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

## **HIGHLIGHTS**

- United Nations USG Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, John Holmes visited Kenya from February 8 – 10, 2008 to assess the humanitarian impact of the post election violence.
- Mediation efforts led by Kofi Annan enter week two with high hopes for a political breakthrough.
- Relative calm returns to many parts of Kenya especially in Nakuru, Naivasha and Eldoret.
- Concern for shelter shortages in the IDP camps with rainy season imminent.
- Continued spontaneous and organized movement of IDPs to areas of origin reported.

## **I. General Overview**

A gradual reduction in the post-electoral violence, which has left at least 1,000 people dead and hundreds of thousands more displaced, has been observed across the country this past week. An announcement by Kofi Annan that some agreement has been reached by the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation team between the Party of National Unity and the Orange Democratic Movement, has spurred further, albeit guarded, optimism.

Between 8th – 11th February, USG Holmes visited Kenya at the request of the UN Secretary General with the objective of reinforcing and reaffirming the UN's support to Kenya and to assess the humanitarian situation and support that the UN and other humanitarian partners could provide for improving the lives, and restoring the livelihoods of the affected Kenyan people. During his visit he met with former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and key government counterparts including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State for Special Programmes. He also held talks with the Secretary-General of the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), and members of the UN team, NGO partners, representatives of donor countries and a few members of Kenyan civil society. USG Holmes also spent a considerable amount of time visiting IDP camps in Nakuru, one of the worst scenes of violence at the onset of the disturbances, and is host to more than 15,000 displaced people. He visited five other IDP camps in Molo and Limuru Districts and Nairobi. Prior to his departure USG Holmes met with the Secretary General and Humanitarian Team of the opposition's Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). During these meetings, he called for a resolution of the political situation and emphasized that IDP movements must be based on the principle of voluntariness.

Although encouraged by the cooperative effort of the affected communities, the government, the Kenya Red Cross, UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations, USG Holmes appealed to donors for greater support for both the displaced population and the host communities in the short and medium term. As international mediation efforts continue, the United Nations agencies and other humanitarian agencies are working to provide immediate relief to almost 500,000 people affected by the crisis.

### **-Insecurity**

Violence-affected areas remain volatile. While large-scale burning and violence has stopped, incidents of intimidation, threats and killing continue to recur. Insecurity in all areas where the displaced are accommodated is still reported as a serious problem, with the police stretched to its limit and unable to provide adequate protection. Where available, law enforcement personnel escort farmers to their lands or to help them access

basic services. Freedom of movement of the IDPs in some areas such as Molo or Kuresoi is severely restricted due to the ongoing insecurity. Fear of reprisals or targeted violence fuel this insecurity.

The threat of demonstrations and violence remains insofar as the political crisis remains unresolved. So far, all demonstrations have been violent, but given the recent calm in the main urban centres this past week, the government has agreed to lift the ban on peaceful rallies.

Crime and banditry are on the rise in many parts of Kenya but predominantly in urban areas. High unemployment and the loss of some 500,000 jobs during this crisis, mainly among casual labourers, is likely to fuel this trend as more people resort to crime in order to survive. Additionally, there are serious concerns about the existence of vigilante groups in the country. Some are said to be armed groups with a mix of political, ethnic and religious affiliations, and are often involved in illegal trade. Some of these groups have set up illegal road blocks and prey on passing motorists.

By 10 Feb, the government reported 999 confirmed deaths related to the post-electoral violence across Kenya.

## **II. The Humanitarian Situation**

The security situation in most parts of the country has improved due in part to the ongoing mediation efforts spearheaded by the African Union Panel of Eminent African Personalities: it is calm in Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu and the entire Nyanza and Western provinces; calm but tense in Eldoret and Kericho; quiet in Nakuru and its environs.

However, access to affected population continues to be hampered due to insecurity and unpredictable population movements. Most displaced persons who fled Central Province are mainly migrant workers asking to be transported to their ancestral lands in the Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western Kenya. Some of the displaced whose ancestry hails from Central Province are mainly in IDP camps, since many were born and raised in the areas of conflict.

There are reports of sexual exploitation occurring, particularly of young girls forced to exchange sex for food, money for other necessities.

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has sent a fact-finding mission to investigate human rights violations during the violence.

### **-Displacement Trends and Patterns**

Humanitarian needs for the internally displaced have been largely met, although the situation remains fluid. While two weeks ago there were some 300,000 displaced people in some 300 camps and sites throughout the country, a similar number has taken shelter with family, friends and neighbours. By 11 Feb, the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) reported that the number of displaced in camps stood at 200,468 in an estimated 196 camps and sites. Thousands more are thought to be living with host families and friends or have found alternative refuge. The Kenya Red Cross has registered more than 350,000 persons, including those who are not in recognised IDP camps or sites but who remain displaced. IDPs continue to move mainly prompted by fear, rumours, evolving political events and a deep rooted sense of security in areas of origin and ancestral lands. This movement has made it difficult to keep track of the displaced affected population and respond adequately to all their humanitarian needs. The government policy continues to be that some IDP camps –especially those in unsuitable public facilities such as police stations and schools- will be closed, as plans to consolidate the displaced into fewer camps continue. This consolidation is envisaged to enable better registrations, monitoring and delivery of humanitarian services to the affected people. The government's Humanitarian Services Committee aided by the KRCS has begun voluntary relocation of some IDPs to their rural homes. Aid agencies are working with the KRCS to ensure that these IDPs are given assistance during this process although the spontaneous nature of some of the relocation means that an unknown number of IDPs have not been registered.

The prevention of further displacement; insecurity within and surrounding IDP sites, especially smaller remote sites; the need to maintain humanitarian access and the involvement of children and adolescents in the violence remain priority areas of concern. Molo District is a priority for concerted action primarily because of the numerous camps with difficult vehicular access and poor service delivery. IDPs in Molo have continued to voice their needs for safe and secure land for resettlement elsewhere. In Trans Nzoia where IDP numbers are still increasing due to cattle raids, ethnic targeting and other acts of violence, the service provision to IDP sites is of concern given the imminent rainy season and temporary nature of shelter and NFIs that have been provided. On February 18<sup>th</sup>, an inter-agency mission will visit Trans Nzoia and Kisii districts and Kisumu in Nyanza Province to assess the humanitarian situation and better calibrate the response.

PROVINCE	NO. OF PERSONS DISPLACED
Western	8,493
Central	3,015
Nyanza	6,002
Rift Valley	176,134
Nairobi	6,824
Coast	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,468</b>

Source: National Disaster Operations Centre

#### Central Province and Nairobi:

The humanitarian situation of displaced persons of western Kenya origin living in Central Province which emerged later in the crisis as a result of retaliation, continues to be dire. The affected include government civil servants, workers on pineapple, sisal, coffee and tea farms as well as daily wage earners in the construction industry. Many such IDPs have taken refuge in sites such as; Thika (1,055); Tigoni (593); Juja (558); Nyeri (147) and appear at a loss for options for the time being.

Most of the IDPs who left Central Province have moved to their areas of origin where they have homes and connections with the communities. Those who had been integrated from other parts of the country are causing strain on their hosts and there is need for assistance. In line with this continuous movement, the camps at Kabete, Kikuyu, Tigoni & Juja, Thika, and Ruiru have been closed as IDPs are being relocated to other camps or to destinations of their choice.

In order to prepare for IDPs from Central and Nairobi Provinces who may not wish to relocate to ancestral homes but who still feel insecure in their current places of residence, a team of government officers and Kenya Red Cross personnel inspected the Kasarani Stadium, and found it suitable to consolidate and accommodate these people. Some 2,300 people from Jamhuri Park and 215 from Mathare settlement area are already considering the stadium as a more appropriate location for temporary stay. Aid agencies are assisting in camp planning at Kasarani and are preparing to enhance the facilities to host up to 15,000 IDPs.

In Kinangop at Nyandarua South District there are about 8,000 IDPs already integrated in homes. Another 66 are at the Kinangop Police Station and 800 others at Ndunyu Njeru Chief's Camp from Rift Valley. All these people continue to need supplies of food and non-food items.

#### Rift Valley Province:

-Nakuru town has remained calm and business is slowly returning to normal. Some of the IDPs in the Afraha stadium and ASK showground have returned to their ancestral areas with the government and well wishers facilitating their transportation. There are 2,972 IDPs in Afraha stadium, mainly from parts of Nyanza and Western province; and 13,000 at the ASK Grounds, mainly originating from Central Province.. The situation is calm in Naivasha with the Red Cross setting up a camp now accommodating 360 IDP families from Mai Mahiu. However, there are still 600 in Naivasha Police Station and another 979 at the Naivasha prison camp waiting for transport to their ancestral lands and safe neighbourhoods. Despite the relative calm in the past week, the number of IDPs in Eldoret Showground has reached about 19,400, as a result of underlying tensions.

- Molo District: The number of IDPs in Molo has reduced to 8,464 distributed in 17 Camps. (Women 2,983, Men, 542 and children 3,939). Most of the IDPs have expressed willingness to return to their rural areas provided security can be guaranteed. There are 3,591 IDPs at Timboroa police station and the district officer's office in Koibatek. The provincial administration facilitated the move of 3,000 IDPs people from Kericho to Kisii.

#### *Nyanza Province:*

-Kisumu: The Red Cross has set up a transit camp in Kisumu offering humanitarian aid to 2,000 displaced persons relocating to that area and who are unable to integrate immediately into the community. Some 12,750 IDPs are reportedly coming.

#### *Western Province:*

At the onset of the violence, there were 51,862 persons displaced in Western Province. Most have moved to other destinations of their choosing, while some have gone to other camps. At the moment, there are 8,866 left in the province in the main camps in Lugari, Mount Elgon and at Busia.

#### *Regional Implications of the Crisis:*

12,000 Kenyans had fled to neighbouring Uganda during the post-election violence. Response to the refugees is led by the Government of Uganda supported by UNHCR though concern remains in Uganda for possible fuel and material shortages and the steep increase in prices of fuel. Similarly in the Democratic Republic of Congo the Kenya crisis has led to an increase of 50% of costs of the commercial goods and fuel. Furthermore, the supply routes have been affected creating fuel shortages which are impacting on humanitarian programs in eastern DRC. Recent improvements with daily convoys escorted by the Kenyan military from Mombasa to the Ugandan border at Malaba are expected to ease some of the shortages.

### **III. The Humanitarian Response**

The Government of Kenya has given food and non-food items worth 208.8 million Kenya shillings (about US \$3.3 million) for the displaced. The Kenya Red Cross, the government-designated lead agency in the current humanitarian crisis intervention, continues to provide food and non-food items in all camps for the displaced. So far, the Health Ministry, in conjunction with its stakeholders, has supplied drugs worth over 90 million shillings (about \$ 1.4 million).

A joint team of UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations has conducted a multi-sector assessment in North Rift. The assessment report indicates some common problems such as ration sharing with non-registered people and limited availability of firewood. IDP numbers in North Rift have been relatively stable and distributions are taking place as scheduled.

Full reports on cluster activities are available on the situation centre website at [www.ochaonline.un.org/Kenya](http://www.ochaonline.un.org/Kenya)

#### **Food Aid**

So far, more than 3,600 metric tons of assorted food items have been distributed by the government, KRCS and WFP to 341,500 vulnerable and displaced people, including some 160,000 affected people in Nairobi's and Kisumu's informal urban settlements. The KRCS has additionally distributed more than 400 metric tons of assorted foods received through private donations. The food assistance sector in Kisumu is reviewing the targeting of the town's slum residents. Kisumu intends to earmark food relief to local, community-based organizations active in the slums for some time. The government, the Kenya Red Cross and World Food Programme have pre-positioned adequate food stocks in four strategic operation hubs (Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi) for easy logistics and targeting. With the violence affecting agriculture and markets, there are fears of reduced staple food output from Kenya's grain basket region of North Rift a situation which may worsen the country's food security situation later in the year through 2009. With more livelihood activities affected and some at a complete standstill, there is likelihood that food secure households will become insecure. In the South Rift Valley the first round of food distributions have been completed including 47 metric tons of food that were provided for more than 50,000 IDPS in 19 camps in Kipkelion and in Nakuru district. A food needs assessment is being conducted in all districts of Central Province.

## Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster

The Cluster is in the process of planning a comprehensive inter-sectoral needs assessment to all affected areas. The effort will aim to ascertain the impact of the post-election violence on livelihoods. These areas to be evaluated include Nairobi settlements, Rift Valley, Kisumu and returnee settlements. UNDP and the Ministry of Planning and Development are in consultation on undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the social and economic impact of the post election violence in the country. Findings and recommendations will help in the development of a post-conflict recovery framework.

The food security situation in the drought- affected districts remains unfavourable. The most-affected areas include the coast, southeastern lowlands; the Masai rangelands, especially Magadi, Loitokitok, and Mashuru divisions in Narok and Kajiado districts. These areas rely heavily on the short-rains but both short and long rains in 2007 were poor in these regions. Although the country's grain basket received exceptionally good long rains in 2007, the post-electoral crisis has affected crop production adversely. Currently, less than 10% of land has been prepared for planting season in the grain basket region. In peaceful times, at least 80% of land is ready for planting by this time of the year in most agricultural areas in of the Rift Valley Province.

## Logistics

Reports from the Logistics Cluster indicate that the transport situation has improved, with the daily military escort of convoys from Nairobi, Gilgil to the Ugandan border at Malaba. This has prompted the resumption of traffic and the delivery of food, fuel and non-food items. Rift Valley Railways has repaired damaged tracks linking Nakuru, Eldoret and Malaba and resumed services from the port of Mombasa. However, the Nakuru to Kisumu railway is still not functional and aid agencies are concerned that much needed deliveries are still not reaching Kisumu and Nyanza Province. Improved road access has enabled the transport of 49 truckloads of assorted non-food items to Naivasha and Nakuru. From 8 to 11 Feb, \$1.75 million worth of emergency relief supplies were dispatched to Naivasha and Nakuru.

The transport of urgently needed fuel to neighbouring and landlocked Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, south Sudan and Uganda is now more secure because of the daily military escorts. February is a month of increased demand for fuel due to the agricultural land preparation throughout the region, so the current increase in volumes being exported is encouraging.

Mombasa Port is now decongested, with container and clearance moving well. The total number of containers at the port presently is well within its handling capacity, meaning that clearance of humanitarian consignments and those of other clients are unlikely to be delayed unduly. The consignment which consisted of five 5,000 litre water tanks three 10,000 litre pillow tanks, Jerry cans, drums of calcium hypochlorite, latrine slabs and 20x72 square-metre tents was delivered to the Kenya Red Cross in Nakuru. Another 500 family kits of kitchen sets and 100 metric tons of firewood have been distributed to eight areas of Kitale, some 65 km northwest of Eldoret. However, tents and bedding are needed urgently.

## Protection

The Protection Cluster has identified the prevention of further displacement, insecurity within and surrounding IDP sites, the need to maintain humanitarian access and the involvement in children and adolescents in violence as issues needing priority attention. Training is being provided to healthcare providers in clinical management of rape victims. A draft Protection Strategy has been developed and is being discussed with the government and other partners before roll-out.

Another pressing need is for the provision of additional non-food item family kits, including sanitary supplies for women in IDP sites. Some 10,000 kits and 50,000 sanitary towels are being dispatched to meet existing and future needs. However, the disposal of sanitary towels in sites that are without incinerators or waste disposal facilities are a health concern. An equal number of these kits and some plastic sheeting have been distributed, so far, to Nairobi, Tigoni, Narok, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret.



## Health

Health services in the crisis-affected areas are still disrupted by insecurity. Facilities are closed as health workers are displaced and supplies cannot be delivered. The Ministry of Health and UNICEF were able to resume data collection in Nairobi and Central provinces this week. The assessment identified needs for increased access to water sources, additional sanitation and waste disposal facilities and for improved access to medical services. A multi-agency Health Assessment to be conducted by UN agencies and International NGOs is being planned for eight districts in the north of Rift Valley Province in the coming week.

The top three health concerns being reported from camps are acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, fever and malaria. Malnutrition is still a major concern and UNICEF is conducting trainings to enable correct identification and management of acute malnutrition. Risk factors for health in the camps are still overcrowding; lack of shelter, safe water and food; poor sanitation and waste management; and lack of drugs and commodities in areas that are hard to reach. More assessments are being planned to monitor the health needs in affected areas especially in the camps.

An outbreak of cholera was been reported in Mandera District, North Eastern Province. By 5 Feb, 99 suspected cases with two deaths were reported while 15 people were admitted to Mandera District Hospital. Three of five samples tested positive for Vibrio Cholera, Inaba serotype. An isolation ward in the Mandera District Hospital was created. Water quality surveillance and assessment is ongoing, as is public health education in affected villages and Mandera town. Since early December 2007 to 22 Jan, 10 suspected bacterial meningitis cases reported in the Marakwet District of Rift Valley Province are yet to be confirmed. The World Health Organization has warned of an expected major meningitis outbreak this year in the region and an outbreak has already been reported in Somalia. There were two suspected cases of dysentery at the Eldoret ASK Showground IDP camp and necessary control actions were taken to arrest the situation.

Contingency stocks of Five Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), two Trauma A+B Kits (Surgical Kits), and one Interagency Diarrhoeal Disease Kit (IDDK) are due to be delivered in order to facilitate emergency response to disease outbreaks. The Division of Malaria Control at the Health Ministry, with technical support from WHO, is developing a guidance note on control of malaria during the emergency response period. The Health Ministry is establishing enhanced communicable disease surveillance in IDP camps.

## HIV AIDS

The UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS in Kenya has developed a harmonization framework for mainstreaming HIV AIDS into the humanitarian response. This framework will ensure that in addition to HIV AIDS being included as a cross cutting issue of the response, the joint team will oversee implementation of HIV AIDS in emergency programming.

The Ministry of Health and partners have been working jointly to maintain the supply chain for ARVs and other treatment items. Outreach or static services have been established to cater for some camps and efforts are being made to deliver ARV drugs to patients marooned in their homes. National and provincial taskforces, consisting of key partners are established to work with National AIDS and STD Control Programme, also known as NASCOP, and the Provincial AIDS and STD Coordinators, or PASCO, in their response. The Kenya Medicine Supplies Agency, KEMSA, has been distributing ARVs in line with projected needs and continues to monitor their availability. In addition, a comprehensive rapid assessment being made to review the current response, quantify further needs and document the impact of the crisis on routine HIV and AIDS services. There is also a training programme for service providers in IDP camps on how to conduct community-based activities to prevent HIV/AIDS. Awareness messages on where to go for continued supplies of ARVs have been enhanced in urban settlements where disruptions due to insecurity have been greatest.

## Nutrition

Nutritional screenings conducted in the past weeks showed that levels of child malnutrition are far higher than expected in these populations. The latest Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) for Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia Districts indicate that the leading health problems are Diarrhoea and Malaria, diseases that are likely to exacerbate malnutrition in camp settings.

Nutrition services (such as screening, micronutrient supplementation and management of moderate malnutrition) coverage has now reached about 90% of the affected populations, compared to 60% the previous week. However, the management of severe malnutrition remains low due to the lack of technical capacity within the Health Ministry, limited partners, population movements, and insecurity. So far, of the 11,095 children screened, 708 are moderately malnourished and 115 are severe cases. Although the screening is taking place in health facilities and at the outreach level, this effort needs to be increased in camps. The consolidation of the number of IDPs in a limited number of sites should ensure better services and security.

Efforts to increase activities and coverage with additional supplies and technical support through partners are being made. So far, eight nongovernmental organizations have agreed to improve coverage and training plans. Packages on management of malnutrition have been finalized - training events started on 11 Feb. Although the number of implementing partners and geographical coverage is increasing, and some are already operational, actual field implementation of activities needs to be accelerated. In addition, some affected areas such as Naivasha, Kericho, Kuresoi and Thika – still need support.

## Education

With relative calm in many parts of the country, many schools are reopening and children going to school. There are, however, learning institutions that are still closed or not accessible due to insecurity. So far two of seven public universities have still not reopened.

Teachers in Nairobi slums areas are seeking transfers to safer areas. More than 600 primary and 1,000 post-primary school teachers have asked for transfers and unpaid volunteer teachers are being engaged to make up for lost numbers. Most secondary school students within Eldoret Showground and Turbo camps have not been allowed to integrate into area schools. In order for them to continue learning, teachers trained at this level may need to be recruited for the camps. The Education Cluster is exploring ways of supporting this effort. Save the Children distributed 2,500 Education kits in Nakuru in two IDP camps and within six schools.

Most schools in Nyanza reopened 4 Feb and attendance was reportedly good. There were 2,623 displaced children in the entire province and 398 of them are waiting for transport to their ancestral homes. The district education officers in Kisii are trying to place 1,695 displaced children in schools despite the tenuous security in the region. In Kuria, there is no camp but 540 displaced children are with the host local communities. In Kisii, 1,695 displaced children from other districts are in camps, where they remain. In Kipkelion there are 1,504 children living in five different camps. The school at the Kirathimo Camp is overcrowded and the possibility of a disease outbreak is likely, given very poor sanitary conditions. There are 98 secondary students, 200 primary students and 100 pre-school children at this camp. They also have 11 secondary school volunteer teachers and 10 for the primary level. In Nairobi, the Christian Children's Fund has begun non-formal education in child-centred spaces in five Nairobi settlements after completing training their trainers on how to set such facilities and child protection committees.

The government has reopened the IDP camp at Jamhuri Showground in Nairobi where there are currently 600 children among the more than 2,200 IDPs. Childline Kenya is in discussions with the nongovernmental agency ANPPCAN to reopen the Children's Centre at the camp. UNICEF will provide educational supplies, since the supplies originally given to Jamhuri Showground had been rerouted to other camps within Nairobi. The current pattern of camps closing and reopening after only a few days presents logistical difficulties in providing supplies and hinders seamless school attendance for the children.

In the universities, attendance of staff and students is still low. This is worsened by requests for transfers to other universities. This has been the case in four of seven public universities. However, with each university operating its own curriculum, there is no system that can apply transfer credits that would permit easy relocation and an easy continuance in education. The situation could weaken the nation's provision of higher education.

## Funding Update

Donor	Amount	Recipient Agency	Sectors
ECHO	USD 8,044,030	ICRC/KRC USD 2,194,994 WFP USD 2,194,994 UNICEF USD 2,194,994 CARE USD 512,143 World Vision USD 512,143 Plan International USD 438,976	Un earmarked Food Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation Water and Sanitation NFIs, Water and Sanitation NFIs, Water
CERF	USD 7,022,854	WFP USD 3,353,681 WHO USD 295,700, UNICEF USD 232,725 UNFPA USD 106,504 UNICEF USD 842,625 UNHCR USD 206,285 UNHCR USD 80,000 UNHCR USD 872,664 IOM USD 443,868 UNHCR (131,610 +131,610) = USD 263,220 UNFPA USD 107,000 IOM USD 218,582	Food, Health, Health Protection, Water and Sanitation CCM CCM Shelter/NFIs Protection Protection  Protection CCM
Norway	USD 2.179,040	UNICEF USD 544,000 KRCS &, ICRC USD 1,269,200 NGO Jamii Bora USD 362,600	Not earmarked for KRCS/ICRC and UNICEF in response to their appeals. Early Recovery, Shelter,
USAID	USD 2,988,345	CRS	
	USD 118,000	WFP	Food
	USD 750,000	UNICEF	
	USD 773,825	UNHCR	Shelter, NFIs,
	USD 200,000	KRCS	Un earmarked
Japan	USD 4 322,657	ICRC USD 200,000 WFP USD 3,490,235 UNICEF USD 632,422	Un earmarked for ICRC Food Health
DFID	USD 1.959,080 disbursed USD 1,959,080 pipeline USD 225,000	Through ICRC to Kenya Red Cross ICRC  MSF-B	Response to appeal not earmarked  Health
Canada	USD 1,000,000	KRCS	Response to appeal not earmarked
AUSAID	USD 1,000,000	KRCS, ICRC,	Response to appeal not earmarked
Spain	USD 500,000	WFP	Food
	USD 500,000	UNHCR	Shelter, NFI
		USD 292,600 Sadili Oval	Health and Food



FRANCE	USD 1,024,022	(local NGO)	
		USD219,500 Action Against Hunger ACF	Health
		USD 219,500 ACTED	Food
		USD 292,600 Solidarites	Food and Early Recovery
German Development Cooperation	USD 1,680,000	USD 420,000 to ICRC	Un earmarked
		USD 205,800 to German Red Cross	
		USD 396,200 to German Agro Action	
		USD 280,000 to World Vision Germany	
		USD 135,503 to German NGO	
		USD 261,570 for CARE Germany	
UNICEF Emergency Fund	USD 400,000	UNICEF	
Church World Service	USD 280,000	CWS, KELC, NCCK, OAIC	Un earmarked
Korea	USD 100,000	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation
	USD 100,000	OCHA Kenya	Coordination

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