



UNITED

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Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mediation efforts bring hope of political resolution as former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan secured the first face-to-face meeting between President Mwai Kibaki and Orange Democratic Movement leader, Mr. Raila Odinga, since the disputed presidential election on 27 December 2007.**
- **Fighting erupted in Nakuru, home to thousands of IDPs, and in Naivasha, where thousands of migrant workers reside. Gangs of youths from rival communities clashed with each other and engaged in running battles with police and the military.**
- **Molo District, the new epicenter of violence, is the area where humanitarian needs are the greatest.**

I. General Overview

Acute humanitarian needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) are being met to a large extent. However, many of the nearly 290,000 IDPs – latest number reported by the KRCS – are continuously moving from one area to another as the security situation is constantly shifting, with violence erupting in areas previously thought to be safe. Fear, constant rumours, and reports of events evolving on the political scene are responsible for these recent movements.

With new IDP-sites springing up almost daily in various parts of the country, humanitarian action is constrained to keeping track of IDPs and their needs. Recent camp closures only add to the pertaining volatility. In fact, some of the IDP profiles that emerge in the camps show that there are some displaced who remain without shelter. Aid agencies are working with the KRCS and the GoK to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are met and that other solutions, including smaller camps inside the settlement areas, are being implemented to assist the homeless. Hundreds of IDPs from many urban areas are simply re-grouping in church compounds or other safe havens. The groups are as small as 10 persons but often as large as 100-200 persons.

The humanitarian situation in Molo District is the top priority for aid actors. The violence in Molo is escalating and there are now more than 40,000 IDPs living in congested urban sites or insecure, poorly provisioned rural camps. The KRCS is trying to set up two camps to which the IDPs could be relocated and which would grant more conducive surroundings for delivery of aid and for overall security of individuals. Recent violence and killings in Cherangani, Nakuru and Naivasha have also prompted more displacement, making delivery of aid even more difficult. Similarly the situation in the urban settlement areas of Nairobi and Kisumu remains very volatile, despite attempts to deliver assistance. Food and non-food items distributions in urban areas are very challenging. At least two distributions ended in chaos as crowds of hungry slum-dwellers ran away with food or relief goods. There are concerns that a wave of retaliatory killings has been unleashed with further humanitarian consequences.

The incidents of rape and sexual violence are on the increase, with victims being taunted and openly threatened in front of aid workers to not to report the rapes. The reported cases of rape have more than doubled since the crisis began. The Nairobi Women's Hospital alone, which serves as one of several referral centres, has recorded some 167 cases. However, given that most hospitals outside of Nairobi have very limited capacities when it comes to receiving, recording and treating rape cases, aid workers feel that number of cases reported is only a fraction of the actual caseload.

Shelter needs are also changing as many parts of Kenya experience cooler rainy weather which renders the plastic sheeting and emergency shelter less adequate. There are concerns that the onset of the long rains, in less than two months, will have a severe effect on displaced populations in less robust shelters.

Food security is also of concern, as the impact of violence and displacement on Kenya's granaries began to emerge. The next two months are usually a critical period for land preparation and planting, however with the prospects for return and resettlement being rather dim, many, if not for most, of the farmers will not be able to carry out these tasks. Rising prices are also affecting farm inputs and availability of basic commodities in the markets throughout the country. Displacement of technicians, civil servants and other professional staff is also taking a toll in certain regions. These factors highlight the need for a thorough impact assessment that would determine the extent to which

communities and individuals have been affected by the crisis. Analyses of the extent of humanitarian needs over and above internal displacement are also needed.

Former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan arrived in the country on Tuesday. Mr. Annan joined other members of the African Union Panel of Eminent Personalities in facilitating negotiations to end the crisis over the nation's disputed election. Mr. Annan succeeded in securing the first face-to-face meeting between President Mwai Kibaki and the leader of the Orange Democratic Movement, Raila Odinga. This new development on the political scene has raised hopes that a political solution might be within reach. However, concerns remain over the fact that the political solution may not fully resolve deep tribal divisions, which are prompting much of the violence. In fact, it is necessary to understand the underlying political, historical and socio-economic factors that influence today's humanitarian situation in order to analyse the response thus far, to ensure that humanitarian assistance and protection do not worsen tensions, and to comprehend all the available options for finding durable solutions to internal displacement. Concerns remain over the fact that the response to the current crisis follows the patterns of efforts in previous crises, with little attention being paid to the underlying problems usually not addressed when political resolutions are found.

II. The Humanitarian Situation

1. Population Movements & Trends

The new spring of violence triggered new displacements, including relocation of IDPs from sites of refuge, either by choice or compelled by site closure initiated by the authorities. These patterns of movement are different from those seen a month ago, with IDPs opting out for different solutions while fleeing insecurity. Some people seek to stay close to their land, even if they fear to return, and aim to continue working the land in daytime while sleeping under police protection at night. Others, usually those with greater resources, have chosen to move away from the violence, while those with more limited resources await transportation assistance. Some people have friends or relatives to go to, others move to their country dwellings or ancestral lands. There are also those who simply have nowhere to go. IDPs from rural and urban areas face different challenges and require different kinds of solutions. An ongoing analysis of these patterns and profiles is an integral part of the protection monitoring. It will also facilitate finding solutions for IDPs.

The government has decided to close some of the larger urban camps. IDP camps in Mombasa have already been closed and Jamhuri Park Camp is being closed. While recognizing the valid concerns about the actual population in the camps and the magnet they provide for people without genuine displacement needs, there is a need to ensure that returns are voluntary. Many IDPs have had their homes burned or occupied and the security situation in the urban settlements is not necessarily conducive for immediate returns. Some IDPs from the rural areas have indicated that they will only return after access to their land and secure tenure is guaranteed.

Another aspect of the displacement of which the impact has not yet been fully assessed is the strain that it puts on host families and communities. Thousands of the IDPs left their homes and sought refuge with families and friends, sometimes in their traditional homeland areas. There is some evidence of secondary displacement occurring as IDPs are now moving to churches and other public spaces within those homeland areas. In Runda, a suburb of Nairobi, an informal IDP camp has been set up at the Karura Community Chapel. Reports from humanitarian partners indicate that this is only one of many similar settlements that are springing up in areas like Limuru and other urban zones. Churches and other religious organizations are providing assistance to many of these IDPs, but their limited means and the large number and the scattered nature of these church shelters make the delivery of aid difficult to all of them. The weekend's violence in Molo and Nakuru has triggered a new wave of population movements, transiting through the Nakuru Show Grounds and moving in the direction of Nairobi.

Access to all persons in need of humanitarian assistance and protection continues to pose challenges, not only due to ongoing insecurity, but also the scattered nature and large number of these sites. United Nations staff movements are further hindered by security restrictions which affect the delivery of aid. Many IDPs are frightened to leave the camps or sites due to perceived danger that is hindering access to services, especially education and health, and firewood.

■ Molo District

Molo District was carved out of Nakuru District in 2007 and it was only in October that the District Commissioner took up office. The district has ten divisions, 8 of which have been at the centre of elections-related violence since 1992. Since the Constitutional Referendum in late 2005, Molo has seen sporadic violence linked to age-old tensions between the three main ethnic groups: the Kalenjin, who consider the area as their traditional homeland, the Kikuyus who moved to the area during the Kenyatta era along with the Kisiis. The three tribes reside together in a situation of mistrust at the best of times and, therefore, it takes very little to trigger tribal clashes in this area. The fact that Molo district's two Members of Parliament are from rival ethnic groups: one Kikuyu and one Kalenjin, heightens the tensions and gives greater weight to the current stalemate in the political process.

Of the ten divisions in Molo, the only two that are peaceful are the ones that are ethnically homogeneous. The other eight divisions have seen fighting between the tribes that left more than 50 people killed in 2007 alone. The centres of violence in Molo district are the 2 divisions: Molo (80% Kikuyu, 20% Kalenjin) and Kuresoi (70% Kalenjin, 20% Kikuyu and 10% other ethnicities). In both these areas, as in other parts of the district, the dominant ethnic group preys on the minority group with displacement being an inevitable consequence.

The situation in Molo is dependent on a variety of factors, which, when put together, result in significant humanitarian needs as seen at present. Tribal tensions are very high and historical mistrust easily triggers violence. Displacement is not a new phenomenon, nor is the lack of attention that IDPs receive in the district. With humanitarian action in full swing throughout the province, Molo stands out because of the poor conditions that IDPs face. Road infrastructure is poor and nascent district structures and mechanisms are not equipped to handle massive humanitarian needs. There are more than 50 sites, with poor or limited service provision, where IDPs reside in congested conditions. The congestion, especially in the urban sites, fuels tensions and acts as a trigger of continued fear, violence and displacement. Meanwhile, the security apparatus is not very strong and has not been able to stem the violence or provide effective security for the victims. Last week, a policeman was killed in Molo – in late 2007, inter-tribal attacks often focused on attacks against the authorities. The District Commissioner said that the tribes are fighting back against each other and against the authorities.

▪ **Nakuru & Naivasha**

On January 25th, Nakuru town, which had been a safe haven for many persons fleeing northern Rift Valley Province, erupted itself. Gangs of armed youths set up roadblocks and went on a killing spree that lasted through Saturday and Sunday. The killings and violence were said to be retaliation for killings in Eldoret and Burnt Forest immediately after the elections. The violence spread to Naivasha with gruesome murders, lynching and burnings being reported. Over 180 persons are thought to have lost their lives as the retaliatory violence prompted new retaliations. Few ethnicities were safe in the two towns as the sheer numbers of armed youth overwhelmed police efforts to restore order. The military was called in and by Monday, a curfew had been imposed on both towns. PeaceNet estimates that around 15,000 persons were displaced in Rift Valley Province from January 25-28. It is obvious that much of the current violence has root causes that existed prior to the elections and that should not be simply thought of as expression of anger over disputed election results.

▪ **West Pokot and Turkana**

Cattle raids and resulting insecurity remain major problems in pastoral areas like Turkana District. Throughout December 2007, Turkana pastoralists faced attacks from all sides, forcing many to migrate away from lush pastures into the dry interior. Altogether, Dodoth raiders from Uganda attacked in the west; Toposa raiders from Sudan to the northeast; and West Pokot raiders from the south stole an estimated 900 heads of camels, cattle, and goats. The insecurity has restricted trade, denied pastoralists access to grazing resources, and caused significant livelihood loss in affected areas. Other areas experiencing continued conflict include Baringo, Samburu, and Laikipia.

▪ **Mt. Elgon**

The insecurity in Mt. Elgon which was experienced throughout 2007 persists, with continued attacks conducted by the Sabot Land Defense Force (SLDF) almost on a daily basis. In the first two weeks of January, 15 people were reportedly killed in Mt. Elgon district, 9 of them from the same family. Tensions remain high in Kopsiro area of Mt. Elgon as well, after five people were killed and several houses burned down by people believed to be SLDF. The government has deployed the General Service Unit (GSU) to contain the situation, although their past actions have sometimes involved inappropriate levels of force. The GSU themselves have been accused of burning houses and even fatal shootings of civilians during cordon and search operations. Two children were killed in one such operation on December 12th. In the aftermath of the elections, targeted killings and attacks from SLDF or unknown assailants have increased and prompted fears of new population movements towards Uganda.

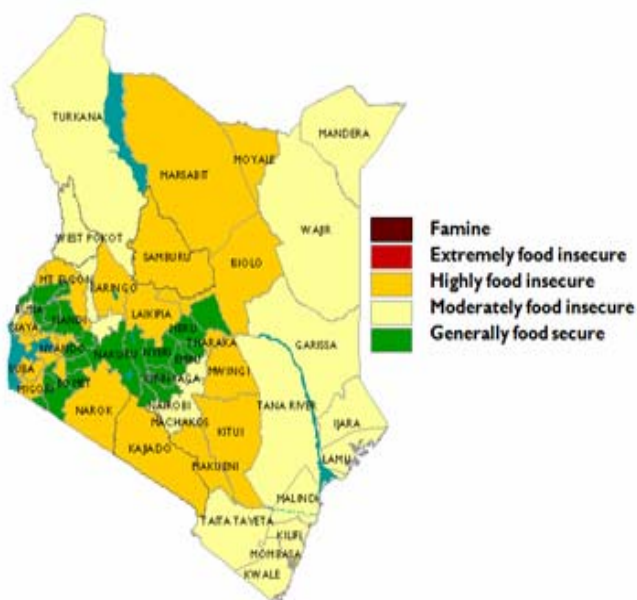


Figure 1: Current estimated food security conditions, January to March 2008 (Source: FewsNet 18/01/2008)

III. Humanitarian Impact

1. Food and Livelihood Security

The civil unrest in many parts of the country has led to an unprecedented decline in food security among normally

food-secure farmers and the urban poor. Food insecurity has also increased in the southern and coastal lowlands following poor rains during the short rain season (October to December 2007). Many of the short-rains dependent and drought-prone farmers are likely to experience significant crop failure. Pastoralists in northern and southern Kenya could also experience a marked decline in their food security in the coming months prior to the onset of their long-rains season in early April, as a result of a shortened short-rains season. Crop losses in Kenya's grain-basket arising from the impacts of the political upheavals, coupled with poor short-rains production in the southern and coastal lowlands, and could eliminate the expected national surplus. More than 600 people have died in the crisis, and many more have been injured including productive members of households, whose loss will devastate current and future household food insecurity. Most of the deaths are reported in Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western, Coast, and Nairobi provinces. It is unlikely that displaced farmers will be able to return to their farms in time to complete land preparation and planting before the long rains. This could have further grave implications for national food security later in the year.

Food insecurity has also increased in towns and cities such as Kisumu, Mombasa, Eldoret and Nairobi. In Kisumu City, many businesses have been burnt down or looted, and a high proportion of the working population no longer has income-earning opportunities, significantly increasing their food insecurity. The hardest hit group is the casual labourers and daily wage earners where prolonged closures of industrial factories and other businesses serve as

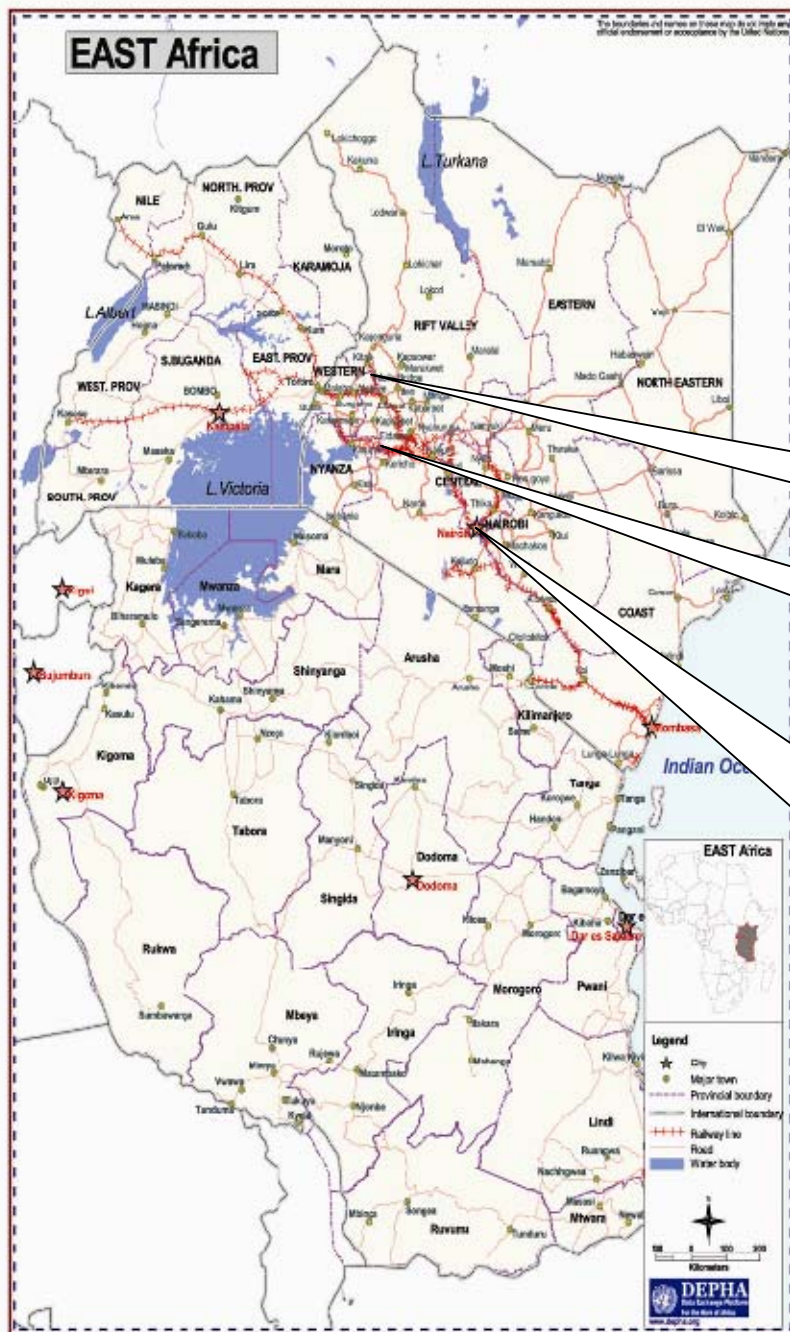
shocks to already fragile livelihoods. The restoration of production to pre-election levels is unlikely in the short term and this will exacerbate food insecurity for these people and their families.

Rapid assessments are planned to develop mitigation and intervention options to forestall further increases in food insecurity. Multi-agency, multi-sector food security assessments planned for the first week of February are expected to clarify the depth of food insecurity among key groups as well as giving recommendations for possible interventions.

ELDORET: Site of main violence since December 30; main transport routes in the area have been periodically disrupted due to roadblocks and insecurity.

NAKURU: Site of violence in the week of January 21-27; transport has been halted as roadblocks had been erected as far south as Limuru and Naivasha; consequently a curfew was imposed.

NAIROBI: 1 kilometer of railway track was removed by youths in Kibera slum disrupting rail traffic for several days; political demonstrations also affected traffic flows by road or rail.



2. Trade & Transport

Cross-border traffic and trade to Kenya's neighbours and other countries in the region including Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan were interrupted. Many parts of the road networks from the port of Mombasa to the western part of Kenya

were barricaded by gangs. Negative trade impacts were felt throughout Africa's Great Lakes region. Many families and individuals whose livelihoods rely on trade and employment in the transport sector were highly affected. While Ugandan-Kenyan border crossings at Busia and Malaba remain officially open, traffic flows have slowed considerably and there are reports that night travel is completely suspended.

The weekend's violence in Nakuru has once more cut off a major axis to the western part of the country, including to Uganda and other countries in the region, as is evident from the map above. Road passage to Western, Nyanza and northern Rift Valley Provinces, the traditional homelands of Luo, Luhyah and Kalenjins pass through traditionally Kikuyu areas like Nakuru, Limuru and Naivasha. Roadblocks along main transport arteries, such as those that have been erected as far south as Naivasha-Limuru road (an hour drive from Nairobi), can effectively cut off road access from Nairobi to these areas.

3. Urban livelihoods

The insecurity that followed the violence in the immediate post-elections period forced many small businesses to suspend work or trading for hours or even days. The temporary delays in transportation services have also impacted and led to shortages in some areas. Consequently, prices of certain basic commodities have increased, sometimes even doubling. Fuel prices in Nairobi have increased by more than 25%, with cascading effects on public transport. Increases in prices of food, petrol and other basic services have a strong impact on communities and households in many parts of Kenya, far beyond those directly affected by the violence. In north-eastern Kenya, meat prices have increased by more than 50%. Commodities in many urban markets are scarce.

Commercial activities are usually disrupted whenever there are demonstrations planned or carried out and this is taking a toll on casual labourers and daily wage earners, since many places of employment shut down. The micro-economy in urban settlements has also been heavily impacted, with many petty traders being unable to access goods or carry out their activities for several days during the worst surges of the violence. Thousands of workers on tea plantations in Kericho and other tea-growing parts of the Rift Valley Province have also lost their livelihoods as they were displaced to traditional homelands in Kisii and elsewhere. Urban industrial production has also slowed down and the medium term impact that this slow-down would have on the larger economy is yet to be measured.

4. Health and Nutrition

Ongoing violence continues to affect access to health and nutrition services, leaving many young children at risk, with no or limited access to supplementary food. A total of 7,262 children have so far been screened in 23 camps (10% of the camps). Of these 510 are moderately malnourished, while 98 are severely malnourished. Lack of fuel and inappropriate cooking facilities are further exacerbating food consumption amongst IDPs, especially young children in this group. Nutrition screening has been prioritized in the coming week, so as to identify and reach all the malnourished children in all the remaining camps. As the screening is being completed, nutrition activities are being scaled up to reach the malnourished individuals. Also, nutrition supplies have finally reached some of the areas that were initially inaccessible due to insecurity.

5. Education

Schools reopened on the 14th of January with many schools in the Rift Valley Province and other affected areas remaining closed due to insecurity, shortage of teachers (many of whom have been displaced or even killed), and disruption of the protracted emergency of school feeding programme. In Nyanza Province, schools have not reopened. Many schools in other areas continue to host IDPs and therefore can not be used for education. Other schools had noticeable absences while schools in or near displacement sites had high numbers of additional students. Ongoing assessments indicate that many students have lost their uniforms and learning materials and fear that they will not be allowed back in the schools without uniforms. Officials in Nairobi report that 90% of the city's 200 primary schools were not affected by the post-election



Displaced primary school children lined up for lunch at the Moi Primary School next to the Nakuru Showgrounds IDP Camp. There are more than 1,700 displaced primary school children in Nakuru. *Photo source: OCHA Kenya*

violence. Of the 10% of schools that have been affected, between 75%-80% are operational. The Ministry is collecting data on the number of displaced children that are being placed in these schools. Today, over 300 displaced children have been admitted to schools in Nairobi.

At the Nakuru Showground, a tented school has been opened on the grounds of the Moi Primary School to accommodate displaced primary students. Tents and education materials were provided by UNICEF and the KRCS.

An estimated 1,700 displaced children have been admitted to schools in the Nakuru area alone. More than 500 children who are staying at the Nakuru showground, for example, are now attending the nearby Moi Primary School. Their classes are held in tents provided by UNICEF and installed by the Kenya Red Cross Society. UNICEF has also supplied teaching and learning materials and recreation kits, with desks and chairs on the way. Classes also started on January 23rd with over 2,000 children enrolled at the Eldoret Showground camp and another 1,200 at the Burnt Forest camps. While some of the classes were held in tents, many took place in the open air, often with teachers who had themselves been displaced by the violence. The re-establishment of schools in the most difficult circumstances is a testament to the commitment of Kenyans to education. For many displaced parents, getting their children back to school is their top priority.

6. Child Protection

Save the Children has been following up on the increase in families giving up their children. An SC-UK team documented 30 children placed in Moi orphanage in Nakuru and reported that some 137 children had been placed in orphanages in Nakuru. This worrisome trend is an indication that families are resorting to more extreme coping strategies as displacement takes its toll.

7. Gender Based Violence

Anecdotal information from preliminary findings of inter-agency reports supplements hospital records to indicate that sexual violence against women continues to be a key component of the civil unrest. The data emerging from specialized health centres serving rape victims suggest that sexual violence is widespread in communities affected by post-election violence and in some settings is committed by gangs of roving men targeting women and children of particular ethnic groups. Several reports suggest that rape may be accompanied by further brutality such as inserting objects into genitalia. The number of rape cases reported at the Nairobi Women's hospital has doubled since the elections. Available information indicates that threats of sexual violence and fears they generate are prompting displacement. Reports of sexual exploitation, commercial sex and sex in exchange for humanitarian assistance have also started to emerge.

Sexual violence is not only occurring as a by-product of the collapse of social order in Kenya brought on by the post-election conflicts, but it is also being used as a tool to terrorise families and individuals and precipitate their expulsion from the communities in which they live. Whatever the motivation, perpetrators are exploiting the conflict in order to commit sexual violence with impunity. In too many settings, survivors have no access to even the most minimal health and psychosocial support, leaving them vulnerable to a wide spectrum of potential negative health outcomes, including HIV/AIDS. Some survivors have expressed reluctance to report threats or incidents of sexual violence to police because of a lack of confidence in their ability to protect them.

Women and children also face particular risks for sexual violence and exploitation in encamped settings, where many are forced to live in close proximity with males who are not family members. In some instances, the perpetrators may be those who are tasked with the responsibility of protecting the displaced. Cases of rape and sexual exploitation have already been recorded in several camps where GBV assessments have been undertaken. There is little evidence that issues of gender and GBV have been taken into account in camp design and delivery of services in those places where services have been established. None of the sites have adequate reporting mechanisms for cases of sexual violence. Displaced women and girls living outside of encampments also face risks of sexual exploitation linked to lack of adequate survival resources.

8. HIV/AIDS and TB

Displacement and continuing violence have severely disrupted access to ARVs for people living with HIV/AIDS. During the first week of post-election violence, MSF managed to maintain health care services in the slums of Kibera and Mathare but many HIV or TB patients were prevented by violence from attending their appointments. MSF, which provides ARVs to some 12,000 patients, decided to set up a free hotline where MSF patients who have been unable to collect their medicines can call for guidance. Similarly, health workers with IMC are reporting an increasing number of TB patients missing check-ups and treatment appointments. As of 18th January, the default rate in Kibera District which is usually 5% had reached 35%. Clinic workers have also observed a decline in the number of people with TB symptoms presenting for testing.

The lack of food is also contributing to the default rate as many parents are prioritizing feeding their families over going to the clinic for medication. Many patients reported going for days without food making it difficult for their bodies to tolerate the strong medication. Food shortages are worse for co-infected patients who are on treatment for both TB

and HIV. According to IMC, the lapses are worrisome as many of the current defaulters will have to restart the course. Given the high prevalence of TB and immuno-suppressed people in Kenya, and increased crowded conditions for the displaced as a result of the current crisis, it is even more important to detect and treat cases to prevent the long term development of multi-drug resistant TB. It is feared that large-scale displacement and prolonged insecurity in many areas could throw Kenya back many years.

Others factors impacting on patients' access to treatment are the fact that community workers who usually trace defaulters have also been displaced, many areas are still inaccessible to health workers and disruption of health services in affected areas. The full impact of the crisis on HIV/AIDS and TB patients throughout the country has yet to be assessed.

9. Closure of IDP camps

On January 23rd, the Jamhuri Park IDP camp in Nairobi was officially closed by the government. Around 3,000 IDPs were registered by the KRCS, but at the time of the closure, around 1,200 were still sheltering there at night. Aid agencies worked together with the area DC to organize the closure. The KRCS worked with the IDPs to identify the locations they wanted to move to and offered logistical support in terms of food and family kits. Those IDPs who had no alternative refuge were relocated to three IDP accommodation centres within Kibera: Laini Saba, Sarangombe and Kibera. None of these sites had suitable facilities and aid agencies then worked towards providing for the new establishments. IOM, for example, took on the responsibility of registration at the new sites. Currently there are no facilities at the new sites. The sanitation hardware i.e. the 6 water tanks and the 20 mobile toilets installed will remain in the showground until an agreement is reached between stakeholders after the IDPs are relocated.

The IDP camp at Moi Air Base was also closed and the 1,104 IDPs relocated to Mathare's IDP accommodation centre. The IDPs voiced concerns over insecurity, due to lack of military presence, and there was no water supply at the new centre. The KRCS planned the installation of 2 water storage tanks (5,000 litre capacity) and Nairobi Water Company will supply water through tankering.

IV. Humanitarian Response Highlights

Relief operations, spearheaded initially and very effectively by the Kenya Red Cross Society, have focused heavily on addressing the emergency needs of the internally displaced. More recent violence seems to be taking a higher toll on urban populations in major cities like Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru, while IDPs transit through larger centres, often reappearing in smaller displaced sites in other areas not initially affected by the violence. A more comprehensive humanitarian response is thus underway with the Government of Kenya's Ministry of State for Special Programmes ensuring the overall leadership, while the KRCS manages the relief operations. The UN and humanitarian aid agencies are working together with the government and the KRCS to ensure that life saving emergency needs are met while life sustaining needs in terms of protection, health, nutrition, food, and livelihood security, among other areas are also addressed. A comprehensive summary of the humanitarian response is provided through the bi-weekly Inter-Cluster Progress Report available on www.ochaonline.un.org/Kenya.

A heavy focus over the past two weeks has been on conducting assessments of the rapidly evolving situation. According to reports reaching OCHA-Kenya, at least 37 assessments have been carried out thus far, with 12 of those being multi-sector ones and several covering all of the affected provinces. Notably, the Kenya Red Cross and MSF have conducted assessments in all areas for a variety of emergency needs. Every cluster and thematic group has conducted an assessment in at least one affected area. The priority now seems for a comprehensive multi-sector impact assessment to look at the range of ways in which people have been affected by the crisis and determine appropriate short and medium term actions. Further, a thorough analysis of displacement patterns and trends will facilitate targeted response planning and implementation. A survey of assessments is being carried out by OCHA through the Clusters to assist in dissemination of assessment results. This survey will be available to all by the end of January.

Operational hubs have been established and are fully functional in Eldoret and Nakuru, in addition to Nairobi-based operations. A coordination secretariat is supporting the District Disaster Management Structure in Eldoret and a similar structure is being established in Nakuru. Data communications structures have already been set up by UNICEF and the Logistics Cluster has begun meeting.

■ Gaps in the Response

- While the emergency needs of IDPs in camp settings are largely met, with new waves of displacement and re-displacement, there are IDPs whose needs have not yet been addressed.
- Many IDPs only transited through IDP camps and moved on to other locations. Some secondary displacement is already being noted, including population movements caused by recent camp closures. The needs of host families/communities and IDPs in new displacement sites should be addressed.
- Community peacebuilding and reconciliation should be integrated in programming even at this stage, when

returns are being prompted. This is crucial for the urban settlement areas.

- Social services have been impacted by the crisis and continuing civil unrest. Health and educational facilities lack staff who have been displaced or who have left due to threats or fear. In Bomet District, civil servants of certain ethnicities have been threatened and have transferred to safer parts of the country. There is a need to support the provision and delivery of basic social services in all areas.
- Specialist expertise and programmes for tackling malnutrition or treating victims of GBV are lacking or very limited in certain parts of the country.
- Disaster management capacities at the district level are also limited especially in those districts that are unused to such complex emergencies or else are newly created with only nascent authority structures or security apparatus.
- Given the volatility of the situation with fresh violence being reported in new areas, there is no contingency plan for addressing the worst case scenarios or to plan for a deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

V. Funding Update

DONOR	AMOUNT	RECIPIENT
ECHO	EUR 5.5 million	No Information
CERF	USD 7,022,854	UN & NGOs
UK	KSH 137 million GBP 1 million	KRCS Government of Kenya
USAID	USD 4,753,870	UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, KRCS, CRS
France	EUR 700,000	NGOs
Canada	USD 1 million	KRCS
Australia	USD 1 million	KRCS, ICRC
Norway	KSH 12 million	UN, KRCS, ICRC & NGOs
Japan	USD 200,000	ICRC
UNDP-BCPR	USD 100,000	Early Recovery Cluster
Spain	USD1 million	WFP, UNHCR
Korea	USD 200,000	UNICEF, OCHA
Safaricom	KSH 5 million	KRCS
Denmark	KSH 3 million	KRCS

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