitution in April 2010
- Floods in Mandera, Malindi and Mombasa leave thousands displaced, one killed
- Stakeholders forum on urban vulnerability agree on developing a coordinated response to urban poor
- El Nino rains to be capitalised to cushion food insecurity
- GoK and humanitarian partners intensify preparedness efforts for floods
- Five hundred (500) displaced in inter-clan clashes in central Kenya

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General Overview

The Committee of Experts for the draft Constitution has informed that the referendum for the constitution review will be held in April 2010. The last Kenyan constitutional referendum was held on 21 November 2005. The proposed new constitution was voted down by a 58% majority of Kenya's voters. The referendum divided Kenyans and spurred violence. Nine (9) people died during the campaign period spread over several months, but the process itself was peaceful.

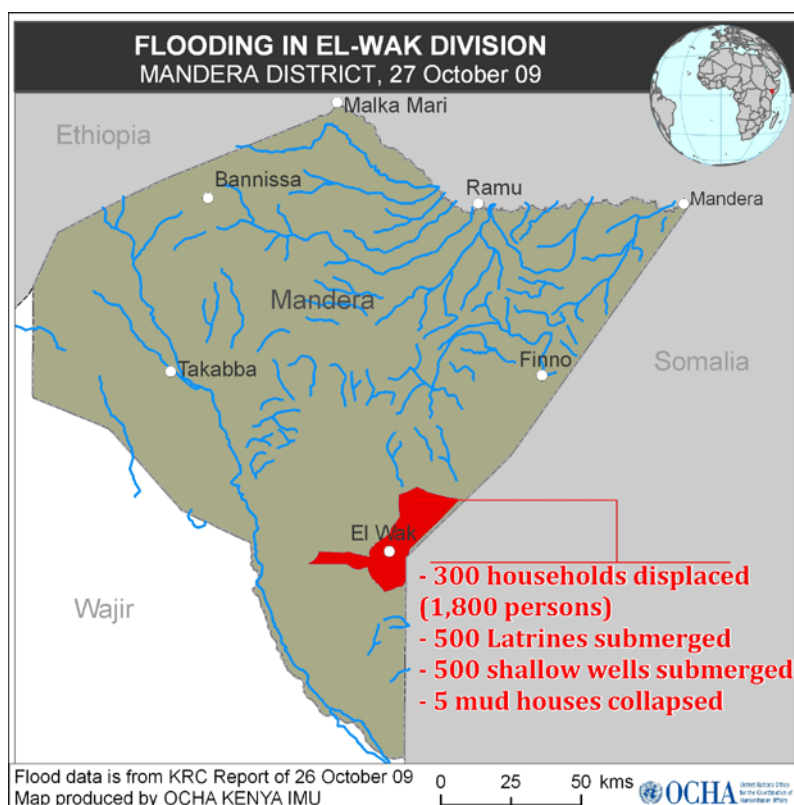
Whilst most of Kenya continues reeling from drought consequences, parts of Kenya have been pounded by torrential rains that have left an estimated 2800 people displaced to schools and host family homes in three districts. In Malindi, 430 households have been affected with 60 families displaced, mainly to family and friends' homes after two days of heavy rainfall. A main road to Tana Delta (Garsen), Hola and Lamu has been cut off disrupting access for humanitarian aid to Garsisa refugee camps. Some 40 trucks carrying WFP food aid are stranded in Mangarini district. Five (5) villages - Muyu wa Kae, Kanagoni, Mkono wa jongoo and Kuwanzai, Muthoroni- cannot be accessed. Some 430 households have been affected with 60 families



The road to Tana Delta (Garsen), Hola and Lamu is cut off after heavy rains.
Photo: KRCS Malindi

being displaced. One person is reported to have drowned. Farms in the area have been submerged and reported cases of livestock being affected by the raging waters. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has proved 156 collapsible jerricans, mosquito nets, blankets (also donated by OXFAM GB). Minister of State for Special Programmes accompanied by the PS, OCHA and KRCS visited affected areas. The Minister for roads also visited the area to look into possibilities of rehabilitating the damaged one kilometre stretch of the road.

Mombasa floods in coastal Kenya left 500 people displaced to mainly family and friends. In El Wak division in Mandera District (Northeast Kenya), heavy rains for two continuous days left 1800 people displaced to three schools, 500 latrines submerged and 500 shallow wells contaminated by human waste. The District Disaster Management Committee met on 27 October to plan a coordinated response for affected persons. The Department of Health has started 'boil drinking water campaigns' to sensitize the displaced about the dangers of water borne diseases. The District Water Office, the District Public Health Office including UNICEF and Kenya Red Cross Society had prepositioned enough aqua tabs, including chlorine, needed to treat drinking water at household level. They undertook a massive chlorination exercise within the township to disinfect wells that were contaminated. Water levels subsided after two days and families started to return to their homes. Fears remain that if rains continue, displacements will re-occur to schools and disrupt classes. There has been concern raised about the destruction of school furniture the displaced used for firewood. This practice has been strongly discouraged by authorities. OCHA is liaising with various agencies to advocate for the inclusion of firewood or energy saving cookers that should be included in NFI package.

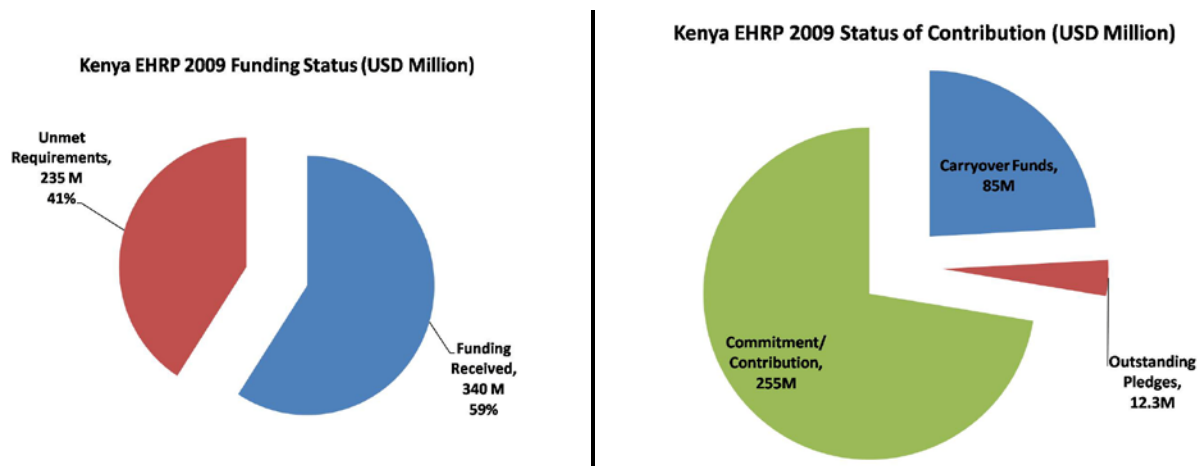


OCHA and UNHABITAT hosted a one day workshop in Nairobi on 29 October to facilitate developing strategies for strengthening coordination and advocacy for appropriate response on urban humanitarian issues in Kenya. The global population of slum dwellers is expected to reach 1.4billion in 2020. In Nairobi alone, over 200 informal settlements have been counted. While the 200 informal settlements cover only 5% of the total residential area of the city, they are inhabited by at-least 60%, of the city's population. UNHABITAT stated that the growth of slums in Kenya is at alarming 7 % annually. OCHA emphasized that humanitarian and development actors have to converge in their mandates to address humanitarian consequences of public policy failures. The GoK City Council participated, joined by more than 50 organizations. This was the first in a series of meetings that will map out issues, response and what agencies can do to in support the government.

Humanitarian Financing

The 2009 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) has received a total of \$ 340 or 59% of the total \$ 575 million requested. Of the total funds received, \$ 85 million has been provided in carryover funds – from the food sector and refugee programmes. An additional \$ 12.3 million remains in

outstanding pledges. Whilst reported funding levels have improved in some sectors during the third quarter, large disparities remain between the relative coverage in each sector. Additional funds are required, particularly in non food sectors, to ensure an adequate and integrated response to those most affected by drought. The substantial increase in drought related needs following the continued deterioration of conditions in ASAL areas, as well as among other vulnerable groups such as the urban poor, has placed additional strain on resources. Funding gaps, particularly in critical non food sectors such as agriculture and WASH, are severely constraining an integrated response. Six of the ten sectors outlined in the table below, have received less than half of the funds they need to provide an adequate response to beneficiary populations.



II. Humanitarian Situation

Food Security

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) has distributed food valued at Ksh 4 billion benefiting a total of 5.8 million people under drought/EI Nino operations, according to the Crisis Response Centre. Another 3.8 million people under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) and 2 million others that are food insecure are supported by MoSSP. Through the coordination efforts of the CRC with the relevant line ministries, the MoSSP has been able to preposition food valued at Ksh 380 million in 41 districts that are prone to floods, in readiness for the EI Nino.

The Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) of 29 October highlighted beneficiaries as follows:

	Programme	No. of beneficiaries
1	General Food Distribution and Food-For-Assets	3,800,000
2	Expanded School Feeding Programme	655,000
3	Mother and Child Health Programme	40,000
4	Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme	5,500
	Supplementary Feeding Programme	275,000
	Total	4,775,500

The food sector informed of challenges among them:

- Shortage of financial resources to enable the MoSSP and the PRRO sustain the relief operations until the situation improves.
- Out of the Ksh.5.3 billion approved for emergency interventions, only Ksh. 1 billion has been received.
- The other challenge related to logistics is being addressed through the deployment of military, NYS and AP trucks to assist in moving the food to the final distribution points.
- There are sometimes still delays in reaching all points in good time due to distances that have to be covered and the inadequacy of the trucks.

Nutrition

With the food insecurity deteriorating due to a prolonged drought, levels of acute malnutrition are above the 15 % WHO emergency threshold in the following districts as follows:

- < 20% in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu
- < 10% Kajiado, Kinango (traditionally not affected by acute malnutrition)

As a result malnutrition caseloads are 242,000 children under 5 years affected by moderate acute malnutrition and 39,000 children under 5 years affected by severe acute malnutrition.

Some of the key interventions and gaps are highlighted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF as summarized below:

Recommended intervention	Resources required (Ksh)	Resources available (Ksh)	% achieved	Source of funds or partners involved	Resource gaps 6months
Scale-up management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition through technical support and provision of essential food and non food nutrition supplies	350 million	138.6 million	40% Nutrition sector scaled-up life saving interventions from 11 to 24 larger districts since July 09 82, 629 moderate malnutrition	UNICEF/MOPHS/ACF/WVI/IMC/SP/SCUK/Merlin/WFP/ARLMP/IMC/MERCY/Concern/FH-Kenya/FHI/Samaritan Purse/MERLIN/IRC	211.4 million

Source: MoPH/MoMS/UNICEF

Agriculture

With the onset of the short rains season and anticipated enhanced rainfall, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) started the "Grow More Food Campaigns" countrywide with emphasis on short rains dependent areas. 1,023,034 households in 103 districts have benefitted from the distribution of 212 Metric tons of orphan crop seeds, 2,762 metric tons of assorted seeds, 360,000 cassava cuttings, 1, 080,000 sweet potato vines.

Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), FAO, WFP/VAM, OCHA and FEWS NET conducted an assessment in the grain basket in August after the failure of the long rains. The assessment was complimentary to the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) Long Rains Assessment (LRA) and aimed at ascertaining the grain output nationally and the effect of failed rains on food security in the grain basket. The assessment areas - Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza and Central provinces account for 85 percent of national maize output. Expected long rains output is 1.9 million MT, 25 percent lower than 4-year average. Meanwhile the onset of the short rains predicted to be enhanced, may lead to a favorable output. Some 40-50% farmers planted by onset of rains and seeds have germinated, but if heavy rains continue, pre- and post harvest losses in parts of the grain basket could occur.

Health

Cholera has re-emerged in 12 districts in the past month with Turkana, in northern Kenya, reporting 603 hospital cases and 29 deaths in just a month. Turkana region, hard-hit by drought, faces severe water scarcity and poor sanitation practices compromise hygiene standards. WHO informs that nationwide, 8,363 cases, 72 deaths with CFR of 2.0 % have been reported since January 2009. The worrisome trend is that of that caseload, 4,136 cases and 50 deaths have been reported only in October. The outbreak has affected 38 districts since January, and it has been contained in 26. WHO is concerned that the onset of the rains may lead to the cholera outbreak may worsen the situation beyond the national

capacity to respond.

Water and Sanitation

Sanitation will pose a big challenge as the rains intensify. Drainage systems are poorly managed in some areas, and human waste management is nonexistent in others. Flooding, as seen in El Wak, left over 500 water wells contaminated by waste, as latrines were submerged. Providing safe drinking water will mitigate the risk of waterborne disease. The Ministry of Health has procured water treatment chemicals and collaborating with partners to address interconnected water, sanitation, health issues. The GoK, through its ministries and with support from the UN, NGO partners and the KRCS are striving to capitalize the added value of enhanced rains. For example, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation has been engaged in the following activities.

Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation/CRC

Water Sector		
Activities	Location	Achievements
Water Harvesting.		
Desilting and construction of small dams and water pans.	Country wide	111 Small dams and water pans were desilted / constructed
Large dams	Mainly for Urban area water supply	6 large dams (Maruba, Badasa, Chemususu, Kiserian, Umaa and Sasumua) are currently either under construction or rehabilitation.
Tanks	Various ASAL districts.	1770 plastic tanks delivered to various ASAL districts.
de-silting of Canals in smallholder	Western and Nyanza smallholder schemes	drainage schemes are being and cleaned in readiness for the expected heavy

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) informed that the Eldoret showground IDP camp had 800 IDPs remaining as at 6 October. In addition, 7,100 households (35 000) are hosted in 30 transit camps in the Rift Valley provinces. These figures could have reduced in the two weeks since the MoSSP provided this update. There was confusion over the Presidential decree in early October which called for all IDPs to be resettled within two weeks. Forced evictions from camps were stopped when MoSSP intervened and urged that IDPs be left in camps until government identifies land for allocation to IDPs. The GoK is yet to identify and allocate land. MoSSP has informed that out of Ksh 2.2 billion IDP budget which was allocated for cash payments for the IDPs in this year's budget, it is likely that over Ksh 1.3 billion will be spent on land purchases.

Refugees

As of 15 October, Kenya hosts 376,377 refugees of which 273,446 are in Dadaab. The number has reduced from 288,079 refugees due to the relocation of 13,131 refugees to Kakuma camp. Kakuma now hosts 60, 638 refugees. The relocation exercise was a collaborative operation between UNHCR and IOM and has been taking place since 13 August 2009. UNHCR reports that there has been an influx of more than 6000 Somali refugees registered in October in Kakuma alone. Nairobi is home to 42, 293 refugees as reported in September.

UNHCR reports that specimens collected in September for routine surveillance of Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) and Influenza like Illness (ILI) tested positive for H1N1. All the five samples were from children aged between 1 and 3 years old. IRC, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Public Services and WHO, has been attending to affected children. They have also included detection of H1N1 like illness in the surveillance protocol and scaled up community sensitization on prevention and control of the disease.

Protection

On 21 October 2009, the Protection Working Group (PWG) along with Dr Walter Kaelin, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs met with the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Ministry of Justice to discuss the drafting a national IDP Policy for Kenya. The PS has agreed for the PWG to begin drafting the policy, which the PWG intend to have ready by February 2010.

At the PWG meeting in Eldoret of 15 October 2009, many organizations reported that they have been monitoring the resettlement process in the ASK camp. UNOCHA reported that 510 heads of households had been paid Ksh 35,000 from the camp. On 10 October 64 households moved just outside the ASK when the camp was closed. Some NGOs reported that some 'IDPs' were not genuinely displaced people and were just trying to benefit from cash grants. By 15 October 2009 there was no people left camping outside the ASK camp. It was also reported that 10 heads of households from the ASK were given transport by the government to move to Kasuku area in Olkalau. The families bought the land out of the payment they received from the GoK.

Disaster Risk Reduction/Management

OCHA, in collaboration with the Crisis Response Centre in the Prime Minister's Office briefed humanitarian actors and donors on the level of preparedness and response plans for enhanced rainfall expected to cause widespread flooding across Kenya. The CRC informed on gaps identified in mainly water, logistics and health sectors which relevant ministries with their partners are striving to address. OCHA informed that it has concentrated on targeting districts that are flood prone and collaborating with local authorities to develop preparedness and response plans. Landslides have also been reiterated as major risks from flooding. Some non-food items like fuel, boats, insecticides, etc are yet to be pre-positioned in some areas.

Preparedness activities

Preparedness efforts are on-going in flood prone areas with humanitarian partners working closely with District Commissioners (DCs) to gauge the level of preparedness. In Garrissa, OCHA co-facilitated a one-day workshop to finalise the contingency plan (CP) for larger Garrissa. The plan has also been shared with Wajir and Mandera districts as ground work for initiating the respective district CPs. OCHA's mission to Tana River-Bura/Hola, Tana Delta-Garsen, and Malindi reports the following as at 27 October. The highlighted below are stocks that have actually been prepositioned and not in the process of. Whilst the three districts have developed CPs, stockpiling of some requirements has been challenging. Some districts are still in the process of identifying buildings that should be demolished before the rains come and increase the risk of collapsing and causing injury. Some 250 000 livestock, that migrated to the coastal region at the peak of drought, may be at risk of contracting rift valley fever when rains intensify and if they are not moved to higher ground. Vaccinations for livestock are not prepositioned in some districts. Farming inputs are yet to be distributed to some areas.

Tana River-Bura/Hola districts have a consolidated Contingency Plan and the following prepositioned:

- ✓ **NFIs**- Assorted NFIs including blankets, mosquito nets, bar soaps and tents have been pre-positioned. Water and Sanitation
- ✓ **Water treatment chemicals**: 24,000 sachets of aqua tabs, 7 tonnes chlorine powder and 1000 cholera kits.
- ✓ **Infrastructure**:- Ministry of Public Works and Roads are working on the road networks. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation has pre-positioned water containers totaling 10,000, 10ltr and 20,000, 20 ltr cans, 20cubic m/6 collapsible tanks, two water bouzers for water trucking.
- ✓ **KRC/Arid lands have 4 motor boats** and four M6 trucks that can access all areas during floods.
- ✓ **Health**- Communities are being mobilised and sensitized by health workers on floodwaters, waterborne diseases and associated risks.
 - ✓ **Daily monitoring of water levels** in the river is undertaken to enable activation of the early warning systems. At 3.5mm the river is in a danger zone and movement of communities will be commenced while at 4.00mm the river would be basting its banks.

Tana Delta-Garsen district have a CP with the following pre-positioned:

- ✓ NFIs:- KRC has assorted Non-Food Items including 500 tarpaulins, 10,000 mosquito nets
- ✓ Information Desk- Office ready and being furnished with El Nino rains included in morning calls for early warning alerts. Personnel will be provided to man the desk during the day and night
- ✓ Food- 1000 bags of maize, 1200 bags of rice, 300 bags of beans.
- ✓ Health- Assorted drugs have been pre-positioned.

Malindi district is still working on its contingency plan. The following items are prepositioned.

- ✓ Food - GoK/WFP have 500 MT of maize, beans and oil
- ✓ NFIs - KRC have kitchen sets for 500 families
- ✓ MoH- There was diarrhea outbreak but now contained. Ministry of Health is providing a 24 hr communication on hotline cell phone No.0722379849 for provision of transport; Water treatment chemicals including chlorine 200 ponds/300 tabs; Need for mobilets, buckets and other NFIs.

Conflict

Two people suspected of being members of the outlawed Mungiki sect, were killed by an estimated 50 armed youth in Mathira district, in the Central Province. The attack is believed to be retaliatory attacks to brutal killings by Mungiki members that left 29 people dead in April in the same area. The two killings come shortly after the release of the Mungiki sect leader who was arrested in May this year. During the post-election violence (27 January 2008), 21 people were killed in Naivasha town by members of the Sect who were transported to the town, as violence escalated in the country. Mungiki is a local militia that uses brutal methods to extort money and force its ideology on local populations.

On 29 October, 500 people were displaced, 3 injured, 50 houses and a school torched when fresh clashes emerged between the two clans living in Tigania and Tharaka Tigania. Three schools have been closed for fear of insecurity. The displaced families are camping at a community school. The Kenya Red Cross Society was on site responding to the needs of the displaced. Additional security personnel were dispatched in the area to beef up security. There have been long standing conflicts between two clans living in Tharaka district, in Eastern Province (located in Central Kenya). The district has been further sub-divided into two districts- Tigania East and Tharaka. The communities have been conflicting over issues that include boundary disputes. In the past, the location of a police station has sparked inter-clan fights. The recent fighting was over the location of an electricity installation station.

A youth (from the Kalenjin community) who operated as a motorcyclist was reported missing and later found dead in Yamumbi area, located in the north western part of Kenya. The area was a conflict hotspot during the post-election violence. Some members of the local community retaliated by burning down a lorry that belonged to a business man (from the Kikuyu community) who was purchasing maize in the area. There have been unconfirmed reports of killings in the area over the past one month. Despite peace and reconciliation efforts following the 2007 post-election violence, tension and insecurity continue to be reported in the Rift Valley.

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