



UNITED

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## HUMANITARIAN UPDATE vol. 37

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Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Households access only three litres of water per day in Mandera West district and Coastal districts face severe water shortages.
- Cholera outbreaks loom with forthcoming rainy season in areas affected by drought though short rains are expected to be poor in North Eastern regions.
- A total of 287 pastoralists have been killed in raiding incidents between January and September 2008.
- Community-members call for greater civic awareness on peace processes.

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

### I. General Overview

Widespread debate as to whether the Chairman and other key members of the Electoral Commission in Kenya (ECK) should resign has followed the release of the Independent Review Commission's (IREC) report on the December 2007 Kenya General Election. The IREC report attributed primary responsibility for the flaws of the election to the ECK. The report included an assessment of the efficiency and capacity of the ECK to discharge its mandate and noted that the defects of the ECK warranted replacing or transforming the Commission. Meanwhile, the ECK has challenged that the IREC Report has not called for the disbandment of the ECK. Furthermore, it has stressed that security of tenure of the ECK commissioners is paramount to protect them from political interference, public pressures and personal whims. Regardless of the outcome of the debate over the future of the ECK, it is clear that more systemic reforms will be needed as the IREC report had noted that, "Kenyan society has long condoned, if not actively connived at, perversion of the electoral process." (For the complete IREC report, see: [http://www.communication.go.ke/Kriegler\\_IREC/FinalReport\\_consolidated.pdf](http://www.communication.go.ke/Kriegler_IREC/FinalReport_consolidated.pdf))

More than six months after its signing, communities in the North Rift Valley are requesting better dissemination of the Peace Accord and increased information on Agenda IV—which addresses underlying drivers of conflict. There have been additional requests for more civic education on the purpose and findings of the Commissions. Ensuring that the public is well informed of is essential for empowering the public to hold the Government accountable to agreed and recommended reforms.

A Ukrainian ship hijacked off the coast of Somalia is reportedly carrying military equipment intended for the Kenyan Ministry of Defence. Both the Kenyan and Sudanese Governments have denied allegations that the equipment may have been intended to transit through Kenya en route to Sudan; however, Kenya's 26 September report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms noted that there were no imports or exports of conventional



A mother holds her malnourished child in a refugee ward, Dadaab, Garissa district, Kenya.  
For more on refugees, see p. 3.  
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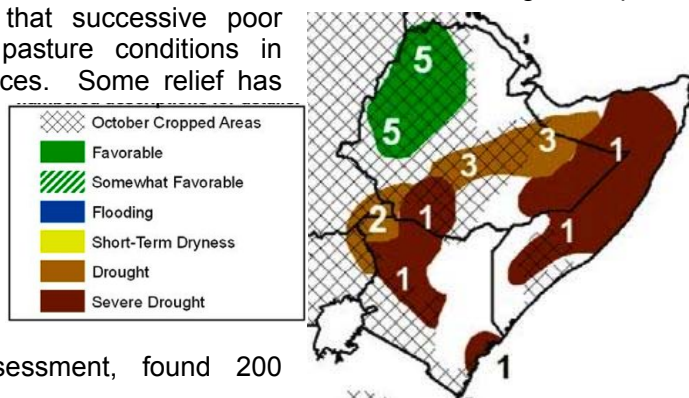
weapons, contradicting the claim that the arms are destined for Kenya. In the hopes of quick resolution, there is intensive multi-party involvement in the situation, particularly given the high security risk that is posed by heavy weaponry in the hands of pirates.

## II. Humanitarian Situation

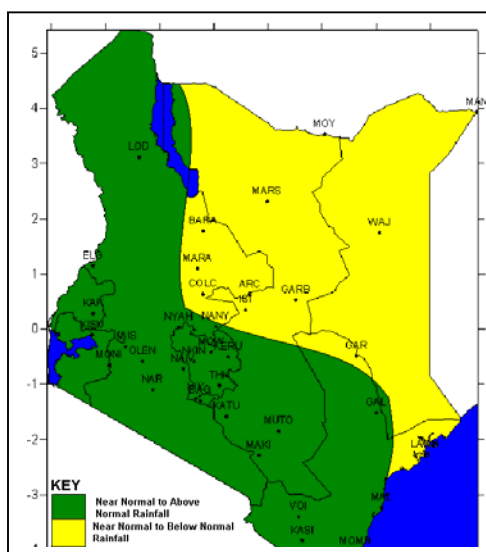
### Drought and Hazards

The FEWS NET Hazards Impacts Assessment for Africa October 2-8, 2008, addressing the impact on rainfall on agricultural areas, noted that successive poor rainfalls continue deteriorate crop and pasture conditions in Northwestern, Central and Eastern Provinces. Some relief has come from rainfall in Western Kenya, but FEWS NET reports that more rainfall will be needed for full recovery (see area #1 in Kenya on the map). Furthermore, there was crop failure in Turkana districts, northwestern Kenya, due to poor March-September rainfall (see area #2 on the map). The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team 23-25 September assessment, found 200

children enrolled in 46 outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes in North, South and Central Turkana districts, and concluded that an early onset of the short rains in October would help ease the humanitarian conditions in the Turkana Area.



Hazards Impacts Assessment for Africa, 2-8 October. FEWSNET.



Kenya Meteorological Department, October-December Forecast

The Kenya Meteorological Department forecasts that Western, much of Rift Valley, Nyanza, Nairobi, and parts of Eastern, Central and Coast provinces will receive rainfall at near-normal to above-normal levels in October-December (see areas in green in the map). This forecast is expected to support good crop performance throughout many areas, though enhanced rainfall in Western Kenya could interfere with harvesting. Furthermore, this could lead to land/mudslides in Western Kenya, Nyanza and Central Highlands.

Depressed rainfall is forecasted for North Eastern Province, and northern parts of Eastern and Coast Provinces. Furthermore, the distribution of the rain in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of North Eastern Province is expected to be poor. As a result, pasture conditions are expected to further deteriorate.

In North Eastern Province, a crisis situation is evolving due to water shortages and increased regional pressures on scarce resources. Action

Against Hunger (ACF) reported that the drought situation in Mandera West and Central districts is continuing to deteriorate. Households access only three litres of water per person, per day, which is the absolute minimum requirement to meet drinking and cooking needs. Furthermore, the limited water is prohibiting families from preparing the corn-soya blend (CSB).

Distress livestock sales are increasing as pastoralist households' purchasing power declines and herds are becoming weaker due to longer trekking distances between water and pasture and livestock diseases, such as Peste des Petitis Ruminants (PPR). There have been reports of cattle and even goat carcasses. The death of heartier small ruminants is an early warning sign of drought and suggests that pastoralist households are unable to provide adequate water and pasture to their herds, from which they derive 40% of their nutrition.

Though the forthcoming short rains could offer relief for the current water shortages, they will also pose a serious health risk. Drought conditions have forced households and livestock to congregate around limited water resources. Poor sanitation will result in the rains washing human and livestock faecal matter into drinking water sources, increasing the risk of diarrhoeal disease outbreaks, including cholera. Contingency and mitigation planning is being coordinated to help ensure that these risks are reduced.

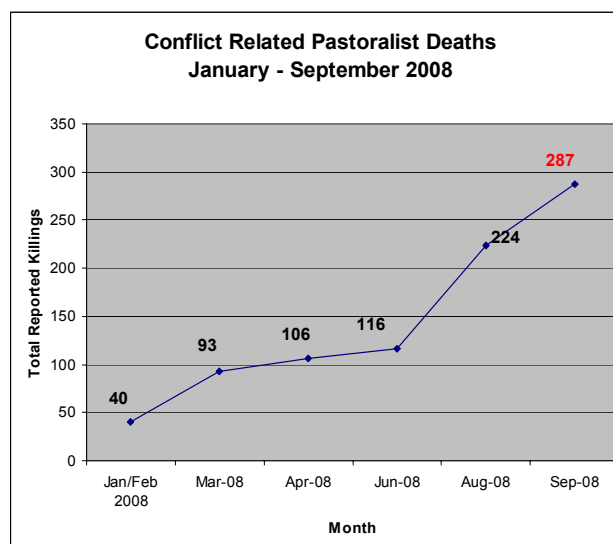
World Vision reported that Coastal districts are also facing severe waters shortages. Households and livestock are trekking up to 66 kms for water as many water pans have dried. Due to poor sanitation and the concentrations of humans and animals near water sources, some cases of cholera have already been reported.

Recognizing the need for better management of water resources, WFP has commissioned a study of water harvesting interventions in the ASALs and is currently demonstrating models with relevant line ministries in Tana River district.

### Pastoralists Livelihoods & Resource-based Conflicts

PeaceNet notes that pastoralist conflicts are related to competition for water and pasture, which are under increasing pressure as the current dry spell is reducing available resource. There has been a marked escalation in conflict related deaths in resource poor pastoralist regions (see graph). With continued drought conditions forecasted for the immediate future in some ASAL areas, there have been some requests from the District Peace Committees to establish an Anti-Stock Theft Unit.

PeaceNet reported that two pastoralists were killed on 25 September near Isiolo Town, at least 20 people have been killed during cattle raids over the past two weeks in the same region. UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported skirmishes along the boarder between the Turkana and Dodoth cattle rustlers coming from Uganda on 23 September. Over 30 villagers were killed in Turkana South district during cattle raids between 27-28 September. Cattle raids in the Turkana area have resulted in the displacement of more than 15,000 pastoralists in 2008, according to Practical Action. The media also reported raids in Kahuho village in Laikipia West district by cattle rustlers from Samburu district.



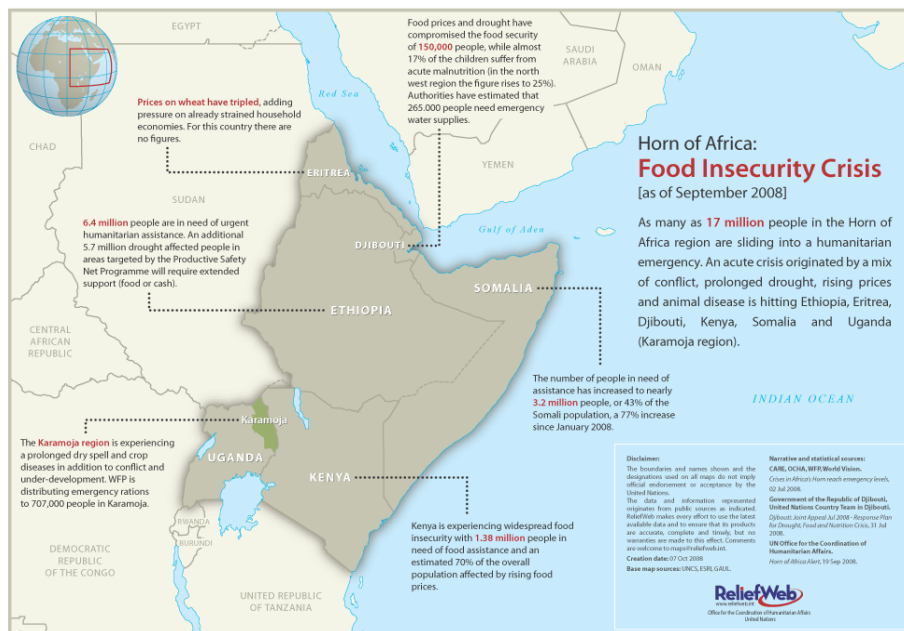
The outbreak of PPR continues to affect 18 pastoralist districts, leading to economic losses estimated at USD14.3 million. A programme to address the disease in 59 districts has been initiated and has Ksh420,000,000 (USD 6 million) in funding. A parallel programme to support vaccination against PPR and other livestock diseases has received Ksh1.5 billion (USD 21.4 million); however, there is a shortage of 1.5 million vaccines available in the country.

### Refugees

Although the Kenya border with Somalia was closed in early 2007, the monthly influx of refugees increased from 4,000 in July to 5,000 in August. IRIN reported that increased fighting from 20-29 September between insurgents and Somali Government forces, backed by Ethiopian troops and AU Peacekeepers, has led to approximately 100 deaths and 18,500 displacements. As the situation deteriorates in Somalia, an increase in refugees crossing into Kenya is expected.

Furthermore, food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, affecting 3.2 million people in Somalia and 6.4 in Ethiopia, is leading to migrations as households seek pasture, water and food assistance. ACF indicates that 45% of the patients in Mandera feeding centers originate from Somalia and Ethiopia.

The population of the Dadaab refugee camps has increased by 25% since the beginning of 2008: there are now approximately 215,000 refugees in the camps, which have a capacity of roughly 100,000 people. Discussions are underway for UNCHR to secure land from the Government on which to build another IDP camp, however, a total of four additional camps are needed to provide for the current refugee caseload.



## Security

UNDSS reported that threats associated with militia in Somalia continued to increase in all areas bordering Somalia, including El Wak and Mandera Towns. Three gunmen stole a vehicle from Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) on 29 September and took the vehicle to Somalia. Two international aid workers with Medecins du Monde were abducted in Ethiopia on 23 September and taken to Somalia near the Kenya boarder.

Tensions between militia in Mandera continue due to a district boundary dispute, despite a month-long ceasefire. Insecurity remains high in Sukelatifa, Wargadud, Quramathow and El Wak. The main Wajir-Mandera supply road remains generally insecure.

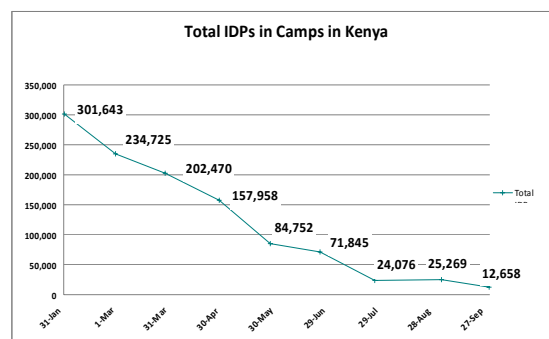
UNDSS reported that on 17 September, ten armed bandits attacked in Cherangany, Trans Nzoia district. They allegedly raped five women and stole 25 head of cattle.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) held discussions with the Trans Nzoia West district authorities and the area MP regarding groups which had fraudulently posed as UN organizations. The incident had caused pervasive mistrust of the UN and limited the movement of UN personnel in the district as community members had been defrauded in contracts worth over USD100,000. The HC reaffirmed that the fraudulent groups were not in any way associated with the UN.

## Population Movements and Displacement Trends

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) reported that there were 12,658 IDPs in five IDP camps as of 28 September. The MoSSP reports that 238,047 IDPs have returned from IDP camps to pre-displacement areas and transit sites. The MoSSP, KRCS and WFP concluded that there were at least 128,119 IDPs in 161 transit sites as of 28 September.

The Provincial Commissioner for Rift Valley Province highlighted the three operations related to the Government's support in the wake of the PEV:



Ministry of State for Special Programmes for 27 September.



1. *Operation Rudi Nyumbani*, (Return Home) to support IDP returns;
2. *Operation Urjirani Mwema* (Good Neighborliness), focused on promoting good neighborliness and peace and reconciliation;
3. *Operation Tujenge Pamoja* (Let's Build Together), focusing on restoring shelter and livelihoods and encouraging communities to rebuild their lives together.

Although IDPs are leaving camps, the proliferation of transit sites indicates that the problems of internal displacement persist and durable solutions have not been found for over a hundred thousand people. Furthermore, the majority of IDPs remaining in IDP camps do not have land to return to and will require support for securing durable solutions. Reconciliation and peace building processes are urgently needed at all levels to ensure sustainable returns and recovery.

### South Rift Valley

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population
2	4,555

MoSSP, 28 September

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites
Molo*	52	36,470
Narok South	1	3,642
Kipkelion*	2	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40,203</b>

The returns operation continued in the South Rift, led by the Provincial Administration. Transport of IDPs to their places of return remains a challenge due to the lack of trucks and small numbers of IDPs traveling to different locations. As of 26 September, 5,462 households had been paid the Government start-up payment of Ksh10,000.

Source: KRC/WFP Distribution Plans, 23 August (including transit sites and transit farms on the distribution list)  
\* Source: MoSSP, 28 September.

As IDPs continue to move out of IDP camps in the South Rift, the focus of humanitarian partners has shifted to return areas for the provision of shelter, livelihoods recovery and food assistance. The conditions in the remaining IDP camps have deteriorated as all but essential services have been discontinued to encourage IDPs to return to pre-displacement areas. For example, latrines are filling and there are limited resources to build new facilities.

Furthermore, it has been challenging to profile IDPs living in communities, so the exact number who may require assistance to find durable solutions is unknown. The Government payment of start-up funds in Solai and Ogilgei, Nakuru district did not account for IDPs in communities and attracted them back to IDP camp sites so they could be included. Large numbers of IDPs living in communities in Nakuru North district and Dundori, Murunyu and Lanet, Nakuru district are demanding payment of the Government start-up funds and have held some demonstrations at district offices. It is important that a clear strategy be developed to identify IDPs in communities and provide them with the Government support package.

### Nakuru District

There are five groups in the **Nakuru ASK IDP camp** who plan to relocate to plots of land they will collectively purchase. One group of 500 families has purchased land in Pipeline Area, Nakuru Town. Humanitarian actors have provided inputs to facilitate the development of the plot: UNICEF provided ten mobilets; Kenya Red Cross provided two 10,000 litre water tanks, hand tools, and 35 tarpaulins; UNHCR provided tents to those preparing the site; and ACF provided training and assistance on sanitation management.

The Ministry of Water will truck water to the site for one month after the IDPs relocate and has stressed the need to find long term solutions for the provision of water. The Government geologist conducted a survey in the site and has identified a potential point for the drilling of a borehole.

There is some concern that the pattern of homogenous ethnic groups relocating to collectively purchased plots in the South Rift may not be supportive of reconciliation and integration goals and may fuel divisions in communities. Efforts to ensure that children from these plots are integrated into local schools are being pursued.

A group of 30 families from the Nakuru ASK Showground are finalizing land transaction processes to purchase land at Ngata-Rongai division. Another group of IDPs in the Nakuru ASK Showground Camp has expressed interest in settling in the Olkalua Area, Nyandarua district. The Nakuru DC,

MoSSP Resettlement Officer, UNHCR and OCHA visiting the area and an advance group of 100 individuals was provided transport to travel to the new site to prepare for the full group's arrival.

A group of 40 IDPs who had been living in communities in Limuru Division, Kiambu West District, have been donated a 12.5 acre piece of land in Nyandarua district by a private individual. The Kiambu West DC's office plans to facilitate the movement of IDPs from Limuru to Nyandarua.

### Naivasha District

IDPs at the **Naivasha Stadium IDP Camp**, Naivasha district, reportedly refused to collect the Government Ksh10,000 (USD 166) start-up funds and demanded that the Government use their funds to purchase land on which they can relocate. The district authorities have subsequently discontinued the payment exercise.

Sixty families from Narok North district have recently relocated to **Mai Mahiu B Farm** in Naivasha district where they had pooled their resources to purchase a 2.5 acre plot of land. They had previously farmed on leased land in Narok district. Residents at the site noted that there is lack of access to employment and livelihoods, which is prohibiting them from becoming self-sufficient. Community-members also expressed concern that there was a lack of dialogue with surrounding community-members, which they are working with the area District Officer to address.

### Molo District

In Molo district, there were no movements recorded from the camps. IDPs in **Sawmill Camp** are reportedly ready to return, however, they are still awaiting payments which the district authorities are reportedly preparing.

A group of 460 families have purchased 10 acres of land in Nyandarua district on which to relocate. A Nakuru-based group of pro bono lawyers with the *Kituo Cha Sheria* (legal advice center) is providing free legal services to facilitate the purchase of land by IDPs.

### North Rift Valley

The Government had indicated that all IDP camps and transit sites should be closed by early October; however, the **Eldoret ASK Showground** IDP camp, Uasin Gishu district still has 2,850 IDPs. A verification exercise by the Kenya Red Cross Society concluded that the majority of tents in the IDP camp are only occupied by one or two remaining family members while most inhabitants have secured rented accommodation in Eldoret town.

There are still over 100 transit sites comprised of close to 90,000 IDPs. Other reports also suggest that there are over 1,000 IDPs in the **Kapsabet IDP camp** and up to 300 IDPs in each of the **Burnt Forest, Timboroa and Nandi Hill IDP Camps**.

Many IDPs remaining in IDP camps and transit sites are not returning due to insecurity in areas of return and also to facilitate their children to continue to attend school. There was also a very strong message from IDPs during the launch of the IOM shelter project on 10 September that IDPs were not prepared for peace and reconciliation. Some IDPs are also awaiting the Government assistance and transportation to their return areas.

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites
Uasin Gishu*	41	18,628
Trans Nzoia West*	13	12,543
Lugari	13	4,031
Kisumu	2	253
Nyamira	1	194
Masaba	1	204
Bungoma East	3	319
Bungoma South	1	24
Koibatek*	7	797
Nandi North	11	3,845
Nandi South	7	6,168
Nandi East*	1	788
Kwanza*	2	36,470
Turkana Central**	2	3,019
Turkana South**	1	633
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>87,916</b>

Source: KRC/WFP Distribution Plans, 23 August (including transit sites and transit farms on the distribution list)

\* Source: MoSSP, 28 September.

\*\* Source: MoSSP, 28 September, may include those displaced during recent cattle raids as well as PEV-IDPs

As returns to pre-displacement areas may not be desirable or possible for some IDPs remaining in camps, many IDPs are establishing self-help groups and identifying other relocation areas. A group of 205 families from Eldoret ASK Showground Camp have purchased 2.5 acres of land at Mai Mahiu, Naivasha district on which to relocate. The group has registered themselves as the Vumilia Self-help group and has already been issued with a title deed. IDPs are awaiting the Government payment of the start-up funds before they relocate. There have been requests that legal services be provided to these groups so as to facilitate the land-purchasing process. Some of these groups are now awaiting Government start-up and shelter support to purchase the plots.

### Trans Nzoia West District

Returnees in the Nasainda transit site report that members of the Sabaot Land Defence Forces (SLDF) are staying in the site with relatives who had fled Mt Elgon district, due to the military operation to rout the SLDF militia. They further allege that the SLDF are storing firearms in tents and are behind recent raids in the Kinyoro and Sango areas. Returnees are requesting an increased security presence in the area.

IDPs at the Gitwamba transit site also cited security concerns related to the presence of the SLDF in neighbouring Mount Elgon district. The Ministry of Security has called for an increased police presence in the district to help ensure security so as to facilitate the return of the 8,000 IDPs in the transit site, who are in close proximity to their farms. The overwhelming majority of IDPs at this transit site have been paid the Government start-up funds Ksh10,000. The District Officer is following up with the 500 individuals who have not yet been paid.

### III. Humanitarian Response

Cluster activity matrixes are annexed on p. 12

#### Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan Funding as of 8 October

Original Requirements: 41,938,954 ☐  
 Revised Requirements: 207,548,63 ☐  
**Funding:** 178,759,744 / 86% ☐  
**Unmet Requirements:** 28,788,887 ☐

#### Food Assistance

WFP is initiating the Purchase for Progress programme in Kenya, which will invest food aid money in the local economy and allow farmers capitalize on the relief market. WFP will purchase surplus crops from approximately 35,000 local producers for food distribution within Kenya, with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Howard Buffet Foundation and Belgian Government.

The Emergency Operations feeding programme is currently targeting 1.4 million people of which 1,028,000 are located in the arid and semi-arid lands. Following the recommendation of the long rains assessment three new districts have been added to the distributions. General food distribution will target beneficiaries in Laikipia and Baringo districts and a food for assets programme will be initiated in Malindi district.

The beneficiary caseload in PEV areas has remained approximately 220,000 since July; although there has been significant movement of beneficiaries from IDP camps to transit sites or homes. Verification of beneficiaries remains a key challenge, as does the inclusion in the food assistance programme of community members who were not displaced but were otherwise affected by PEV.

September Food Assistance Distribution Cycle	
Location	Beneficiaries
North Rift	126,000
South Rift	85,040

WFP anticipates an increase in the number of beneficiaries in the North Rift due to an influx of IDPs from Central Province. September distributions in the North Rift did not include vegetable oil due to a delay in customs clearance for the recently received oil consignment. WFP has been partnering with UNICEF for supplementary feeding programmes and FAO for farm inputs support in Nandi and Uasin Gishu districts. WFP also supports HIV/AIDS programming through AMPATH in Busia and Uasin Gishu districts as well as school feeding in Koibatek and Baringo districts.

A rapid food security assessment is ongoing in the PEV areas to reevaluate the need for food aid given increased agricultural activities. An assessment is also planned in the main urban areas to gauge the effect of rising food prices on food security in November.

## Early Recovery & Food Security

It was highlighted that there have been constraints to the formal establishment of the District Peace Committees. The concept is being rolled out; however, lack of resources is hampering the full establishment of the Committees. Greater support is needed for peace and reconciliation activities at the community level.

While peace and reconciliation efforts have been ongoing in many areas of return, activities are for the most part being implemented in an ad hoc manner and the humanitarian community is trying to ensure coherence in the approach and support the Government's leadership in peace building and reconciliation. The need is for a coordinated approach is especially necessary in the Molo, Kipkelion, Nakuru North and Central districts.

Additionally, there are efforts to ensure that all interventions are being implemented in a conflict sensitive way so as to support peace building and reconciliation goals, in particular, community members who were also affected by the PEV must also be considered in support efforts, such as the provision of shelter and farm inputs. Efforts are underway to increase the mainstreaming of peace building and reconciliation activities in all interventions. Supporting interventions that take into account communities' and returnees' needs will help facilitate sustainable processes.

Peace and reconciliation activities in Burnt Forest have been quite promising. The DC for Uasin Gishu advocated that the activities be scaled up in other areas and highlighted the Kesses area of the district, where tensions remain high. The Trans Nzoia DC has emphasized that peace building initiatives should focus on involving women as key actors in reconciliation processes.

The Early Recovery and Food Security Clusters are planning to hold joint field missions in November to undertake a peer assessment of early recovery activities in the field. These missions will be followed by a reflection and planning workshop. Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster meetings are now held on a monthly basis.

## Protection

The lack of security infrastructure in IDP camps is a serious concern and has resulted in damage to IDPs' and agencies' property in camps. WFP reported seven security incidents within the reporting period involving IDP victims who had received their KSh10,000 payment. WFP has also raised concern about the lack of safe storage within the camps for food rations. UNICEF school tents were vandalized in the Eldoret Showground Camp—a parents group has collected KSh20 per household to hire a watchman to protect the classroom assets at the schools. There is a pressing need to ensure the safety of IDPs and their property within the camp.

The loss of documentation during the violence, such as identity cards, title deeds and other certificates, is a major protection issue. In Nyando District, The Kenya Paralegal Association is providing legal assistance and advice on recouping lost legal documents to IDPs.

A North Rift District Children Officer has revived the Children Protection Cluster. Activities will include a review some of the charitable children's institutions by Save the Children to ensure they are providing appropriate support. Additionally, there will be an inquiry into the situation of youth and children being held in prison and remand homes on allegations of crimes related to the PEV.

UNFPA has appointed a National GBV Advisor and four field based GBV Advisors in Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nairobi to improve field-level coordination of GBV information and develop or strengthen GBV working groups in the field, as needed.

## WASH

The Cluster is trying to maximize the equitable provision of safe drinking water sources in areas where communities lack resources to install shallow wells. Cluster partners continue to rehabilitate damaged and vandalized wells with CERF funds. Eighty wells have been identified in the Nakuru area, 80 in the North Rift—32 in Uasin Gishu, 8 in Lugari, 21 in Trans Nzoia West, and 19 in Trans



Nzoia East districts—and another 40 wells in Kisumu East and West and Nyando districts. Identification of an additional 60 wells is ongoing in Siaya, Bondo, Rarieda, and Rachuonyo districts. Wells will be equipped with Afridev hand pumps and beneficiaries are being mobilized to form village water committees, who will receive training on pump operation and maintenance.

WASH cluster activities are continuing to target schools where sanitation facilities were damaged during the PEV or where increased IDP student enrolment has strained existing facilities. UNICEF and ACF continue to conduct hygiene promotion for students in PEV affected areas.

As more IDP groups are collectively purchasing land, there is an increasing need to find durable solutions for water and sanitation. ACF, in collaboration with UNICEF, is providing site planning and technical expertise to groups from the Nakuru ASK Showground IDP camp. ACF conducted skills training for 35 IDPs on water and sanitation management and latrine construction, who have begun digging pit latrines in the Pipeline area of Nakuru. Finding long-term solutions for water sources at the sites remains an issue and is especially pressing in areas that are anticipated to have high population densities.

### **Shelter and Non Food Items**

The need for shelter continues to be one of the major challenges in return areas: the government has reported that 50,000 houses were destroyed in the PEV, tents have exceeded their life expectancy and are worn out, and many IDP families are continuing to share tents. Given the limited resources, agencies are prioritizing shelter projects to the most vulnerable households, such as orphans, female-headed households, the disabled and the elderly. Shelter is also a concern in areas where IDPs plan to relocate to collectively purchased plots. The Government's shelter project is intended for people returning to their land and does not factor in those choosing to resettle elsewhere. GOAL is planning to support groups in the Nakuru area with some shelter materials. There remains a significant gap in coverage in both areas of return and relocation.

In the North Rift, the humanitarian partners are developing a shelter matrix to harmonize the beneficiaries list for shelter interventions and the Government Ksh25,000 payment. This will help streamline allocations and targeting to avoid any duplication of assistance. In Eldoret, some groups have claimed that the development of the list for shelter and start-up fund beneficiaries was not transparent and there is a perception that it is driven by ethnic considerations.

Returnees in Gitwamba, Trans Nzoia, have erected approximately 50 mud walled houses with iron roofing with funds from the government Ksh10,000 and Ksh25,000 payments. As of 29 September, 539 households of 1,400 had received the Ksh25,000 and payments are ongoing in the area.

KRCS in Eldoret and Nakuru have had to suspended distribution of NFIs and shelter materials to returnees in transit sites because they do not have fuel for their trucks. Assistance is urgently needed, and UNHCR is looking to provide support to KRCS to address this issue.

### **Education**

The cluster is increasing its coordination efforts to reduce duplication of activities through facilitating communication between the Ministry of Education and other partners, particularly those who have recently joined the cluster. The cluster will also begin mapping of who is doing what, where regarding education interventions in the field.

The Nyanza emergency education officer reported that the living conditions are poor for many IDP students staying with relatives or caregivers who do not have the resources to provide for them. The students do not have sufficient food, have poor hygiene, little sanitation and might not be able to regularly attend school. Another factor adversely affecting education in the Nyanza region is that a significant number of teachers are unable to conduct classes due to HIV/AIDS related illnesses.

Some IDPs in the Eldoret ASK Showground Camp are citing difficulties in finding schools that will enroll students so late into the term as one of the reasons they are not leaving the camp. Parents request that households be allowed to remain in the camp until students have sat for exams. The

District Education Office is exploring options for the IDP students to be hosted in local schools, but has been unable to identify schools to accommodate 40 IDP candidates for secondary school.

The drought in Mandera West continues to severely affect schools in Mandera which has resulted in significant absenteeism on water delivery days and decreased enrolment. Many schools are in danger of closing down. The Ministry of Education continues to request that partners explore ways to decrease the impact of drought on education in the affected areas.

The following table highlights the findings of a UNICEF education assessment of schools in Nyanza district between 12-25 September:

Needs	Intervention	Remaining Gap
Kamondi Primary Rongo District (Nyanza): Overstretched facilities, no teacher trained on psycho-social support, inadequate sanitation, 26 IDP students are mostly orphans living with relatives and some are mentally handicapped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education cluster is discussing with Child Protection cluster</li> </ul>	
St. Terrycam Deogratias Complex, Homabay, Secondary School (Nyanza): condemned by public health officials as unfit for human habitation. The girls are at great safety risks staying in hired hostels near a bar and barber and with no sanitation facilities. The school has no paid a hospital bill of KES 72,000 for sick children. Many girls are currently sick, and the conditions for boys are not much better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF has spoken with DEO and the area DC, as well as the PDE and Child Protection section</li> </ul>	Medical needs, sanitary facilities, and security measures.
Samanga Lutheran Mixed Secondary School, Rachuonyo District (Nyanza): 45 IDP students sleeping in 3 tents provided by the Lutheran Church. There is inadequate food, sanitation, security, personal effects, mosquito nets, etc.		Personal effects, food, psychosocial support, water tanks tents, lamps, sanitary towels, mosquito nets, educational materials, desks.
Alara Primary, Migori District (Nyanza): 69 IDP children. They have no water and borehole under construction has been stalled. Classrooms are very overcrowded (95 students per class) and IDP students are facing dire circumstances.		Seating for IDP students, borehole completion and toilets.

## Health

The health services fee waiver for IDPs in the North Rift was terminated because the Ministry of Health could no longer financially sustain it; however, the MoH will continue to support the most vulnerable IDPs on a case-by-case basis. In areas that continue to offer fee waivers, some IDPs are not able to qualify because they have lost their identification documents.

The outbreak of cholera in Bungoma and Mt. Elgon districts in September was traced to high levels of contamination in the Kibichori Water Supply, servicing the Bungoma North area. Farmers using the water to irrigate their crops had vandalized the water treatment plant's chlorine dosing unit believing chlorinated water would damage their crops. By 17 September, 203 patients had been treated and discharged from the Lukhome health facility and four deaths had been reported.

The Lake Victoria North Water Services Board is trucking water to the area and the Ministry of Water is monitoring the chlorine level in the water supply daily. UNICEF provided water treatment, storage containers and hygiene supplies to affected areas. The provision of a motorcycle to the public health office in Chwele Town, Bungoma district, has greatly improved the efficiency of cholera outreach activities.

Lack of transportation continues to hinder the cholera response in other areas, preventing officials from carrying out essential tasks. Additional challenges are that medical labs in most health facilities lack the reagents needed to test for cholera, officials lack water testing kits, and the flow of information is inefficient since most Public Health Offices do not have internet facilities.

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**ANNEX I: Cluster Activity Matrixes****Early Recovery**

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
ACF	Nine slum areas in Nakuru Town, Nakuru district	Launched a funds transfer programme in nine slum areas of Nakuru Town, setting up bank accounts for beneficiaries with Ksh10,000, targeting 1,000 households who are hosting IDPs or returnees.
ACF	Molo district	Providing 1,728 families with Ksh15,000 vouchers.
Danish Refugee Council	Molo district	Providing farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds and tools) to 1,053 people.
Save the Children UK (SCUK)	Burnt Forest, Trans Nzoia district	SCUK signed a partnership with Rural Women Peace Link and Kenya Community Sports Foundation in support of peace building activities in Burnt Forest, Trans Nzoia district particularly aimed at increasing women's participation in reconciliation.
IRC	Uasin Gishu district	Organized a drawing competition for the children on the theme of peace and reconciliation. The best pictures will be rewarded. And the pictures will be used as posters to advocate for peace. IRC plans to share the methodology for involving children with other child-focused agencies.
Kenya Community Sports Foundation	Eldoret East, Uasin Gishu	Sponsored ten soccer tournaments to facilitate peace building with youth. More peace and reconciliation activities have been supported by PEACENET involving women from both the Kikuyu and Kalenjin communities also in the Burnt Forest area. They had a team of six mediators, with three members from each community.
PeaceNet		Supported peace building activities involving women from various communities acting as mediators to facilitate inter-community dialogue.
UN Volunteers	Rurigi, Burnt Forest, Trans Nzoia East	Successfully engaging communities in peace initiatives in areas that have not had previous interventions. However, the UNVs face funding challenges as community members expect incentives to attend meetings, which they do not have available.
Church World Services & Farmil Systems Kenya	Mau Division	Supporting 1,050 pastoralist households to strengthen a livestock marketing federation. The federation will give the community more control over the value of their livestock and reduce their dependence on middlemen. Additionally, CWS is conducting literacy classes targeting women and providing them access to a revolving fund for micro-enterprise development.

**Education**

The Desert Run marathon and 5k will be held in Garissa on 11 October and aims raise funds to increase enrolment of girls in schools in Northern Kenya and improve their access to secondary and higher education.

Education Supplies for the following districts: Masaba, Nyamira, Kisii Central, Kisii South, Kisumu Municipality, Kisumu West, Siaya, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Mumias, Borabu, Manga, Nyando, Suba, and these IDP camps: Kakamega, Kunyak, Lifa Non-Formal Centre, Koru and Ekerenyo	UNICEF Education	During the month of September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distributed the following: 861 education kits, 440 desks, 154 blackboards, 13 tents, 1,500 plastic mats, 50 ECD kits, 3,000 school bags, 30,000 textbooks, and 2,000 teacher guides.</li> </ul>
St. Anne's Primary School, Mumias District (Nyanza)	Action Aid International	Since PEV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4 toilets provided</li> <li>▪ Teachers trained in psychosocial support</li> </ul>
Affected schools hosting IDP populations in Nyanza/Western	Amani Counselling Centre	Since PEV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trained 20 secondary, 20 primary, and 10 MoE staff on psychosocial support</li> </ul>
	World Vision	Since PEV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on psycho-social support skills</li> </ul>
Koru Girls Secondary, Nyando District	MoE	Recently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KSh 500,000 provided to</li> </ul>

## GBV

Liverpool VCT held a conference from 29 September to 3 October, to address the strengthening of the linkages between sexual violence, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services. The conference facilitated the exchange of information and lessons learned by policy makers, researchers, activists and practitioners from Government, academia and civil society in East, Central and Southern Africa.

## Health

Who	Place	Activity
International Medical Corps (IMC)	North Rift	Continue to provide medical care for critically ill in the IDP camps
IMC	Mt Elgon	Providing outreach programmes
IOM	Uasin Gishu, Kitale, TransNzoia West, greater Eldoret, and Lugari	Offering counselling services for both IDPs and non-IDPs in groups and on a one-on-one basis, targeting individuals, groups and schools) in Trans Nzoia West district, Kitale district and Eldoret, Uasin Gishu district.
MSF & Ministry of Public Health	Homa Bay District	Conducting cholera control activities using supplies provided by UNICEF in areas where sporadic cases of cholera have been reported
MSF	Bungoma	Provided the Lukhome health facility with a tent to serve as the cholera treatment centre
Ministry of Health	Bungoma	Provided two medical staff to the Lukhome health facility to assist with cholera patients
UNICEF	Bungoma and Mt Elgon	Distributed over 500,000 chlorine tablets, 144,000 PUR water treatment sachets, 5,000 bars of soap, and 1,000 twenty-litre jerrycans to cholera affected areas

## WASH

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
Health and Water Foundation	Kisii	Installing UNICEF supplied rainwater harvesting tanks to 14 schools which host IDP students.
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Kalaha and Patwaka	Constructing pit latrines
IRC	Trans Nzoia	Installing roof gutters in Mucharage and Wnya primary schools for harvesting rain water
IRCS	Trans Nzoia	Undertaking spring protection in Gitwamba and Tulwet. KRCS is the implementing partner
IRCS	Uasin Gishu	Rehabilitating 5 shallow wells and providing protection for 5 springs
Catholic Relief Services	Uasin Gishu	Continuing hygiene promotion activities, construction of pit latrines and extension of water supply for 9 schools. Work in Kapkenduiwa has been postponed because the school is water logged

## NFI and Shelter

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
UNHCR	Suba District 23 Sept	Distributed 12 tents to relocated IDPs in Kuria Town
UNHCR	Nakuru District 29 Sept	Distributed tents, blankets, family kits and tarpaulins to five vulnerable IDPs at the Lanet Police Post and two returnees in Murunyu Village
DRC	Molo	Distributed NFIs to 6,104 people
IOM	Uasin Gishu District	Conducted assessments in nine areas for their shelter programme where there are



approximately 1,715 houses damaged. In consultation with the DC, areas of focus for the 300 pilot units will be agreed.

## Protection

The chart below captures monitoring missions were carried out during the reporting period:

Location	Number of IDPs	Report
Endebess, Kwanza	120 people	IDPs awaiting compensation are camped outside the DC's office.
Gatatha Farm, Kwanza	1,350 people	Most IDPs have received Government start-up funds and farm management wants them to leave the land, though they were previously workers at the farm before.
Lighthouse Church, Kapsoya, Uasin Gishu		No shelter or NFIs distributed to the group, though they are willing to move out of the church to their land if they receive shelter, NFIs and the start-up funds.
Ilula transit site, Uasin Gishu		Security situation tense due to Government withdrawal of security forces near the site.
Lelmolok transit site, Uasin Gishu	600 people	Tense situation after an assault killed an older woman at the site.
Kinari transit site, Koibatek district		IDPs are currently working on their farms from the site; however, low rates of return in areas of return have dissuaded them from returning.
Gatarakwa transit site, Koibatek district	685 people	Need for tarpaulins and NFIs. Peace meetings have been held with community members.