



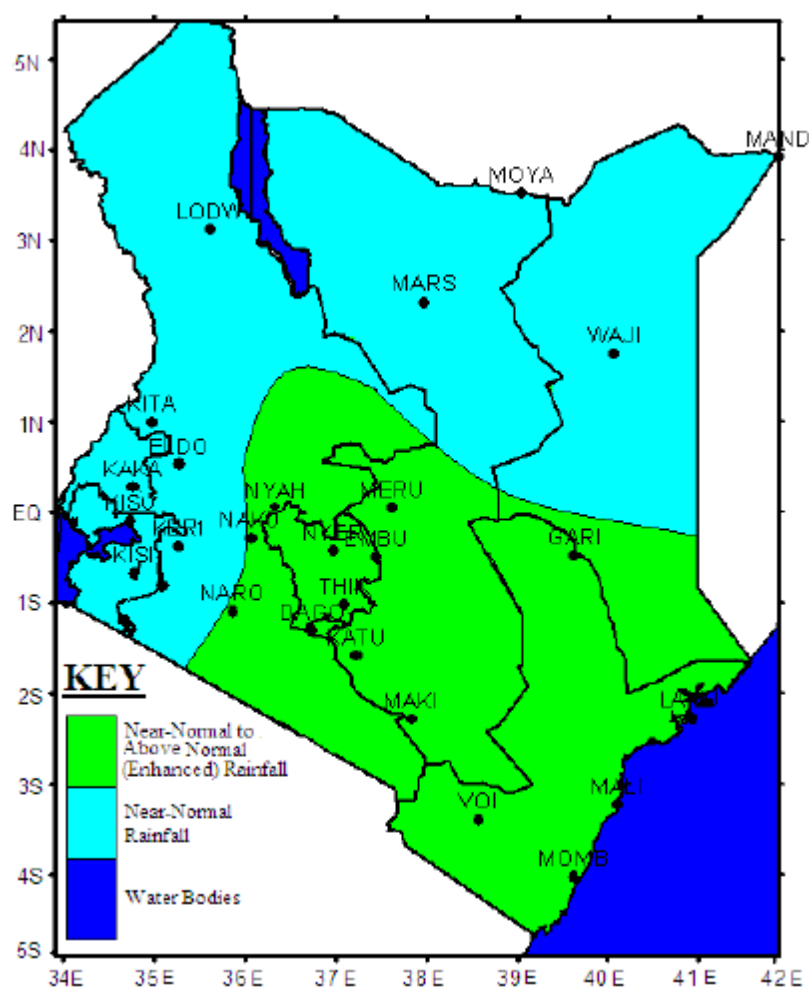
## HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 90 people killed in a fuel pipeline fire blaze incident in Nairobi's Sinai Lungu Lungu slum
- Western Kenya affected by floods as drought impacts continue ravaging northern pastoral areas
- Kenya successfully hosts regional summit on Ending Drought Emergencies: A commitment to Sustainable Development
- Cholera control operations heightened in Dadaab

In one of Nairobi's worst disasters, at least 97 people have been killed in a pipeline blaze that engulfed hundreds of homes in the city's Sinai Lunga Lunga slum on 12 September. The Kenya Pipeline Company stated that the blast may have been sparked by a cigarette butt that was thrown into an open sewer that was filling with fuel which leaked into a storm drain from the Nairobi-Mombasa pipeline. Residents from a nearby informal settlement (slum) erected in close proximity to the fuel pipeline said the spill had prompted many people to rush and collect leaking fuel. Hospital sources in Nairobi on 13 September confirmed that more than 80 people remained in critical state in hospital with severe burns. Fire hazards are prominent in urban settings, but this is among the worst Kenya has faced in its history. In February and March this year, more than 25,000 people were displaced when random fires swept through another informal settlement. Key priority needs include shelter, food and non-food items, health, sanitation and protection (family tracing and re-unification). The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya has reached out to Kenyan authorities to offer environmental emergency services and any additional assistance that may be required.

The Kenya Meteorological Department projects that most parts of northern Kenya are likely to experience near-normal rainfall in the October-December 2011 Short Rains. In the coastal and southeastern lowlands as well as the central parts of Kenya, rainfall is expected to be enhanced with a potential for flooding. This has prompted humanitarian agencies to start developing contingency plans for floods. Five consecutive weeks of above-average rainfall has caused flooding in the Lake Victoria region of western Kenya, damaging infrastructure, displacing people and destroying crops. FEWS NET says additional rains could further worsen conditions.

In the meantime, drought continues to affect livelihoods and food security for 3.75 million Kenyans. Food insecurity is



expected to only slightly improve during the Short Rains as recovery will require more than one good rain season.

On 8 and 9 September, Kenya successfully hosted a regional summit titled “Ending Drought Emergencies: A Commitment to Sustainable Development”, in an effort to bring to the fore root issues of underdevelopment and climate change that have increased vulnerability to drought. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union fully supported the Summit, which was attended by five Heads of State from Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Tanzania. Kenya and Somalia also had their Prime Ministers present. Foreign Ministers/Representatives from Rwanda, Uganda, Djibouti and Burundi were in attendance, as were ambassadors from Foreign Missions in Kenya. The Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister also participated and welcomed Kenya's initiative and regional governments for their initiative to start addressing root causes of vulnerability in the region. The Summit recognized that climate change has made droughts more frequent and severe in intensity, with the Earth Institute/Millennium Development Goals/Columbia University stating that recent climatic projections indicate that La Niña events are set to worsen in coming years. A number of Heads of State referred to pastoralists as the most affected population in the current drought, and the Summit endorsed “The Nairobi Strategy”, which looks at new ways of supporting pastoralism (including a consideration for “starting sedentary life”) but also recognizes the AU policy on pastoralism which dwells in detail on mobility, improved markets, access to education, and technological advancements in pastoral areas to strengthen early warning.

## II. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE



### FOOD

Food insecurity is affecting 3.75 million people countrywide. The Food Sector is working with the Government of Kenya to target the entire affected population through one coordinated food pipeline. A current assessment is looking at a possible expansion of Blanket Supplementary Feeding to reach children under age 5 in the worst-affected districts. Continued shortage of food supplies in local and regional markets is causing pipeline delays.



### NUTRITION

An estimated 300,000 children and pregnant/breastfeeding women are currently affected by acute malnutrition, with the majority in the northwestern and northeastern districts of Turkana, West Pokot, Mandera and Wajir, and in urban areas. The Nutrition Sector is scaling up interventions and has so far treated half the cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) is scaling up to cover children aged 6 to 59 months (under age 5) in October. The targeted supplementary feeding programme has 1,100 feeding centres countrywide, up from 700 last month. Since January, 34,280 children under age 5 have been treated for severe acute malnutrition and 91,202 for moderate acute malnutrition. A further 23,844 pregnant/breastfeeding women are currently receiving treatment. Of the 6,355 children treated in July for severe acute malnutrition, 3,126 have recovered. There is a lack of implementing partners in peri-urban and urban areas, where malnutrition rates remain high.



### HEALTH

Measles, malaria and dysentery remain the greatest health threats. The onset of the short rains and flooding in some drought-affected areas have placed the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MOPHS) and health partners on alert for water and vector-borne disease outbreaks. The MOPHS and WHO are currently investigating suspected cholera outbreaks in Turkana, Samburu and Baringo districts. Meanwhile, integrated disease surveillance and response has been strengthened in districts at risk. WHO and MOPHS provincial teams in North Eastern Province are conducting training on integrated disease surveillance and response for health teams in six districts hosting refugees. Response to the Poliomyelitis outbreak in Nyanza Province is on-going. During further investigation, a close family contact of the confirmed wild polio virus 1 (WPV1) case in Rongo district of Nyanza, western Kenya, has also tested positive but does not show symptoms. In Lodwar, Marsabit and Wajir, three technical personnel have been identified, and will be deployed officially next week. Field offices in Embu, Garissa and Nakuru are already in place. More personnel are required to support case management at community and camp levels.



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The risk of flooding, especially in drought-stricken low-lying river plains where crops are grown, is likely to lead to fertile top soil being washed away. Livestock, already weakened by long-distance trekking and lack of pasture and water are also more susceptible to diseases and parasites with the onset of rains. There is need to support the Government with its efforts to increase irrigated crop areas. Some 20 to 30 per cent of Kenyan pastoralists have lost all their livestock due to drought. The Sector is working to ensure canals are dug to draw flood water away from newly planted crops and start vaccination and treatment for livestock. FAO has a final vaccination target of two million animals across all drought-affected areas. Four inter-agency irrigation schemes in the Rift Valley supporting the Kenyan government's irrigation initiative for drought mitigation in dry areas have been completed. Financed by FAO with support from, inter alia, WFP and World Vision, there are 12 irrigation schemes reaching vulnerable drought-affected communities in Nyanza, Rift Valley and North Eastern Provinces. FAO has ordered 330 tons of drought-resistant seeds for farmers in Eastern Kenya to plant in early October. A voucher-for-work scheme supported farmers to implement terracing to protect against soil erosion, with a number of NGOs preparing to supply fruit trees to root the soil and stop the fertile top layer from being washed away. FAO is also having contingency planning talks with Government and partners against Rift Valley Fever outbreak. The Sector is only 24 per cent funded, with unmet needs of around \$25 million. Funds are urgently required to purchase vaccines, medicine, seeds and fertilizers.



## EDUCATION

Schools have reopened nationwide after strikes that paralysed the functioning of schools for most of last week. Schools have since reopened and partners are working to support students as they return to classes. Prepositioned supplies are being delivered to 30,000 children in the field and up to 10,000 children in boarding schools. The sector is working with the Water, Environment and Sanitation Coordination Sector (WESCOORD) to address the pressing need for access to water in schools. In Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit counties. More than 45,000 primary school children and 45,000 ECD children have been reached with education and Early Child Development (ECD) kits. Boarding school supplies for more than 14,000 children in arid districts, Turkana, and North Eastern Province have also been procured, as have mobile school kits to support 8,900 nomadic children's access to education. A number of partners have begun work in local communities, with plans to engage schools in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities.



## PROTECTION

The Protection Working Group Assessment in Turkana has noted an increase in cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The team is still working on the final report, but preliminary findings suggest that insufficient food and NFIs coupled with poorly planned distribution has led to increased vulnerability and an increased risk of SEA. A platform has been created to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across all sectors, and 26 focal points and human resources personnel from UN, Government Departments, civil society and NGOs have been trained on PSEA using UNICEF and IOM curriculum. The platform has recommended that organizations need to consider the structures through which they distribute goods and services and how they are accessed by beneficiaries in order to reduce opportunities for SEA by personnel. A joint PSEA assessment is planned for 25 September - 7 October at food distribution centres in Turkana and Tana River, and partners are encouraged to participate in the mission. UNICEF is gathering baseline data in Turkana in order to carry out sensitization awareness training to all partners in the region. WFP has trained field focal points on the ground where food distribution centres are located. IOM is training all personnel countrywide in SEA policy. As SEA is a crosscutting issue, there is need for strong linkages with all Sectors and implementing partners. All partners are requested to run through the assessment tool to ensure they are incorporating the check list.



## EARLY RECOVERY

The Early Recovery Sector is aiming to build long term resilience against drought through diversification and maximizing productivity of livelihoods, employment creation and improving economic and human security. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is establishing a project with the Ministry of Labour to train government officials on how to conduct assessments on livelihoods diversification, with the ultimate aim of providing increased job security and financial stability. German Agro Action (GAA) and the national NGO,

Eastern Community Development and Humanitarian Organisation (ECDHO), are supporting projects with drought resistant seeds to provide more security in agricultural production.

### III. MULTI SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

The total refugee population in Kenya stands at 568,298 people, with the Somali refugee population estimated at 483,969 people. The total registered population in the Dadaab camps is 434,223 refugees. UNHCR is scaling up its presence in the Kenya/Somalia border regions. On 8 September, a UNHCR team undertook a mission to Liboi (Kenya) and Doble (Somalia) in order to finalize arrangements for office and accommodation premises in Doble. Once security clearance is obtained, the premises will be also available to other UN agencies and international NGOs.

Source: UNHCR

**Emergency Shelter:** To date over 37,000 refugees have been relocated from Dadaab outskirts to the three camp extensions (Ifo II, Ifo III and Kambioos). The host community in Kambioos temporarily stopped activities by all agencies, but operations resumed following a meeting to discuss host community concerns with UNHCR on 3 September. 176 emergency tents have been pitched by GOAL. The relocation to Ifo III Extension is still suspended awaiting the settlement of disputed plots on the site, of which a section of the host community claims ownership.

Nairobi	51,548 (July Statistics)
Dagahaley	133,549
Hagadera	135,160
Ifo	131,646
Ifo II	8,998
Ifo III	21,117
Kambioos	3,753
Kakuma	82,527
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568,298</b>

**Nutrition:** Since January 2011, over 13,000 severely malnourished children have been admitted to health facilities in Dadaab. Weekly admissions for severe acute malnutrition are increasing. Blanket feeding for all children under age 5 is continuing. There are insufficient supplies of CSB+ for distribution at the reception centres due to a delay in the arrival of CSB++ in Dadaab. Nutributter distribution will stop at the end of September and blanket feeding with CSB + or CSB++ will be provided as an alternative. Supplemental Plumpy'nut has been successfully introduced for the management of moderate malnutrition in children under age 5. Out of the earmarked population of 72,993 persons, only 61,850 were present for the distribution, and reasons for this remain unclear. Data collection for a nutrition and mortality survey was finalized in Ifo and Hagadera Camps on 28 August with results expected shortly.

**Education:** With only 43,000 of an estimated 156,000 children of school age attending schools at the beginning of the school term, there has been an increasing demand for classrooms, desks, stationery, textbooks and teachers in the Dadaab camps. CARE has an ongoing accelerated learning programme to teach basic literacy and numeracy, and Save the Children is designing a catch-up education programme to benefit an additional 11,500 in Ifo camps. In Ifo II Primary School, over 1,000 pupils have been enrolled, with 11 of 24 classrooms now filled. Trainings sessions for teachers on child protection and prevention and response to SGBV will be conducted at the end of this month.

**WASH:** Vandalism of water points and theft of nozzles and control gate valves has been reported in some camps. UNICEF is planning to provide 16 water points along the major routes that Somali refugees are taking to seek asylum in Kenya. Seven have already been established and have benefitted over 50,000 people. UNICEF, CARE, Oxfam and Film Aid are conducting a large-scale hygiene campaign, benefitting 3,500 people. An assessment is being conducted this week by the Sector to determine WASH requirements and gaps.

**Health:** Following on from the confirmed case of cholera reported from Hagadera Camp on 30 August, there are subsequently six suspected cases of cholera on clinical criteria but none of them cultured vibrio cholera. An outbreak alert has been issued and line listing started. Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) sites have been identified in Ifo extension and Dagahaley Camp. Diarrheal disease management supplies have arrived in Garissa and surveillance has been heightened. Health partners intensified their cholera control and preventive measures. Health kits have been prepositioned to focus on North Eastern province where interaction between refugees and host communities is high. Laboratory work has been strengthened with the support of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for confirmation of suspected cases. UNHCR, UNICEF and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) are carrying out a hygiene promotion campaign in the Transit Centre as part of an acute watery diarrhea (AWD) prevention plan. The measles outbreak

continues, with 162 cases. The increase continues to be amongst new arrivals and in people over 15 years old. A vaccination campaign targeting persons aged 15 to 30 years has been completed in Ifo III Extension 3, and would begin on 12 September in the other camps (Dagahaley and Hagadera). One static site has been set up in Ifo extension by MSF-Spain and a second out-patient clinic would be opened. Outpatient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes (OTP and SFP) are provided weekly in addition to out-patient services. MSF-Spain has recruited 20 community health workers for Ifo extension. The IRC health post in Kambioos is providing out-patient services, antenatal care, basic laboratory services, OTP and SFP.

**Protection:** The IAWG on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse continues with bi-weekly meetings. Community sensitization and awareness training are ongoing through Film Aid. UNHCR and other partner organizations have designed an information campaign on zero tolerance to sexual exploitation and abuse, with emphasis on free humanitarian aid. Film Aid has devised a communication strategy to ensure information flow is consistent with the needs of newly arrived refugees. UNHCR and CARE have carried out sensitization and awareness training to their new and existing staff. LWF continues to carry out mass information and awareness campaigns targeting all new arrivals who receive general information, including information on their rights as refugees. CARE Kenya has an established reporting and complaints system for food and logistics within their distribution centres, while UNHCR has established procedures for NFI distributions, where clear information and assistance is provided. The Kenya Police is working together with UNHCR on increasing border patrols and deploying female officers to Dadaab. A number of protection cases have been reported and are under investigation. A complaints response mechanism is in use, developed by the IAWG in Dadaab.

#### IV. COORDINATION

The Government of Kenya led a one-day contingency planning workshop in Nairobi on flood preparedness on 13 September in light on anticipated enhanced rains expected in parts of the country. The UN, NGOs and various Government Departments participated.

An inter-agency task force established by the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), WFP, UNHCR, CARE and LWF is finalizing guidelines on donations of food and related items. There are continued reports of some NGOs distributing powdered milk, which has been banned in Dadaab camps and rural areas due to a lack of safe drinking water.

While coordination has improved among Government, UN agencies and NGOs, poor coordination persists in Dadaab and Garissa due primarily to a high number of NGOs not reporting to Sector leads.

#### V. FUNDING

As of 13 August, \$489 million of the requested \$740 million has been funded in the EHRP 2011+. The following sectors are funded below 40 per cent: Education 16 per cent; Agriculture and Livestock 24 per cent; WASH 36 per cent, Health 17 percent and Protection 7 per cent.

740 million  
requested (US\$)

66 %  
funded

*All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org).*

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