



KENYA

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan
Mid-Year Review

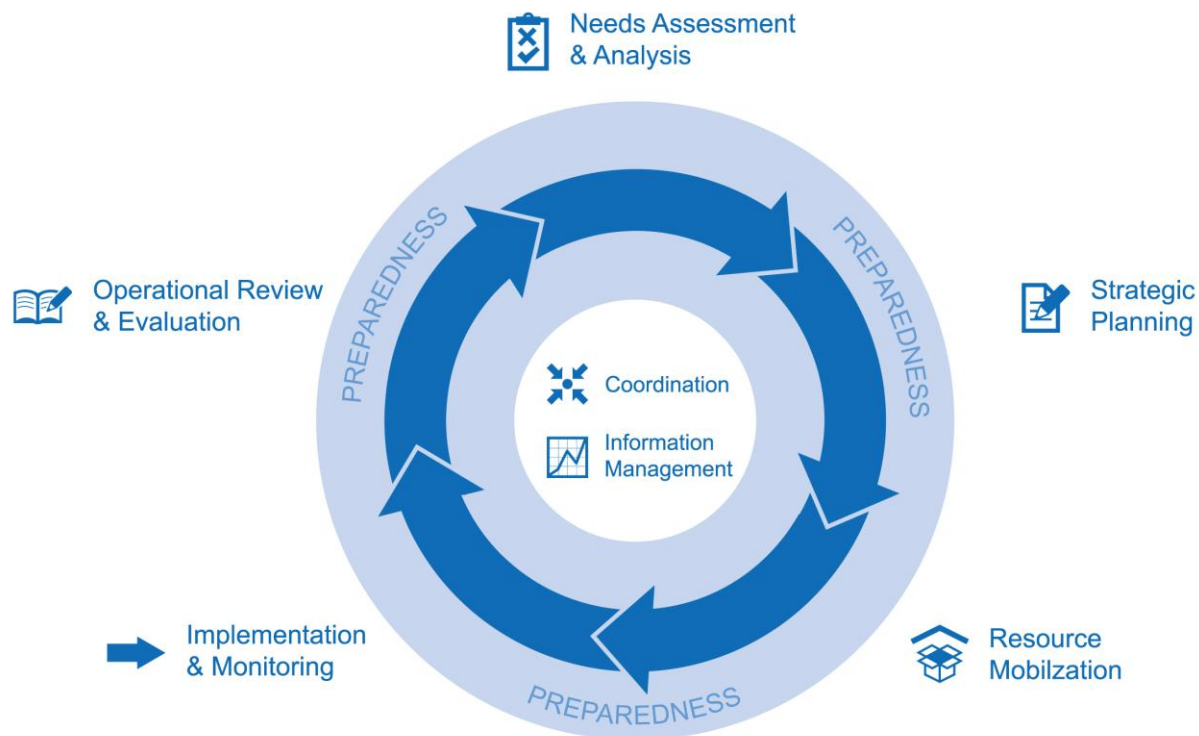
Women, children and donkeys on the arid plains at the feet of the Mogila mountains in Turkana, northern Kenya. © Gwenn Dubourthoumieu, IRIN, July 2011

2013



United Nations

Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)



Participants in 2013 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan

A Action Against Hunger, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development **C** Caritas Switzerland, Centre for Human Rights and Governance, Centre for the Poor International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI **D** Danchurchaid, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action), Development Initiatives Access Link **F** Finnchurchaid, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Food for the Hungry **G** GOAL **H** HelpAge International **I** International Labour Organization, International Medical Corps, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Africa, Islamic Relief Worldwide **K** Kenyan Red Cross Society **L** Lay Volunteers International Association **M** Medical Emergency Relief International, Mercy USA for Aid and Development, Mubarak for Relief and Development Organization **N** Northern Kenya Caucus, Norwegian Refugee Council **O** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Okoa Mtoto Initiative Kenya **P** Pastoralists Against Hunger, Plan International **R** RedR UK, Refugee Consortium of Kenya **S** Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Southern Aid **T** Terre Des Hommes **U** United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Dept. of Safety and Security, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Population Fund **V** Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Germany) **W** World Cares Association, World Concern Development Organisation, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, World Vision International, World Vision Kenya

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.



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REFERENCE MAP

KENYA - Reference Map



-  National capital
 Provincial capital
 Populated place
 International boundary
 Provincial boundary

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map data sources: CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, Europa Technologies, FAO.

SUMMARY

Kenya held its first general elections under the new Constitution in March 2013. The elections were generally peaceful with only isolated incidences of election-related violence. The Government and humanitarian partners had adequately prepared for potential post-election violence through contingency planning and pre-positioning of essential supplies in strategic locations.

However, there have been periodic incidences of inter-communal violence as the result of competition for resources and political differences. In the latter part of 2012 and early 2013, the inter-ethnic conflict in Tana River County between the Orma and Pokomo communities affected over 2,000 households and led to the disruption of essential services, including health care and education. Mandera County also witnessed clashes between the Garre and Degodia clans which have led to ongoing displacements of more than 2,880 households between late February and end of May and significant loss of livelihood.

In relation to food and livelihood insecurity in Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL), the favorable 2012 long rains and short rains led to improvements in most parts of the country. Thanks to water and pasture availability in pastoral areas, crop production has increased and livestock body conditions improved. This has reduced the number of Kenyans who are food-insecure from 2.1 million to 1.1 million. Nutrition indicators also show an overall improvement in the nutrition status at household level with the reduction of the caseload of children with acute malnutrition.

The 2013 March-to-May long rains saw enhanced rainfall that led to flooding in western, coast and central regions of Kenya. According to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), over 140,000 people were displaced as a result. The stocks pre-positioned in preparation for elections were used to support the first-line response—led by the Government of Kenya, the KRCS and other humanitarian partners—to address the immediate needs of the displaced populations through shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and food.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that the number of refugees in the Dadaab refugee camps has reduced to about 425,000 people. At the same time, the number of refugees from Sudan and South Sudan in Kakuma refugee camp increased by 18,000 since the beginning of the year bringing the total population to more than 119,000. This number is expected to further increase to 130,000 by the end of the year.

Despite these challenges, Kenya has continued to progress towards its goal of Vision 2030, the country's economic and social blueprint. Future coordination between UN agencies and other development and humanitarian partners will centre on institutions at national and county level.

Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 at mid-year:

Key parameters

Planning and budgeting horizon	January – December 2013
Key milestones in the rest of 2013	Long Rains Assessment: August 2013 Short rains season: October – December 2013
Target beneficiaries	1.1 million food-insecure people in ASAL areas 596,119 refugees Total: 1.7 million people
Total funding requested	US \$663 million
Funding requested per beneficiary	\$ 390

Partners will continue to support the country's transition and resilience agenda through the Government's five-year Medium-Term Plan (MTP II).

As a result of the generous support of donors, the 2013 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) has received 41% of the US \$663 million requested to date which has allowed the continued provision of humanitarian programmes and services in response to drought, floods, displacement and the on-going refugee situation.¹ Improvements in the situation and a re-evaluation of projects for the next six months of the year have led to a reduction in the requirements from \$744 million to \$663 million.

Despite the continued need for humanitarian assistance in some parts of the country—including the counties of the north-east and the large refugee population—the overall improvement in the situation in the ASALs and the successful completion of elections and the continued strengthening of national disaster response capacities have led the members of the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team to expect that there will be no need for an EHRP in 2014.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

CAP Mid-Year Review
As of June 2013

Crisis Description

Drivers of crisis:

1. Food security: pastoral and marginal agricultural communities in ASALs are almost completely dependent on rains to sustain their livelihoods and are vulnerable to erratic rains and drought. Persistently above-average maize prices, flooding during the short rains season, and water-and vector-borne livestock diseases that can accompany above-average rains could undermine food security improvements
2. Refugees: continued presence of Somali refugees as a result of conflict and food insecurity in Somalia. Ongoing arrivals from Sudan and South Sudan.
3. Conflict and insecurity: due to inter-communal ethnic tension, competition for scarce resources and Kenya's military intervention in Somalia.

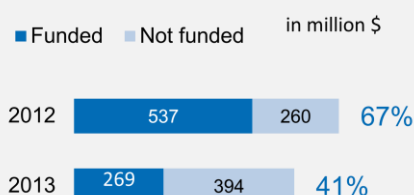
Baseline

Population (The World Bank Group '2011)	41.6 million
GDP per capita (The World Bank Group '2011)	\$33.62 billion
% pop. living on less than \$1.25 per day (The World Bank Group '2011)	19.7%
Life expectancy (The World Bank Group '2011)	57 years
Under-five mortality (The World Bank Group '2011)	72.8/1,000

Funding

2013 ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS:
\$743.5 million

2013 REVISED REQUIREMENTS:
\$663 million



Strategic Objectives

1. The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and manmade disasters are met through life-saving assistance.
2. Communities have enhanced resilience, thus reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.
3. Increased commitment on the part of the Government of Kenya and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.

People in need

OVERALL CASELOAD

1.7 million
affected
people

1.7 million
people targeted by
humanitarian
partners

100%
of affected people
targeted

Source: UNHCR, WFP

DISPLACEMENT

596 thousand
refugees

425 thousand
refugees in Dadaab.
52 thousand
refugees in urban
areas

119 thousand
refugees in
Kakuma

Source: UNHCR

FOOD SECURITY

1.1 million
food-insecure
people

298 thousand
GAM cases
(global acute
malnutrition) in
ASAL and marginal
areas

57 thousand
SAM cases
(severe acute
malnutrition) in
ASAL and marginal
areas

Results achieved in 2013 to date

Number of people in need, targeted, and reached per cluster (in thousands)

% targeted
pop. who
received
assistance

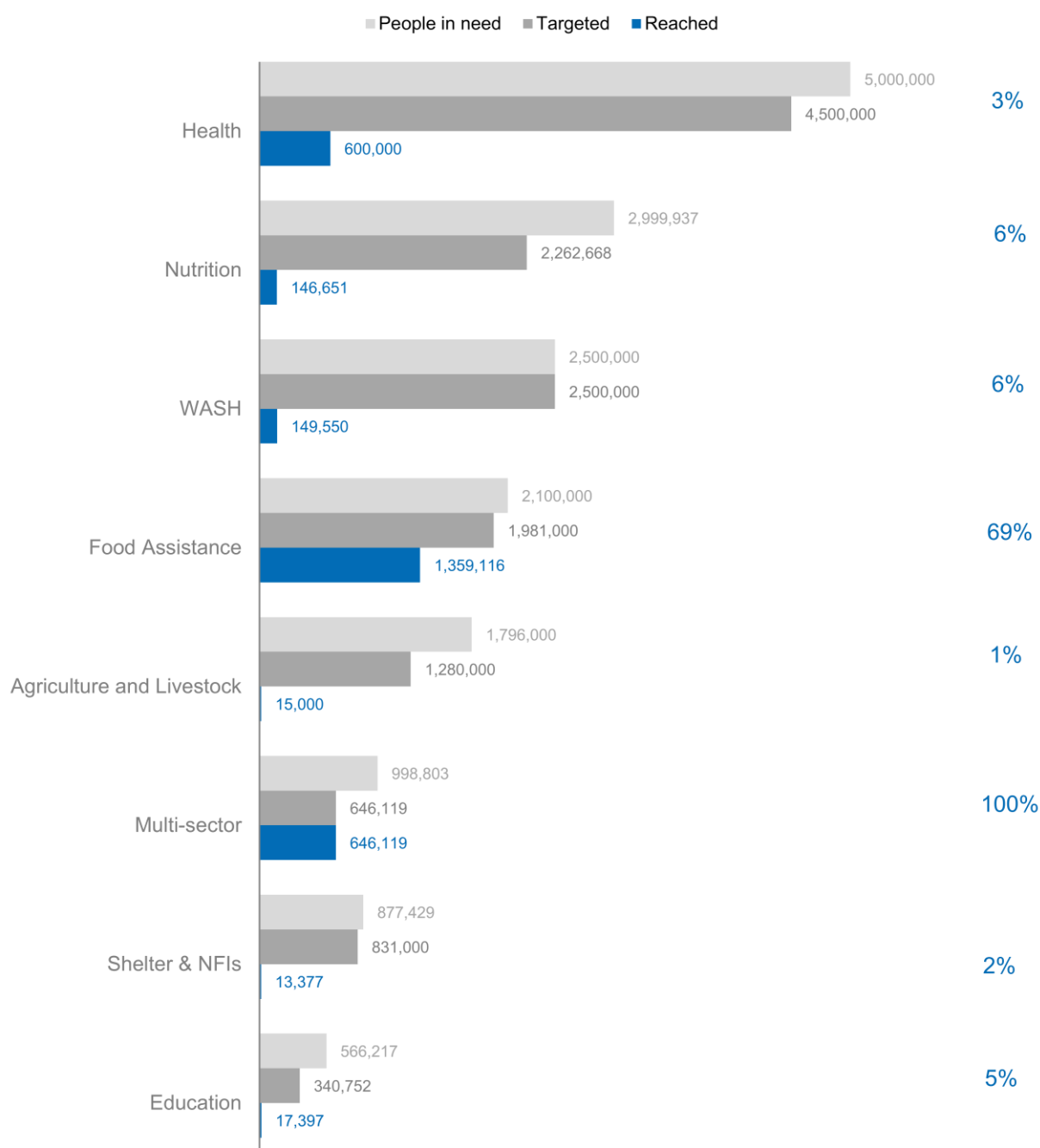


Table 1: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per sector

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	25,920,776	16,133,315	1,831,565	14,301,750	11%	-
COORDINATION	4,032,356	4,139,814	1,858,076	2,281,738	45%	500,000
EARLY RECOVERY	19,283,395	19,106,845	98,863	19,007,982	1%	-
EDUCATION	4,150,267	3,296,235	1,150,000	2,146,235	35%	-
FOOD ASSISTANCE	136,120,596	118,731,589	87,667,249	31,064,340	74%	8,913,463
HEALTH	15,625,091	8,637,632	1,300,000	7,337,632	15%	-
MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES	433,301,840	414,044,165	148,159,440	265,884,725	36%	17,459,711
NUTRITION	50,710,861	35,015,036	20,393,912	14,621,124	59%	-
PROTECTION	10,233,095	6,433,820	1,602,878	4,830,942	25%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	14,899,486	11,097,257	100,000	10,997,257	1%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	29,268,216	26,156,127	2,061,342	24,094,785	8%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	2,924,186	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	743,545,979	662,791,835	269,147,511	393,644,324	41%	26,873,174

Table 2: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per priority level

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
HIGH	719,583,698	639,291,725	264,356,983	374,934,742	41%	26,873,174
MEDIUM	23,962,281	23,500,110	1,866,342	21,633,768	8%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	2,924,186	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	743,545,979	662,791,835	269,147,511	393,644,324	41%	26,873,174

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 3: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per organization

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF	3,585,175	1,256,345	-	1,256,345	0%	-
ACT/DCA	500,000	300,000	300,000	-	100%	-
ACT/FCA	331,700	326,500	-	326,500	0%	-
ACTED	8,653,642	7,557,317	331,565	7,225,752	4%	-
Caritas Switzerland	2,329,229	2,329,229	-	2,329,229	0%	-
Chr. Aid	1,808,300	1,401,700	-	1,401,700	0%	-
CHRIg	355,000	355,000	-	355,000	0%	-
COOPI	3,432,401	2,662,705	-	2,662,705	0%	-
CPI	298,132	298,132	-	298,132	0%	-
CW	727,751	910,396	-	910,396	0%	-
DIAL	1,399,960	1,319,628	-	1,319,628	0%	-
DWHH	807,981	687,620	-	687,620	0%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	1,745,701	n/a	n/a	-
FAO	12,096,000	6,719,628	-	6,719,628	0%	-
FH	850,000	409,629	-	409,629	0%	-
GOAL	947,220	947,220	-	947,220	0%	-
HelpAge International	668,475	668,475	-	668,475	0%	-
ILO	12,840,000	12,840,000	-	12,840,000	0%	-
IMC	2,094,149	1,858,496	499,105	1,359,391	27%	-
IOM	35,183,776	7,444,525	198,863	7,245,662	3%	-
IRC	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,277,139	722,861	64%	-
IRW	799,611	-	-	-	0%	-
Kenya RC	6,185,749	5,686,316	200,000	5,486,316	4%	-
LVIA	390,250	390,250	-	390,250	0%	-
MERCY - USA	4,832,089	3,125,337	661,342	2,463,995	21%	-
MERLIN	2,460,662	1,030,332	500,000	530,332	49%	-
MURDO	365,596	365,596	-	365,596	0%	-
NORKENYA	1,020,758	1,020,758	-	1,020,758	0%	-
NRC	3,209,855	3,209,855	-	3,209,855	0%	-
OCHA	1,916,326	2,023,784	1,336,706	687,078	66%	500,000
OMIK	185,535	185,535	-	185,535	0%	-
PAH	161,834	161,834	-	161,834	0%	-
Plan	413,228	413,228	-	413,228	0%	-
RCK	285,000	285,000	-	285,000	0%	-
RedR UK	315,150	315,150	271,370	43,780	86%	-
Samaritan's Purse	3,148,168	2,604,264	-	2,604,264	0%	-
SC	351,200	-	-	-	0%	-
Southern Aid	754,000	420,400	-	420,400	0%	-
TdH	5,498,000	5,498,000	1,223,259	4,274,741	22%	-

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
UNDP	2,181,017	1,567,550	1,000,000	567,550	64%	-
UNDSS	800,880	800,880	250,000	550,880	31%	-
UNESCO	2,887,500	2,887,500	-	2,887,500	0%	-
UNFPA	1,350,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	0%	-
UNHCR	251,587,153	251,587,153	55,390,531	196,196,622	22%	-
UNICEF	39,860,035	34,343,885	18,011,868	16,332,017	52%	-
UNIFEM	1,533,667	920,200	-	920,200	0%	-
UNISDR AFRICA	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	-
VSF (Germany)	650,000	391,620	-	391,620	0%	-
WCA	328,245	328,245	-	328,245	0%	-
WCDO	2,598,275	2,257,115	-	2,257,115	0%	-
WFP	300,470,667	279,587,531	185,950,062	93,637,469	67%	26,373,174
WHO	9,571,190	3,616,600	-	3,616,600	0%	-
WVI	725,297	725,297	-	725,297	0%	-
WVK	4,800,151	2,400,075	-	2,400,075	0%	-
Grand Total	743,545,979	662,791,835	269,147,511	393,644,324	41%	26,873,174

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1. UPDATE ON CONTEXT AND NEEDS

Update on context and needs

Food security

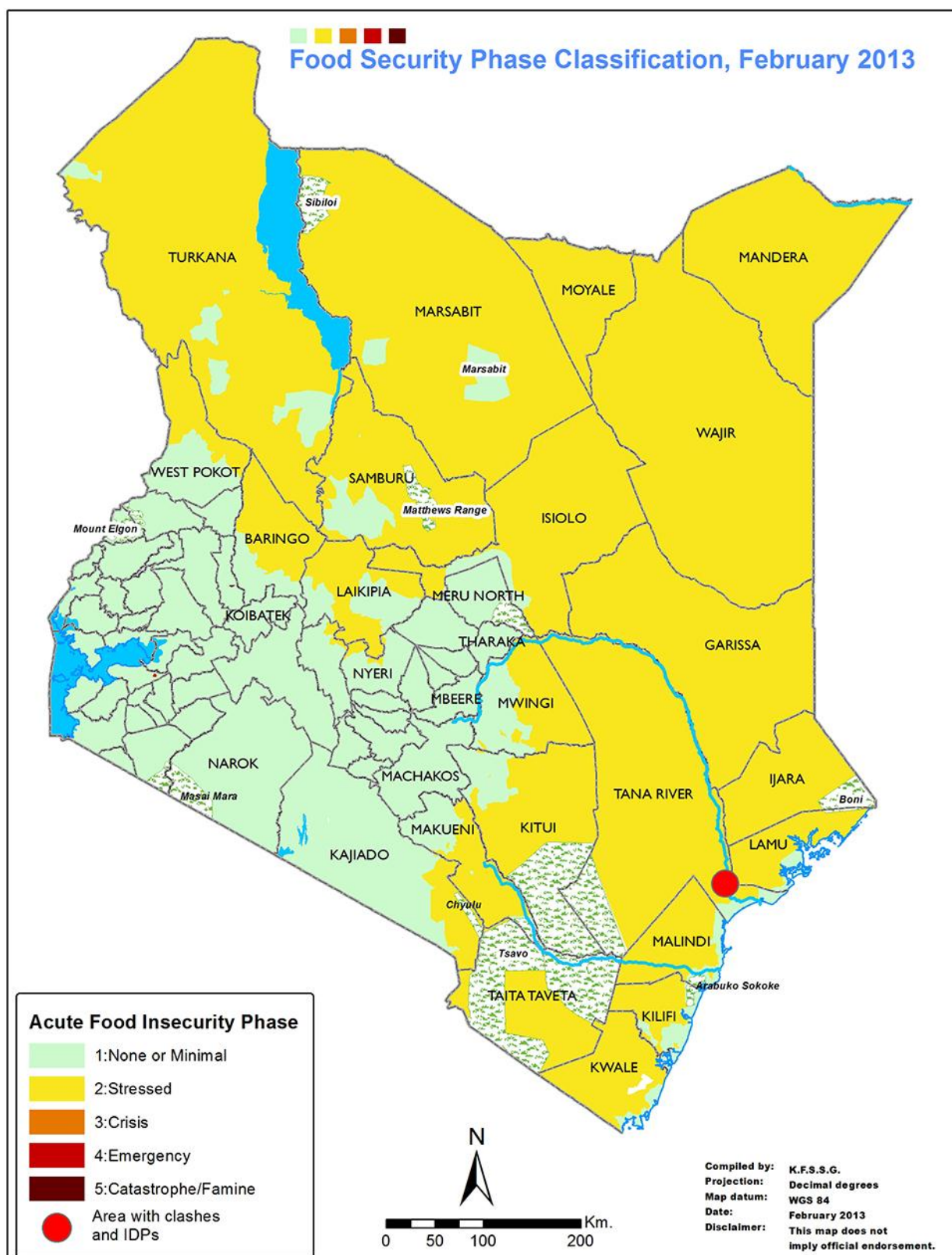
The long rains season (March to May), experienced over most parts of western, coastal and central Kenya, saw good crop performance in the central and western highlands and in central Rift Valley. This positive performance has regenerated pastures and replenished water availability for livestock. The total national maize output for the 2012 production year was 3.5 million metric tonnes (MT), 25% above the short-term average. In the south-eastern and coastal areas, the above-normal rains led to increased planting. The June/July harvest is expected to be near-average to average and will replenish household stocks. In the pastoralist areas, rangeland conditions are expected to improve through June and provide adequate pasture until September. A delay in migration to the dry season in grazing areas is expected to reduce conflict over grazing resources. According to the Short Rains Assessment (2012-2013), the number of people requiring food assistance has declined from 2.1 million in August 2012 to 1.1 million in February 2013. The food-insecure population has declined in the northern and eastern pastoral zones, the south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas and in the agro-pastoral zone. However, food insecurity still exists in parts of the northern and north-eastern pastoral areas, south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas, and the agro-pastoral zones where poor rainfall performance has been persistent. (See map on next page.)

Nutrition surveys conducted between November 2012 and February 2013 indicate an improvement in the overall nutrition status which is mainly attributed to improved rainfall in the latter part of 2012 and to improvements in food security at household level. The total number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition in both the rural and urban areas stands at 195,963 and 160,333 respectively, bringing the total number of those in need to 356,296, which is a slight increase compared to the 309,500 children reported in November 2012. According to the surveillance data from the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the proportion of children under five years of age 'at risk' of malnutrition was below average in all livelihood zones, with the exception of the counties of Kwale, Lamu, Meru North and Makueni where sub-normal mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was up to 30% above the five-year norm for January. Some of the increase was attributed to outbreaks of diseases such as dysentery in Lamu and measles Meru North.

Floods

Kenya experienced a series of floods from March to May 2013, over the western, coastal and north-eastern regions of the country, which continued into the first week of June 2013. The effects of floods in the country were greater than anticipated and led to loss of lives, destruction of infrastructure, loss of livestock and farm lands. Floods also pose a potential threat for outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea in the flood-affected areas. Since the onset of the floods in early April, more than 141,994 people (28,735 households) have been displaced with a total of 96 deaths and 20 injuries. Destroyed arable farm acreage is estimated at 14,000. The Government of Kenya, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and humanitarian actors coordinated to respond to the floods through search and rescue missions, provision of shelter and non-food items, provision of safe water and sanitation services and the provision of basic health care and logistical support to the affected population. Most of the flood-affected people were

supported with stocks that were pre-positioned for the post-election period. In addition, four Kenya Initial Rapid Assessments (KIRA) were conducted in four counties immediately after the floods.



Election preparedness

On 4 March 2013 Kenya successfully held the first general elections under the new Constitution. Unlike 2007, the election process and the handling of disputes were, for the most part, peaceful with low levels of violence. The Government and the humanitarian community had invested considerably in preparedness in areas at potential risk of violence. The contingency planning process saw the creation of eight hubs designed to support field level coordination. Planning was conducted at national and sub-national levels. To support the hubs in carrying out rapid assessments, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS), the Emergency Capacity Building (ECB) project and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) worked with partners to develop a multi-agency rapid assessment tool, the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA), which would bring multiple agencies together to assess the impact of any post-election violence. Over 250 people were trained in the KIRA methodology and a number of those trained took part in a multi-agency simulation exercise which was instrumental in gauging readiness for any eventuality.

Inter-communal conflict

August 2012 to January 2013 saw deadly clashes occurring in Tana River delta between two dominant communities. The area has had a history of conflict over grazing land, pasture and water. It is believed that some of these conflicts might have political motivations. Over 2,000 households were displaced, over 100 people died while many others lost their property. The most recent incident took place in January when more than 22 people were killed. The Government intervened to put a stop to the clashes and established a Commission of Inquiry for the clashes. The Government, the Kenya Red Cross and other humanitarian partners provided humanitarian support to the affected communities.

Another hotspot for conflict is Mandera County which has been experiencing ongoing clashes. A recent outbreak of violence in Rhamu caused the displacement of more than 2,880 households between February and May and significant destruction of shelter and livelihoods. The Kenya Red Cross Society, along with other local partners, provided response with life-saving activities such as shelter, NFIs, food and health services. It has recently been reported that conflicts have also erupted in Banissa district. The monitoring of the situation continues and the Government has sent security forces to quell the clashes. Access for humanitarian actors remains a challenge due to security threats, especially since Mandera borders Somalia.

Refugees

Kenya continues to host the largest refugee population in the world. The refugees are predominantly from Somalia and South Sudan, but also from Ethiopia and Eritrea. The population at Dadaab currently stands at 424,787, following some small-scale unassisted returns to Somalia. At the same time there has been an increase in the number of refugees at Kakuma to 119,537 due to continued arrivals from South Sudan. The number of refugees in urban areas is estimated to be 51,795. However asylum space in urban areas has been reduced due to the Government's decision to revert to a strict implementation of the encampment policy.

The return of refugees to Somalia is a key political and security priority for the Government, while major donors also expect UNHCR to develop a return strategy and support those who are interested in settling back home with return and reintegration packages. Cross-border coordination and communication with Somali authorities, in-country offices of UNHCR and other

agencies are in place. Moreover, a Nairobi-led taskforce on return has been established to complement the UNHCR's comprehensive strategy for protection and durable solutions.

Barring unforeseen developments (such as mass returns of Somali refugees), it is expected that the refugee population in Kenya will reach some 576,000 people which is 90,000 fewer than the original 2013 planning figures.

2. ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE

Funding to the appeal at mid-year

The 2013 EHRP is funded at 41% of the currently requested \$663 million. Of this amount, \$64 million are reported in carryover funding, predominantly in the food and refugee sectors. Compared to previous mid-years, 2013 has seen a decline from the first two years of the current 2011-2013 EHRP, when funding was 51% and 47% at the midpoint. Indeed, this year, 33% of the requested funds was received in the first quarter of 2013. Some sectors such as nutrition and shelter/NFI are working with their partners in order to improve the reporting of funding received to the Financial Tracking Service. An additional \$26 million are recorded in pledges to refugee assistance and the food sector.

Trends in relation to sectoral coverage continue to be consistent with those seen in previous years with a significant variation in funding among the sectors, with 88% of the total available resources to date in the food aid and refugee assistance sectors. However funding shortfalls are being experienced across all sectors with significant implications for the response.

	Revised requirements (\$ million)	Funds available (\$ million)
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	16.1	1.8
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0.0	2.9
COORDINATION	4.0	1.9
EARLY RECOVERY	19.1	0.99
EDUCATION	3.3	1.2
FOOD ASSISTANCE	118.7	87.6
HEALTH	8.6	1.3
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE	414.0	148.1
NUTRITION	35	20.4
PROTECTION	6.4	1.6
SHELTER / NFI	11.0	0.1
WASH	26.2	2.1
TOTAL	663	269

Figure 1: Sectoral breakdown of EHRP requirements and funding

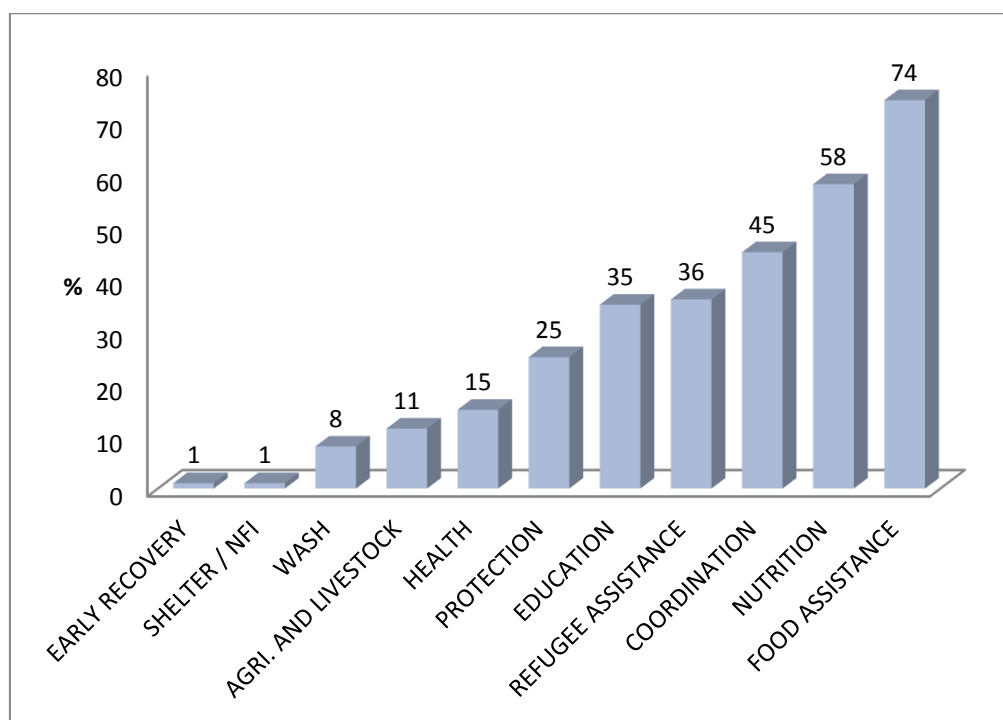


Figure 2: Funding percentage per sector for the EHRP, June 2013

Overall funding to the emergency and outside appeal funding

Total funding allocated to humanitarian projects in Kenya both within and outside of the appeal is \$296 million. \$24.7 million was contributed to actions not coordinated in the appeal framework (not counting the unallocated balance of \$1.8 million of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office's funding decision for Kenya, which has not yet been contracted and might go towards appeal projects). Donors' decisions have therefore directed a commendable 92% of their humanitarian funds for Kenya to actions coordinated in the EHRP.

Pooled funding

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF), managed by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator, has supported two projects this year to date totalling \$398,863. This includes an allocation to the Kenya Red Cross Society to support their actions aimed at assisting the conflict-affected population in the Tana Delta. The amount of the grant is \$200,000. A second allocation provided \$198,863 to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to assist households in Moyale with shelter reconstruction following conflict in July 2012. The project also supported WASH and livelihood actions. The Technical Review Board, Advisory Board and sector coordinators have agreed to use ERF funds to respond to floods in eight counties. This is expected to be the last round of ERF funding in Kenya as OCHA intends to close the Kenyan ERF in June 2014.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reporting on strategic objectives and indicators

1

The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable people affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
FOOD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted men, women, boys and girls receiving timely general food distributions (GFD) Adequate food consumption score (FCS) for 80% of GFD beneficiaries; % of women, boys and girls receiving timely distributions (BSFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and timely relief distributions of food or cash to targeted beneficiaries 80% of general food distribution (GFD) beneficiaries have received food or cash transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of targeted relief beneficiaries received food or cash through GFD or unconditional cash transfers (UCT)
NUTRITION		
Under-five mortality rate in highly vulnerable disaster-affected districts	Decrease in the mortality rates compared to 2012 baseline rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkana North – 1.18 Turkana South – 0.98 Turkana West – 1.18 Turkana Central – 1.27 Mandera West – 0.67 Mandera Central – 0.22 Mandera E/N – 0.8 Wajir West/North - 1.0 West Pokot-0.58 Mwingi-1.95 Isiolo-0.62 Kitui-1.07 Kwale-0.45 Laikipia-0.40 	No change to report as no new mortality survey done
Percentage of acutely malnourished under-five children (boys and girls) and pregnant or lactating women (PLW) accessing treatment as per national standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of severely malnourished children (boys and girls) accessing treatment 50% of moderate malnourished children (boys and girls) and PLW accessing treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,101 SAM 18,493 MAM 10,888 PLW 65% of moderately malnourished under-five children (boys and girls) and PLWs received treatment through supplementary feeding programme (SFP).

NUTRITION

Percentage of under-five children with global acute malnutrition (GAM) in highly vulnerable disaster-affected districts	<p>Indicators below global emergency thresholds for 2013</p> <p>2012 baseline rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana N – 15.3% • Turkana S – 17.1 % • Turkana W – 14.3 % • Turkana Cent – 11.6 % • Mander W – 16.2 % • Mander Cent – 17.9% • Mander E/N – 15.9% • Wajir W/N - 14.6% • West Pokot-12.3% • Marsabit – 13.4% • Wajir South – 23.1% • Garbatulla surveillance-14.5% • Moyale-7.4% • Mwingi-2.8% • Meru North-7.8% • Isiolo-11% • Kitui-4.7% • Kwale-9.1% • Laikipia-12.8 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana surveys have not started but are planned • Mander surveys are complete but not validated • Wajir surveys are complete but not validated • The following surveys are ongoing: Marsabit, Wajir South, Moyale, Meru North, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia <p>New survey results that indicate improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garissa- 12.0% • Samburu-14.3% • Tana River-13.8% • Merti - 17.0% • Garbatulla surveillance-13.8% (Feb 2012) • West Pokot-9.8% (March 2013)
Percentage of under-five children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in highly vulnerable disaster-affected districts	<p>Indicators below global emergency thresholds for 2013</p> <p>2012 baseline rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana N – 2.3 % • Turkana S – 4.2 % • Turkana W – 2.1 % • Turkana Cent – 0.7 % • Mander W – 3.5 % • Mander Cent – 3.4% • Mander E/N – 2.2% • Wajir W/N - 2.3% • West pokot-12.3% • Marsabit – 2.7% • Wajir South – 4.6% • Garbatulla surveillance-2.3% • Moyale-1.4% • Mwingi-3.4% • Meru North-1.2% • Isiolo-11% • Kajiado-0.6% • Kitui-1.1% • Kwale-2.7% • Laikipia-2.3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana surveys have not started but planned • Mander surveys are complete but not validated • Wajir surveys complete but not validated • The following surveys are ongoing: Marsabit, Wajir South, Moyale, Meru North, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia- <p>New survey results that indicate improvements in SAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garissa- 1.3% • Samburu- 2.4% • Tana River- 2.2% • Merti - 2.8%

HEALTH

Ensure availability of critical life-saving surge capacities (services, resources and supplies) and accessibility to the vulnerable groups including mass casualty victims at key strategic locations in the arid and semi-arid regions.

- Multi-partner disaster and disease outbreak response plans developed
- Surge capacity established in at least 12 at-risk locations in the ASAL regions
- Early warning, alert and response capacities established in at least 20 of the 47 counties
- All disasters and disease outbreaks investigated within 48 hours
- 45% of surge capacity established in Garissa but requires replenishment
- 50% of disease outbreaks (polio, cholera, measles) investigated promptly
- 40% of H&N coordination structures functioning
- 30% of one round of mass polio vaccination conducted in the Dadaab camps
- 35% of Early Warning and Response Network (EWARNs) functioning in the two refugee camps (strengthening required in Kakuma refugee camp)

EDUCATION

Enhanced access to and provision of quality education for all school age boys and girls in emergency hit areas.

- 358,000 children
- 1,500 teachers trained in pedagogy and child-centred teaching techniques
- 3,000 teachers trained on psycho-social skills
- 50 temporary learning spaces provided
- 100 water tanks distributed
- Updated information pending

REFUGEE RESPONSE: Food Assistance and Nutrition

All refugees are provided with adequate and appropriate food to meet the minimum nutritional requirements and with nutrition services including integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) to address and reduce morbidity and mortality rates.

- All refugees
- All refugees

REFUGEE RESPONSE: WASH

All refugees have access to safe, adequate, portable and clean water, and adequate and secure sanitation facilities; all refugees practice best hygiene practices.

- All refugees
- All refugees

REFUGEE RESPONSE: Health

- All refugees have access to basic health care.
- Refugees' mental well-being is strengthened through psycho-social assistance and counseling.

- All refugees
- Cholera, polio, hepatitis and measles outbreaks controlled
- Coordination platforms for social services established
- Over 90% of under-five children vaccinated against measles and poliomyelitis
- Health outreaches increased by at least 50%
- Functioning and integrated early warning and reporting systems for diseases of epidemic potential in all the refugee camps
- All refugees have access to health care.
- All outbreaks controlled and vaccination coverage over 90%, ongoing polio vaccination to control polio outbreak
- 95% measles vaccination coverage
- Early warning and reporting systems functional

REFUGEE RESPONSE: Education		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees of school-going age have access to quality basic education. Out-of-school refugee children have access to alternative education programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to education ensured but enrollment around 40% in both Dadaab and Kakuma. Alternative programmes provided but do not cover an adequate number of refugees.
REFUGEE RESPONSE: Protection		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees are legally protected in accordance with Kenyan and international standards, laws and jurisprudence. New arrivals are received according to established protection procedures and standards. Refugee children, women and other vulnerable people are protected from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees New arrival registration in Dadaab suspended and to be reopened in June 2013. All refugees. SGBV protection provided and all reported cases received follow up.
REFUGEE RESPONSE: Shelter and NFI		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees have adequate appropriate and secure shelter. All refugee households are provided with a shelter kit. Refugee response: Level of self-reliance and livelihoods improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roughly 30% of refugee households have adequate shelter in form of tent, transitional shelter or semi-permanent shelter (ISSB). Some 7% refugees are self-reliant in Dadaab.
REFUGEE RESPONSE: Durable solutions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3,700 refugees are resettled in designated resettlement countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,700 refugees resettled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,420 resettled.
WASH		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency-affected populations have access to at least 7.5 litres per person per day of safe water for drinking and cooking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of men, women and children in target areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 149,550 people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children with access to reliable water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities in targeted school institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 399,412 school children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,006 children

COMMENTS ON PROGRESS:

In the early months of 2013, a considerable focus was placed on the preparedness for elections in early March. During this period, extensive contingency planning was done, plus the development and roll-out of a common needs assessment process. Moreover, essential supplies in NFI, WASH, food, nutrition and health were prepositioned in key locations. Sufficient supplies for one month were available for more than the targeted 150,000 people. Fortunately a peaceful election process meant that a large-scale emergency response was not needed. These resources and capacities were however subsequently used in response to widespread flooding in various parts of the country in support of the Government of Kenya and the Kenya Red Cross Society's first line response. The extent of flooding in some areas posed access challenges both for the purpose of assessment and immediate response but also for ongoing programmes. Ongoing drought-related responses in food, agriculture and livestock, health, WASH, education have also continued throughout the reporting period and have helped to contribute towards an overall improvement in the situation in ASAL areas following three consecutive good rains

seasons. Despite a challenging security environment in and around Dadaab, partners providing assistance to refugees have continued to deliver a comprehensive package of services in Dadaab and Kakuma and support to refugees in Nairobi. Sectors report ongoing challenges with the mobilisation of sufficient resources which continues to constrain the ability to implement a full range of project activities. Access also remains to be challenging in some parts of the country affected by insecurity and inter-communal conflict, particularly in north-eastern Kenya.

2

Communities have enhanced resilience, reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
COORDINATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of humanitarian response projects that incorporate early recovery or disaster risk reduction (DRR) components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of humanitarian response projects incorporate early recovery and disaster risk reduction components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 80% of EHRP projects include DRR component
FOOD ASSISTANCE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted men, women, boys and girls receiving timely food distributions (FFA). % of targeted men, women, boys and girls receiving timely cash distributions (CFA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and timely distributions of food to 406,000 drought-affected targeted beneficiaries Monthly and timely distributions of cash to 485,000 drought-affected targeted beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 340,409 of the targeted 406,000 (84%) received food assistance while working on community resilience projects (FFA) 464,760 of the targeted 485,000 (96%) received cash assistance while working on community resilience projects (CFA).
NUTRITION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of men, women, boys and girls to demand and use nutrition services is improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key nutrition and gender sensitive advocacy messages developed and shared with community support groups and other sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition advocacy committee in place to set a platform for nutrition and gender-sensitive advocacy messages developed and shared with community support groups and other sectors
EDUCATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School safety promoted as a key part of child friendly schools Promote resilience within the community and learners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 358,000 pupils 3,000 teachers trained on life skills, EPRP, DRR and 50 peace-building events conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated information pending
COORDINATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance structures at national, sub-national and community levels have sufficient disaster preparedness to reduce the impact of crises and response capacity to support the early recovery of affected people, building on existing knowledge, skills and coping mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya's Disaster Risk Management Bill is passed into law. Support provided in facilitating 50% of counties having in place multi-hazard contingency plans. Election preparedness plans in place at national and hub level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of the DRR in health sector medium term (strategic) plan drafted 80% of the Health sector Election preparedness plan at national level and 40% at county level

HEALTH

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate measures in place to prevent detect and control cholera and other water-borne diseases. • At least 80% of communities in 10 counties are engaged on public health education and use essential primary health services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested cholera response plans in place in counties most vulnerable to cholera/ acute watery diarrhea (AWD). Counties most at risk have cholera response officers trained and in place. • Cholera infection control initiatives in designated health facilities • Members respond within agreed time frames (assessment within 48 hours and response in 72 hours after notification) to all reported cholera outbreaks in their county with interventions in support to the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS). • 95% of children under 5 vaccinated against measles and polio in 10 out of 47 at-risk counties. • 60% of women groups in 10/47 counties benefited from at least three health education campaigns in the year. • 80% of communities in 10/47 counties benefited from 4 outreach services in the year. Zero stock out of contingency stockpiles in 12 locations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% (Plan available and no funds for simulation and training) • Cholera control initiatives in place in 20% of health facilities • Health component of the KIRA finalised and tested • 45% coverage achieved • 10% achieved • 10% achieved |
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FOOD SECURITY

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| <p>Early warning mechanisms, food security information systems and vulnerability analysis inform preparedness and response at both national and county levels in order to reduce negative effects on vulnerable groups in pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural disaster-prone areas.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four early warning and food security information assessments conducted and reported. • 80% of targeted districts to use Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). • 50 Government and NGO staff trained on IPC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two early warning and food security information assessments conducted and reported. • 74% of targeted districts to use Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). |
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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

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| <p>Vulnerable men and women in selected drought-affected parts of ASALs protect and rebuild livestock assets, through livestock disease surveillance and control, restocking and destocking, fodder production, rangeland rehabilitation and training on issues related to resilience.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three million animals vaccinated and treated • 1,500 acres of land put under fodder • Four disease surveillance missions conducted and reports on disease outbreaks • Six service providers (partners) adopting mobile phone technology for reporting • 500 (disaggregated by gender) livestock keepers feeding into rumour register • 30 inter-community peace negotiations conducted to improve access to grazing and water • 10,000 animals provided • 2,000 households restocked • 2,000 animals destocked • 40 livestock markets with improved infrastructure and remaining functional during the dry period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250,000 animals vaccinated and treated • 450 acres of land put under fodder • Two disease surveillance missions conducted and reports on disease outbreaks • Three service providers (partners) adopting mobile phone technology for reporting • 39 livestock markets with improved infrastructure and remaining functional during dry period |
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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK		
Vulnerable small-scale female and male farmers in marginal agricultural areas sustainably improve their agricultural production by the use of quality and suitable farm inputs and by a greater capacity to use improved production technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 MTs of various improved drought-tolerant crop seeds distributed to men, women and other vulnerable groups • Over 10,000 MTs of various drought-tolerant crops valued at \$2.9 million produced • 10,000 women and men trained on improved production technologies and using improved storage facilities • 100 MTs of seeds of various improved drought-tolerant crop varieties produced through community-based seed bulking systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 MTs of various improved drought-tolerant crop seeds distributed to men, women and other vulnerable groups • 56 MTs of various drought-tolerant crops produced. • 3,700 women and men trained on improved production technologies and using improved storage facilities. • 28 MTs of seeds of various improved drought-tolerant crop varieties produced through community-based seed bulking systems.
Vulnerable men, women and children in pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural areas become more resilient through climate change adaptation and DRR approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500 acres under soil and water conservation • 20 water harvesting structures constructed • 5,000 households practicing small-scale irrigation and 1,500 acres put under small-scale irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 700 acres under soil and water conservation • 3 water harvesting structures constructed • 1,500 households practicing small-scale irrigation and 450 acres put under small-scale irrigation
WASH		
% of water supply projects in emergency-prone areas with trained community water management structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of water supply projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated information pending
Government structures at national and sub-national level and WASH officers have strengthened capacity for disaster preparedness and contingency planning for effective coordination of emergency WASH interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 200 WESCOORD officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated information pending
Proportion of health and education institutions with WASH facilities that provide options for rainwater harvesting and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of facilities installed in institutions in targeted areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated information pending

COMMENTS ON PROGRESS:

As the humanitarian situation in Kenya's ASAL areas continues to improve, the focus on resilience has also advanced. There is a growing engagement in and support for disaster risk reduction and resilience-building activities as a preferable alternative to the on-going cycle of emergency relief. The positive trends in the conditions in ASAL areas since mid-2012 have helped to boost recovery in pastoral populations and provide increasing opportunities for resilience-building activities, particularly in the food and livelihood security-related sectors through for example asset creation and support to rural markets. In WASH, longer-term focus is placed on improved water storage and management and hygiene promotion. Moreover, in education, providers are supporting skills and capacity development. At the same time, sectors are also increasing their support towards strengthening capacity for DRR, particularly at sub-national level. The three-year EHRP has emphasised the need for humanitarian partners to contribute to this agenda in conjunction with emergency response. Changes in the operational environment, including devolved structures of government as well as the development of the Second Mid-Term Plan (MTP II) under Vision 2030, are all providing significant opportunities in this regard.

3

Increased commitment on the part of the Government of Kenya and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
COORDINATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian principles and priorities reflected in national and development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian and disaster management priorities reflected in MTP II and Vision 2030. Support provided for the implementation of Ending Drought Emergencies Country Plan. County level coordination mechanisms established with engagement from humanitarian partners. DRR priorities reflected in the development of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2014-2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian partners provided inputs to MTP II. Support to county level coordination and / or DRR initiated or being planned within key sectors and for inter-sectoral processes (e.g. DRR and KIRA) New UNDAF process not yet underway. Partners engaged in current UNDAF through outcome working group on DRR.
EDUCATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE) officials to respond to emergencies Capacity-building of county focal persons (Emergency Response Coordinators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint assessments carried out and reports disseminated for all emergencies Strengthen sector and inter-sector coordination through active member participation and records of national and sub-national sector meetings 500 county directors of education (CDEs), district education offices (DEO) and sub-national level stakeholders trained on Education in Emergencies / EPRP. 10 sub-national sectors are rolled out at counties 47 county focal persons trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available.
NUTRITION		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition objectives, activities and budgets reflected in county planning and budget processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete monthly nutrition reports (sex and age disaggregated for IMAM and VitA) used at county coordination forums. However, the quality of the reports continues to be a challenge. 22 counties in ASAL and 2 urban context counties(Nairobi and Kisumu) continue having monthly nutrition coordination meeting In progress, advocacy activities to ensure that counties have tools to ensure planning and budgeting process

COMMENTS ON PROGRESS:

A number of developments in 2013 are providing opportunities for humanitarian stakeholders to engage with national and development frameworks in relation to issues of chronic vulnerability and identification of durable solutions. Of key significance are the changes in governance structures following recent elections and the implementation of the new Constitution. In particular, the new system of devolved governance means that the engagement of humanitarian partners is increasingly shifting to county level. Whilst this process is expected to take a few years to be completed, this provides a greater opportunity to support national structures and capacities in areas with high levels of vulnerability.

A number of sectors and partners have provided inputs and feedbacks to relevant Government policy and legislation. For example the Protection Sector supported the Government counterparts in the drafting, review and finalisation of the Prevention, Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act in 2012, which came into effect in 2013. In addition, partners across a number of key sectors have also provided inputs to the recently revised draft Disaster Management Policy.

The development and launch of the Government's Second Mid-Term Plan (MTP II) under Vision 2030 also affords significant opportunity for both humanitarian actors to align planning and support with national priorities. This includes preparations for the development of the 2014 – 2017 UNDAF which will be designed to support the elements of the MTP II. It is also expected that the elaboration of the new UNDAF will allow for issues of chronic vulnerability and disaster risk reduction to be integrated into the development priorities and programming of the UN and its partners.

Sector updates



Agriculture and Livestock

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People in need, targeted, and covered (updated on 1 June 2013)

ASAL ² areas			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	685,000	455,000	1,140,000
targeted	487,000	323,000	810,000
reached as of MYR	11,000	4,000	15,000
Urban vulnerable ³			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	357,000	204,000	561,000
targeted	252,000	144,000	396,000
reached as of MYR	-	-	-
Vulnerable population in high/med. rainfall areas ⁴			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	67,000	28,000	95,000
targeted	52,000	22,000	74,000
reached as of MYR	-	-	-
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,109,000	687,000	1,796,000
targeted	791,000	489,000	1,280,000
reached as of MYR	11,000	4,000	15,000

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

To date, the Agriculture and Livestock Sector remains very underfunded, resulting in slow progress towards achieving targets set at the beginning of the year. Most of the achievements noted come from carryover from last year or from other on-going programmes.

Nevertheless, good progress has been made in reaching the targets set under sector objective 1, which relates to early warning, food security information systems and vulnerability analysis to inform preparedness and response. Two food security assessments have been undertaken in 2013, four reports issued, and the Integrated Food Security and the Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) is being rolled out in the counties.

² Includes populations affected by flooding and insecurity/conflict.

³ Includes flood-affected populations.

⁴ Includes populations affected by flooding and insecurity/conflict.

Minimal progress has been made under sector objective 2 (livestock). One positive note is the continued good outcomes into 2013 under the 2012 CERF-funded project which supported improvement, functionality and sustainability of livestock markets through the co-management approach, with improvements in market viability, infrastructure, price/volume and monitoring.

Some progress has been recorded under sector objective 3 (agricultural production), particularly with regard to training in dry land production technologies and diversification, as well as in post-harvest storage and handling.

While some progress has been achieved under sector objective 4 (climate change adaptation and DRR approaches), additional funding is required to scale up some of the resilience-building activities under this objective, such as soil conservation and small-scale irrigation.

As we phase out of the EHRP and move towards longer-term programming, resource partners are asked to look at the agriculture and livestock programmes outlined in the EHRP. The work proposed on natural resource management (including pasture/rangeland management), community seed bulking and climate change adaptation/DRR is especially relevant and links directly with the priorities of the Government of Kenya (GoK) and with the work being scaled up by development partners in Kenya's ASALs. Timely funding now could fill gaps in assistance and contribute not only to immediate assistance of vulnerable groups but also to sustainable solutions.

Major changes in the response plan

Successive above-average rainfall seasons in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Kenya have led to improvements in crop and livestock production. Meanwhile the continued implementation of recommended cross-sectoral relief and early recovery interventions by the Government of Kenya, humanitarian and development partners, by targeting the most vulnerable, have also supported recovery. The number of food-insecure people requiring direct food aid has consequently dropped from 2.1 million in 2012 to 1.1 million in 2013.

While the number of people requiring direct food aid has dropped, the number of people estimated by the sector as facing livelihood insecurity is still considerable (1.8 million).

Any gains made need to be sustained through continued well-targeted and well-coordinated livelihood support interventions. The focus needs to be on restoring and protecting the livelihoods of those still at risk, integrating both emergency and development approaches.

Support is needed for both crop production and livestock relief and early recovery interventions. Sector partners also stress the need for longer-term resilience building, including the development of water harvesting structures for both human, livestock and irrigation; soil and water conservation activities; community-based seed production; and natural resource management.

The long rains season (March–May) has seen severe flooding in parts of the country, particularly in north eastern, eastern parts of the coast and western Kenya. The most vulnerable affected populations need support to rebuild lost assets (seeds, livestock) and to plant ahead of the next season. A project proposal has been added to the mid-year review to address these needs.

Furthermore, maize-lethal necrosis disease (MLND) remains a threat and continues to spread. With regard to livestock, good rains have positively impacted pasture/browse areas. Heavy rains in some areas, however, threaten to spark diseases such as Rift Valley Fever.

While there was no significant unrest around elections, insecurity and conflict affected livelihoods in Mandera, Garissa and Tana River.

The delay in government-subsidized fertilizer provision to small-scale farmers in high/medium rainfall areas, combined with late planting, may impact yields of major staple crops. Late planting as a result of electioneering, combined with the continued threat of MLND, may exacerbate this.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Sector Objective 1.1

SO2

Strengthen the development of early warning mechanisms, food security information systems and vulnerability analysis to inform preparedness and response at national and county levels to reduce negative effects on men, women, children and other vulnerable groups in pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural disaster-prone areas.

Output 1.1.A : Regular updates on humanitarian situation

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of early warning, food security and livelihood assessments conducted	4	4	2

Output 1.1.B: improved availability and analysis of early warning and food security information to facilitate decision making

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Percentage of targeted districts using Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)	80%	80%	74% ⁵
Number of Government and NGO staff trained on IPC	50	50	0 ⁶

Output 1.1.C: Early warning system and food security information in place and functional

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of early warning and food security information reports disseminated	4	6	4

⁵ 35 out of 47 counties in both ASALs and high rainfall areas using IPC.

⁶ First training to be held in July 2013.

Sector Objective 2.1**SO2**

Support vulnerable men and women in selected drought-affected parts of ASALs to protect and rebuild livestock assets through livestock-disease surveillance and control, restocking and destocking, fodder production, rangeland rehabilitation and training on resilience-related issues.

Output 2.1.A: regular and participatory livestock disease surveillance

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of disease surveillance missions conducted and reports on disease outbreaks	4	2	0
Number of service providers (partners) adopting mobile phone technology for reporting	6	6	3

Output 2.1.B: rapid response mechanism to control disease in place and functional

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of livestock keepers feeding into rumour register (segregated by gender).	500	250	0
Number of animals vaccinated and treated	3 million	500,000	250,000

Output 2.1.C: improved availability of fodder and pasture

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Area (acres) under fodder production	1,500	1,000	450

Output 2.1.D: communities sensitised and mobilised in addressing natural resource management issues

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Inter-community peace negotiations conducted to improve access to grazing and water	30	10	0

Output 2.1.E: selective restocking/destocking of vulnerable households

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of animals provided	10,000	5,000	0
Number of households restocked	2,000	1,000	0
Number of animals destocked	2,000	1,000	0

Output 2.1.F: improvement, functionality and sustainability of livestock markets supported through co-management approach

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of livestock markets with improved infrastructure	40	40	39
Number of markets remaining functional throughout the dry period	40	40	39

Sector Objective 3.1**SO2**

Support vulnerable men and women in selected drought-affected parts of ASALs to protect and rebuild livestock assets through livestock-disease surveillance and control, restocking and destocking, fodder production, rangeland rehabilitation and training on resilience-related issues.

Output 3.1.A: vulnerable households receive suitable and adapted drought-tolerant crop seeds

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Amount (MT) of various drought-tolerant seeds distributed to men, women and other vulnerable groups	600 MTs	100 MT	42 MT
Amount (MT) of crops produced	10,000 MTs	5,000 MT	56 MT

Output 3.1.B: training on improved dry land crop production technologies and diversification

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of people trained	3,000 women and 2,000 men (inclusive of the youth)	3,000 women and 2,000 men (inclusive of the youth)	1,842 (1,251 women; 591 men)
Types of trainings to be conducted	10	10	4
Number of trainings to be conducted	100	50	24

Output 3.1.C: capacity building on post-harvest handling, storage and linkages to markets

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of women and men trained on post-harvest handling and using improved storage facilities	3,000 women and 2,000 men (inclusive of the youth)	3,000 women and 2,000 men (inclusive of the youth)	1,842 (1,251 women; 591 men)
Number of local metal silo artisans trained on metal silo technology (segregated by gender)	30	30	14
Number of extension agents trained on detection, control and reporting of maize-lethal necrosis disease	100	1,000	800 (in 50 districts)
Number of maize-lethal necrosis disease surveillance missions conducted	20	20	2

Output 3.1.D: promotion of community-based seed bulking to ensure seed resilience

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Types of improved drought-tolerant crop varieties identified for seed production through community-based seed bulking systems	10	10	7
Amount (MT) of seeds of various improved drought-tolerant crops produced through community based seed bulking	100 MT	50 MT	28 MT
Number of farmers trained and participating in community-based seed bulking	500	500	215

Sector Objective 4.1**SO2**

Increase resilience of vulnerable men, women and children in pastoral, agro pastoral and marginal agricultural areas through climate change adaptation and DRR approaches.

Output 4.1.A: soil / water conservation and water-harvesting structures established

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of farmers that have conserved at least 0.5 acres of their farms through terracing/or other soil and water conservation structures	5,000	2,500	1,500
Area (acres) under soil and water conservation	2,500	1,500	700
Number of water harvesting structures (sand dams, open pans, dams) established	20	10	3

Output 4.1.B: promotion of conservation agriculture

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of types of trainings conducted on conservation agriculture (CA)	10	10	0
Number of people trained	500	250	0
Area (acres) under conservation agriculture	1,500	500	0

Output 4.1.C: promotion of small-scale irrigation

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of people practicing small-scale irrigation	5,000	2,500	1,500
Area under small-scale irrigation	1,500	1,500	450
Number of small-scale irrigation schemes rehabilitated	10	10	3



Coordination

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Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

The priority focus for the early months of 2013 was preparedness for the upcoming general elections including ensuring that sufficient capacity was in place to support first-line humanitarian response. Preparedness activities, including prepositioning, field level coordination, training and capacity building, reporting and information management, were put in place at national (sectoral and inter-sectoral) and sub-national (hub and district) levels. In addition, an inter-agency rapid assessment tool and process was put in place and more than 250 staff were trained. Simulations were used to assess plans and preparedness levels. With the successful and peaceful election process, complete prepositioned supplies were available for deployment during widespread flooding in April and May.

In terms of support to coordination in ASAL areas, a continued focus remained on high-priority areas including the northern and north-eastern counties. This included providing support to coordination in refugee hosting communities and boarder areas. Access and security continue to remain a significant challenge in these areas especially in the north-eastern counties.

Major changes in the response plan

In moving towards a phase down of some elements of the formal coordination structures among the humanitarian partners, it was agreed that there would be no EHRP for 2014, although partners will continue to undertake joint planning at sector and inter-sector levels. A second phase in the roll out of the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) mechanism is planned in the second half of the year. This will focus on the refinement of the tool, alignment with national and county level coordination structures, and formalisation of trigger mechanisms.

Inter-sector coordination will continue through the inter-sector working group and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team during the remaining months of this year, although a review of the format and frequency of these consultations will be undertaken. The emphasis on coordination will also include increased support for coordination and disaster management in counties with residual humanitarian needs and in those which face frequent shocks. Coordination structures will work toward the integration of disaster risk reduction and resilience priorities into development frameworks including the UNDAF and strategies aimed at supporting the Government of Kenya's Second Mid-Term Plan.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Sector Objective 1.1

SO1

Timely, effective and principled humanitarian action supported and mobilised

Output 1.1.A : coordinated needs-based assistance provided in response to ongoing and new emergencies

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Coordination mechanisms maintained and adjusted as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian country team, inter-sector working group and humanitarian sectors maintain activities in line with the terms of reference to provide coordinated support to emergencies. 	Unchanged	The Kenya Humanitarian Partners Team (KHPT) and the inter-sector working group (ISWG) maintained
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place for coordination beyond the phase out of partner support 	Unchanged	Consultations ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dormant sectors activated when and if appropriate 		Shelter sector activated for elections preparedness and floods response
Preparedness plans in place for key hazards including floods and election-related conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floods contingency plans (CP) updated in line with climatic outlook information 	Unchanged	Revision of GoK floods preparedness plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elections CP in place at national level and at sub-national level for high risk areas 	N/A for second half of 2013	Elections CP completed at national, hub and sector levels. Simulations conducted to test CPs
Strengthened coordination at sub-national level and improved linkage between sub-national and national coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub national coordination arrangements agreed for high risk areas, including county level coordination arrangements 	Unchanged	Hubs in place for election preparedness. Support provided for county coordination in high risk areas
Sufficient and timely resources mobilised for humanitarian action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) requests supported and approved in the event of a new emergency 	Unchanged	Support provided to polio RR submission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERF funds disbursed to support rapid response and to address key response gaps 	Unchanged	ERF funds allocated to floods response and inter-communal conflict
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater equity of funding between sectors 	Unchanged	Continued inequity between sectors
Humanitarian preparedness and response activities are facilitated through the provision of common services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate security arrangements in place to facilitate coordination in the hubs during the pre-election period and to facilitate access in north-eastern province 	N/A in relation to elections Applicable for access in NE	Heightened security arrangements in place to support hubs and high risk areas in the run-up to the elections

Output 1.1.B: ensure timely dissemination of early warning and needs assessment information to ensure early action.

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Multi-sector rapid assessments undertaken in response to new sudden-onset emergencies	Rapid initial assessments undertaken within two weeks of any new sudden onset emergency requiring an inter-agency response	Unchanged	8 inter-agency KIRA assessments undertaken. Less than 50% undertaken within 2 weeks
Support to short rains and long rains multi-sector assessments, led by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), provide timely information on food security changes in ASALs	Two assessments done and results disseminated One mid-season assessment carried over in case of early indication of abnormal rain	Unchanged	Short rains assessment supported by partners and results disseminated
Early warning information disseminated to key response actors and decision makers in a timely fashion	Key decision-makers receive timely and relevant information Decision-makers respond to and on the basis of early action and needs assessment information	Unchanged	Climatic early warning available and disseminated Strengthened early warning in the run-up to the elections

Output 1.1.C: improved integration of cross-cutting issues into humanitarian response

Cross-cutting issues reflected in preparedness and response plans	75% of response plans reviewed to ensure incorporation of gender, GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), HIV/AIDS, age and disability	Unchanged	Gender, GBV, HIV/AIDS integrated into 6 out of 8 hub preparedness plans Age and disability incorporated into some response planning activities
Improved integration of cross-cutting issues into humanitarian reporting	Reports developed, using KIRA mechanism, highlight cross-cutting issues Use of age and disaggregated data in the EHRP Mid-Year Review reporting, in 75% of sectors	Unchanged	KIRA reports highlight gender and vulnerability related issues but need support for strengthened integration MYR reports use gender disaggregated data. Age disaggregation requires further strengthening
Improved capacity of sectors at national and sub-national level for integration of gender, PSEA, GBV, HIV/AIDS, age and disability into humanitarian plans and programmes	Trainings provided at sub-national and national level in at least three thematic areas	Unchanged	Continued improvements achieved in this area

Sector Objective 3.1**SO3**

Improved the integration of humanitarian priorities in development frameworks.

Output 3.1.A: humanitarian priorities are integrated in upcoming development plans

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Humanitarian priorities integrated into the concept notes and national plans under the second phase of the Mid-Term Plan (MTPII) under the Government's Vision 2030	Humanitarian priorities in at least four sectoral areas reflected in MTP II	Unchanged	Ongoing
Priorities related to the humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction reflected in planning for the 2014-2019 UNDAF	Planning for UNDAF includes inputs of humanitarian partners	Unchanged	DRR / resilience included in planning activities

Output 3.1.B: advocacy and support provided for the implementation of relevant national policy and disaster management mechanisms.

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Disaster Response Management (DRM) policy adopted	Pending DRM policy adopted and partners provide support for implementation	Unchanged	Revision of policy incorporated inputs from humanitarian partners
Engage with county level structures to ensure partnership and support for disaster management at sub-national level	Mapping of county level coordination mechanisms and who is doing what where (3W) in place	Unchanged	Not yet complete



Education

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People in need, targeted, and covered

Children in drought prone areas			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
In need	233,680	274,320	508,000
targeted			300,000
reached as of MYR			
Children in emergency-affected areas			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need			58,217
targeted			40,752
reached as of MYR			17,937
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need			566,217
targeted			340,752
reached as of MYR			17,937

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Strategic objective	Achievements	Challenges
SO1: The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable people affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of life-saving and protection messages Relative improvement in school enrolment through advocacy. However much more needs to be done to further improve enrolment and retention of girls in school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding which has limited the capacity to provide assistance and protection. Lack of adequate infrastructure and other learning facilities like classrooms, books, water, sanitation facilities and food to enhance children enrolment and learning in school. Poverty, social and economic barriers which hinder girls' enrolment in school.
SO2: Communities have enhanced resilience, reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of water harvesting in schools and at household level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enough resources to support schools in addressing learning needs of children. Livelihoods are affected in areas (previously) affected by drought, therefore affecting their resilience, children enrolment and retention in school. Hygiene and sanitation awareness and practices in schools and at household level still remain below the required standards and much more needs to be done to prevent disease infections.

Strategic objective	Achievements	Challenges
SO3: Increased commitment on the part of the GoK and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved engagement with government line ministries and departments in needs assessment and in designing relevant solutions to the problems affecting the communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine coverage in schools and at homes is still poor. Water availability and water treatment in schools and at household level are below the required standards. Inadequate resources hinder the capacity for meaningful engagement and commitment to address the pressing challenges facing the communities.

Major changes in the response plan

Beneficiaries targeted due to possible election violence have been removed, and beneficiaries affected by emergencies have increased from 20,000 to 58,271. This has resulted in a decrease of children beneficiaries in affected areas (drought and emergency) from 375,000 to 358,271. The target was reduced for trainings in order to accommodate a more feasible numbers of people for the remaining half of the year. Moreover, a WASH component has been directly introduced as an indicator, through water tank distribution; this is important especially since schools have reported destruction of their water tanks due to floods. Information on response will be shared with the WASH sector.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Sector Objective 1.1

SO1

Enhanced access to and provision of quality education for all school-age boys and girls in emergency hit areas

Output 1.1.A: increase retention of children during emergencies

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of children who continue their education in areas previously affected by drought	300,000	300,000	Information pending
Number of children from emergency-affected families who have access to quality education	75,000	58,217	17,937
Number of temporary learning spaces provided	-	50	Information pending
Number of children targeted outside drought / emergency	425,000	442,000	Information pending

Output 1.1.B: training of teachers on pedagogy and child-centred teaching methodologies.

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of teachers trained in pedagogy and child-centred teaching techniques (disaggregated by gender)	3,000	1,500	Information pending

Output 1.1.C : teaching and learning supplies provided in affected areas, including water tanks

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of pupils benefiting from school supplies in affected areas	375,000	358,000	Information pending
Number of water tanks distributed	-	100	Information pending

Output 1.1.D: expand emergency school feeding in emergency-affected areas

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of pupils benefiting from emergency school feeding	375,000	358,000	Information pending

Output 1.1.E: provide psycho-social support to teachers and children

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of teachers trained on psycho-social skills	3,000	3,000	Information pending
Number of children benefiting from psycho-social programmes	375,000	358,000	Information pending

Sector Objective 2.1**SO2**

Enhanced preparedness and resilience at the national and sub-national levels to reduce the impact of disasters in the education sector.

Output 2.1.A: school safety promoted as a key part of child-friendly schools

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of pupils benefiting from safety promoting activities	375,000	358,000	Information pending
Number of schools with emergency response plans	1,000	500	Information pending

Output 2.1.B: promote resilience within the community and learners

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of teachers / pupils trained on life skills, EPRP, DRR	3,000	3,000	Information pending
Number of peace-building events conducted	1,000	50	Information pending

Sector Objective 3.1**SO3****Enhanced coordination and integration of GoK and other sectors in the emergency response.****Output 3.1.A: strengthen data collection mechanisms, enabling the collection, the analysis and the dissemination of data on the impacts of the emergency on education.**

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Joint assessments carried out and reports disseminated	For all emergency	For all emergency	Information pending
Strengthened cluster and inter-cluster coordination through active member participation	Records of national and sub-national cluster meetings	Records of national and sub-national cluster meetings	3 Education Cluster meetings (national) Cluster meetings held in Garissa and Kisumu hubs

Output 3.1.B: strengthened capacity of MoE officials to respond to emergencies

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of CDEs, DEO and sub-national level stakeholders trained on Education in Emergencies / EPRP	500	500	Information pending
Number of counties where sub-national sectors are rolled out	10	10	Information pending
Number of county focal persons trained	-	10	Information pending



Food

Contact information: Romina Woldemariam (romina.woldemariam@wfp.org)

People in need, targeted, and covered (updated on 21 May 2013)

GFD – Relief			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	640,782	552,228	1,193,010
targeted	576,782	497,228	1,074,010
reached as of MYR	292,524	245,746	538,270
FFA - Resilience			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	219,000	187,000	406,000
targeted	219,000	187,000	406,000
reached as of MYR	177,013	163,396	340,409
CFA - Resilience			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	262,000	223,000	485,000
targeted	262,000	223,000	485,000
reached as of MYR	278,856	185,904	464,760
UCT – Relief			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
In need	12,218	3,772	15,990
Targeted	12,218	3,772	15,990
Reached as of MYR	11,843	3,834	15,677
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,134,000	966,000	2,100,000
targeted	1,070,000	911,000	1,981,000
reached as of MYR	760,236	598,880	1,359,116

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

The sector's strategic objective of enhancing community resilience to shocks aims to gradually offset the need for emergency relief efforts. The World Food Programme (WFP) and partners have increasingly been engaging in resilience-oriented activities. Enhanced resilience is being achieved through livelihood diversification, improvements in crop productivity and investments in water harvesting structures for increasing both livestock and crop productivity.

Achievements: WFP and partners have been working on such resilience-oriented activities in 12 counties with over 800,000 beneficiaries working on cash or food-for-assets activities.

Partnerships have also been forged with development actors such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and REGAL⁷ with the aim of making the linkages between community resilience and community self-reliance. Such partnerships will contribute to making assets more sustainable by providing for example the capacity and tools to add value to what is being produced, and/ or by improving access and linkages to markets.

Additionally, WFP continues to support national and local capacity through the support of 15 food-for-assets coordinators in 12 ASAL counties who are responsible for the technical oversight of resilience-related activities in their respective counties. Most of these coordinators have now been absorbed through NDMA at county level.

Lastly, a market study is in the final stages of being completed. This will assist programming in Arid Lands. This study provides practical recommendations on possibilities in market-based programmes and will be useful not only for the food assistance sector but for all sectors.

Achievements have also been made on the strategic objective of providing relief assistance. While the food security situation has improved with three to four consecutively good seasons, food insecurity still persists in the ASALs. Over 500,000 people were reached through relief food and nutrition support.

Challenges: however, the improved food security situation in Kenya has constrained the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation's resourcing and pipeline, and resulted in significantly reduced funding prior to and during the first half of 2013. Reduced funding affects the meeting of both strategic objectives. It also threatens gains made in resilience programming. Incentives which are provided to beneficiaries in the form of cash or food have been delayed or reduced due to pipeline breaks. Moreover, community attrition will start to directly impact the asset that is being created. In addition, arrears had been accumulated for cash for assets but have since been resolved.

The downscaling to the recommended Short Rains Assessment (SRA) figures coincided with the election period. This delayed the communication from national level to the counties especially concerning the recommended numbers of food-insecure people to support, which significantly delayed the retargeting and scaling down exercise. Absence of both WFP and partner staff in the field during the election period also affected normal operations.

Major changes in the response plan

Food assistance continues to be guided by the twice yearly assessments following the long and short rains. The short rains assessment released in February 2013 concluded that the recovery process, which started last year, has continued in most parts of the country with few exceptions. It found that food insecurity persists across the north-eastern and north-western pastoral areas, and south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural lowlands. The food-insecure population has declined from an estimated 2.1 million in August 2012 to about 1.1 million in February 2013. This drastic reduction is being implemented currently.

Going forward, WFP and partners will continue to work towards relief and resilience building. Partnerships that have been made for resilience work will be taken from framework phase to operational planning in the next few months. There will be continued investment in both human and material support to NDMA at national and county level.

⁷ Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands, a multi-year project funded by USAID and implemented by various partners.

Sector Objective 1.1**SO1**

Relief assistance provided to drought-affected food-insecure people in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL).

Output 1.1.A: %of people receiving relief assistance in the period through GFD and UCT

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of targeted food-insecure people receiving food under GFD	100%	100%	50%
% of identified food-insecure people receiving cash under UCT ⁸ (pilot)	100%	100%	97%

Output 1.1.B: % of food and cash entitlements received in the period through GFD and UCT respectively

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of food entitlements received under GFD	100%	100%	45%
% of cash entitlements received under UCT	100%	100%	100%

Sector Objective 2.1**SO2**

Community resilience is enhanced through cash-for-assets (CFA) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities.

Output 2.1.A: % of targeted people reached under FFA/CFA activities

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of targeted people receiving food under FFA	100%	100%	84%
% of targeted people receiving cash under CFA	100%	100%	96%

Output 2.1.B: % of food/cash delivered under FFA/CFA compared to entitlement

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of food entitlements received under FFA	100%	100%	71%
% of cash entitlements received under CFA	100%	100%	69%

Sector Objective 3.1**Output 3.1.A: humanitarian air transport to UN and NGOs provided**

	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of MT of cargo transported per month	3	3	4.7
% of contracted hours utilised	100%	100%	76.8
Number of passengers who have flown each month	900	900	979
% of aircraft occupancy rate	60%	60%	60%
Number of agencies using the air services	34	34	30
Number of locations served with the air transport services	5	5	5
% of requested medical and security evacuations addressed	100	100	100%

⁸ Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) is a relief activity where relief is provided in the form of cash rather than general food distributions.



Health

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People in need and target beneficiaries covered (updated on June 2013)

IDPS			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	30,000	20,000	50,000
targeted	15,000	10,000	25,000
reached as of MYR	20,000	5,000	25,000
Mass Casualty			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	3,000	5,000	8,000
targeted	2,500	2,500	5,000
reached as of MYR	750	1120	1870
Children			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,500,000	2,200,00	4,700,000
targeted	2,300,000	2,047,000	4,347,452
reached as of MYR	250,000	150,000	400,000
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
targeted	2,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
reached as of MYR	400,000	200,000	600,000

Changes in the response plan

The health emergency situation for the remaining months of 2013 continues to be precarious with persisting risks of disease outbreaks (since measles, cholera, hepatitis E and vaccine-derived polio outbreaks are ongoing), insecurity and mass casualties. Currently, there is a wild polio virus outbreak in the Dadaab refugee camp with 11 cases. This polio outbreak is a national public health disaster requiring mass campaigns in the Dadaab refugee camps and the surrounding host communities, in the Dadaab-Kakuma refugee corridor including Nairobi and in Kakuma refugee camp. A total of 4,347,452 people are targeted for the emergency mass vaccination campaign response to the wild polio outbreak.

25,000 people are expected to be further displaced as a result of inter-communal violence and floods. The majority of those expected to be displaced will be women and children. Apart from the displaced population requiring health services, displacement will be likely to exacerbate gender-based violence and reproductive health issues. An estimated 5 to 10% of women and young girls among the displaced population could be affected. Moreover, conflict, insecurity and

terrorism could also lead to mass casualties. Finally, about 1 million children will need vaccination for measles, polio and vitamin A supplementation.

Strategic objective #1

The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance.

Sector Objective 1

Ensure that critical life-saving surge capacities (services, resources and supplies) are available and accessible to the vulnerable groups (mainly boys, girls and women), including mass casualty victims at key strategic locations in the arid and semi-arid regions.

Output: health sector partners coordinated at national, county and district level

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Coordination forums established, as percentage of planned	80%	80%	30%
Partner analysis and mapping done of all participating partners	100%	80%	25%
Partner mapping disseminated and used to identify gaps	80%	80%	25%
Joint health sector disaster response plans developed, as percentage of planned	100%	100	50
Information management scheduled, dissemination established at all levels	80%	80	40
Rapid health and nutrition assessments conducted, as percentage of planned	80%	80	40

Output: prepositioned essential, drugs, laboratory reagents, basic equipment for epidemic diseases and materials, consumables, health and reproductive health kits, especially for children and pregnant women, at targeted locations.

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Laboratory reagents and basic laboratory investigation kits available in targeted locations, as percentage of planned	80%	50%	30%
District health teams and partners in strategic locations strengthened for rapid deployment in vulnerable areas, in percentage of targeted districts	80%	50%	15%
Essential life-saving drugs and equipment available and deployed timely to at least eight strategic locations (hubs), as percentage of planned	100%	100	40%

Output: identify key partners for the provision of alternative life-saving health care services to special vulnerable groups and also for logistics.

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Partner mapping disseminated and used to identify partners and to address gaps	100%	80	25
Partners and systems identified for the delivery of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) tracing, and provision of house-based treatments established to cover targeted areas	100%	80	20
Partners for community-based service provision	80%	50%	15%

Output: identify key partners for the provision of alternative life-saving health care services to special vulnerable groups and also for logistics.

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
and referral to the higher levels for pregnant and lactating women, children and survivors of gender-based violence established to cover targeted areas			
Coverage of emergency vaccination against measles and polio conducted for at least 4,347,452 children at risk in the refugee camps and the surrounding host communities, in the Dadaab-Kakuma refugee corridor including Nairobi	80%	95%	45%
Capacity of district, provincial partners and hospitals to manage severe and complicated malnutrition enhanced in the vulnerable regions, as percentage of planned districts	80%	60%	30%

Output: functioning early warning and alert network in most vulnerable counties and districts.

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Guidelines and tools for Early Warning and Response Networks available in targeted counties	100%	100%	50%
Orientation for district health teams and partners conducted for Early Warning and Response Networks	80%	80%	60%
Logistics support for district health teams and partners provided timely for investigation and reporting	80%	80%	40%

Strategic Objective #2

Communities have enhanced resilience, thus reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.

Sector Objective 2

Create awareness and increase the communities' public health capacity to demand and utilise essential health and nutrition services.

Output: support district health teams for integrated community health outreaches

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Technical guidelines and health education materials made available in targeted counties	100%	100%	50%
Training conducted for District Health Management Teams (DHMTs), civil society organisations and community health workers in priority districts	60%	60%	15%
Resources mobilised and logistics support provided	60%	60%	20%
Monitoring and evaluation conducted	80%	80%	40%

Output: support vaccination of children under five years of age in at least ten counties

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Vaccines and consumables provided for targeted groups	100%	100%	50%
Training conducted for vaccination teams, as percentage of planned	100%	100%	50%
Resources provided for campaigns conducted (coverage)	95%	95%	40%

Output: identify and organise targeted public health education for vulnerable groups with special needs at community level (women groups, survivors of gender-based violence, elderly and children in schools)

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Different targeted groups in at least ten counties identified	100%	100%	20%
Health promotion materials made available to targeted groups	100%	100%	50%
Training conducted for DHMTs, civil society organisations (CSOs), partners and community health workers (CHWs) in targeted districts	100%	80%	10%
Number of women groups participating in health promotion activities	80%	50%	10%

Strategic Objective #3

Increased commitment on the part of the Government of Kenya and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.

Sector Objective 3

Support county level health sector governance structures in their commitment to disaster risk reduction and disaster management through leadership and governance at county level.

Output: forums for disaster response and resilience-building in counties established

Output Indicator	2013 target	New target	Reached
Advocacy with at least ten county commissioners	100%	100%	30%
At least 40% representation of women in health committees	100%	100%	30%
Quarterly health sector disaster committees and forum established, as percentage of planned	80%	80%	50%
Health sector disaster preparedness and response conducted in priority counties	7 out of 10	70%	50%
Disaster risk reduction and management plans developed in priority counties	7 out of 10	70%	10-%
Early warning and alert response networks established in priority counties	70%	70%	50%
Number of women groups engaged in health activities, as percentage of planned	40%	40%	10%



Multi-sector

Contact information: Ivana Unluova, UNHCR (unluova@unhcr.org)

People in need, targeted, and covered (updated on June 2013)

Refugees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	296,699	299,420	596,119
targeted	296,699	299,420	596,119
reached as of MYR	296,699	299,420	596,119
Host communities			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	199,510	203,174	402,684
targeted	24,750	25,250	50,000
reached as of MYR	24,750	25,250	50,000
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	496,209	502,594	998,803
targeted	321,449	324,670	646,119
reached as of MYR	321,449	324,670	646,119

In 2013, the refugee operation in Kenya has come to terms with the new security context including heightened threats against the humanitarian workers, Kenyan authorities and refugees themselves in the Dadaab refugee complex. Against the backdrop of the Kenyan military engagement in the neighbouring Somalia, security threats were a major constraint affecting project implementation at the beginning of the year as humanitarian workers in the camps required security escorts. An increased refugee community participation in the programme has been adopted as the common approach in the service delivery by all humanitarian actors in Dadaab, together with the capacity-building of Kenyan national and local partners from north-eastern province. In addition, considerable investment in the Security Partnership Project with the Kenyan Government facilitated the work of humanitarian staff in the camps.

By the end of April 2013, there was a decrease in the refugee population in Dadaab by some 21% due to the ongoing verification exercise which resumed in February 2013 in Dagahaley (both Ifo camps having been completed in 2012). The decline is due to an unknown number of refugees who has spontaneously returned to Somalia or to host community members who were fraudulently posing as refugees, as well as due to the transfer of some 2,000 refugees to Kakuma camp for resettlement pre-departure formalities' purposes. The verification exercise is due to be completed by July 2013 and it is expected that the total refugee population in Dadaab will be below 400,000. Together with the introduction of the biometrics in the general food distribution in the camps by the end of the year, humanitarian agencies will be assured of more accurate data for their programming and aid delivery.

Return of refugees to Somalia is a key political and security priority for the Government, while major donors also expect UNHCR to develop a return strategy and support those who are interested in settling back home with return and reintegration packages. Cross-border coordination and communication with Somalia authorities, in country offices of UNHCR and other agencies are in place. Moreover, a Nairobi-led taskforce on return has been established to complement the UNHCR Headquarters comprehensive strategy for protection and durable solutions. Spontaneous returns will be supported or facilitated in order for refugees to return in safety and dignity. Return counselling services and information on conditions in Somalia will also be provided to ensure that refugees make an informed decision on whether or not to return.

While there have been some spontaneous returns to Somalia taking place in the recent months, it is unlikely that the new refugees from Somalia, who reached Kenya in 2011, will return at a considerable scale in 2013. The operation will therefore continue to deliver services in five camps of the Dadaab complex. While most of the key infrastructure was put up in late 2011 and 2012, the network of basic services and facilities — including schools, health and nutrition facilities' needs — had to be maintained and continued service delivery ensured. With the new position of GoK on the Kambioos camp, which has been officially announced in January 2013, UNHCR and partners have been working on fully developing the camp with all requisite infrastructure and amenities for a population of around 20,000 people. Water and health services are on the top of the priority list.

Thanks to concerted efforts on many fronts, the health status of refugees has stabilized with mortality rates within the recommended standards. Between October 2012 to March, 2013 the overall Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) was 0.1 deaths per 1000 people per month⁹ and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.4 deaths per 1000 people per month¹⁰ while 23 maternal deaths were reported during this period. There are however still major differences in the malnutrition and mortality rates amongst the five camps, especially if the new camps are compared with the three old sites. Efforts in the remainder of the year will therefore be concentrated on reaching similar levels across all camps.

Meanwhile, Kenya continued to receive a significant number of new arrivals from other countries in the region, particularly from South Sudan and Sudan. Sustained inter-tribal conflicts in South Sudan, as well as armed clashes in the South Kordofan region of Sudan, have resulted in a steady flow of asylum seekers into Kakuma since some 19,000 new arrivals from the two countries have been registered so far in 2013. Many of the new arriving refugees have experienced serious trauma and the vast majority of new refugees is composed of women and children, including a significant number of unaccompanied children.

Therefore, the Kakuma refugee camp currently hosts a population of more than 119,000 refugees and asylum seekers and this number is expected to reach as high as 130,000 by the end of 2013. The continuous influx of refugees has prompted the finalisation of plans for the development of previously unused sites within the perimeter of the existing camp that could provide accommodation for additional new arriving refugees.

Asylum space in urban areas has been reduced due to the Government's decision to revert to a strict implementation of the encampment policy. Several partners challenge the legality of the Directive in the High Court of Kenya arguing that constitutional rights are being violated. UNHCR has submitted an amicus brief in order to assist the judiciary with the interpretation of the

⁹ The standard is less than 1 death per 1000 people per month.

¹⁰ The emergency threshold is 3 deaths per 1000 people per month.

international refugee law which forms an integral part of the Kenyan national law as per the new Constitution. The decision in the court case will determine the future of the refugee urban programme in the Kenya operation.

Barring unforeseen developments (such as mass returns of Somali refugees), it is expected that the refugee population in Kenya will reach some 576,000 people, which represents a decline in the total planning figures by some 90,000.

In terms of funding requirements, they are set to remain roughly the same given the need to develop new sections in the Kakuma camp, which requires a substantial investment in the infrastructure and refugee shelters. This new requirement — in addition to the costs related to the introduction of biometrics in the food distributions — will offset the anticipated reduction in the beneficiary figures. Staff safety and security will continue to be embedded into operational planning and implementation to ensure that balancing of risks will continue in order to enable successful refugee operations in Kenya.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Sector Objective 1.1			SO1
To ensure physical and legal rights of people of concern (men, women, girls and boys) are safeguarded through protection measures including registration, refugee status determination, legal assistance, sexual and gender-based violence response and child protection.			
Output 1.1.A: protection from crime strengthened			
Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Extent security management system effective in ensuring the security of people of concern (PoC)	60%	60%	60%
Number of police staff in camps/communities	970	970	657
Output 1.1.B: protection of children strengthened			
Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) for whom a best interest determination has been initiated or completed	6,310	6,310	Information pending
Number of out-of-school adolescents participating in targeted programmes	1280	1,280	Information pending
Number of unaccompanied children placed in alternative care arrangements	240	240	100%
Output 1.1.C: risk of GBV reduced and quality of response improved			
Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of reported incidents of SGBV per year	200	200	30%
% of known SGBV survivors who received support	100%	100%	100%

Sector Objective 2.1**SO1**

To provide life-saving multi-sector humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya with particular attention to women, children and people with specific needs.

Output 2.1.A: health status of the population improved

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 population per month)	0.2 deaths per 1000 population per month	0.2 deaths per 1000 population per month	0.4 deaths per 1000/month
Crude mortality rate	Crude mortality rate: 0.2 deaths per 1,000 population per month	Crude mortality rate: 0.2 deaths per 1,000 population per month	0.1 deaths per 1000/month
Measles vaccination coverage	95%	95%	95%
Number of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care	84,000	84,000	Information pending
Number of people receiving primary health care services	664,000	644,106	644,106
Number of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	6	2	50%

Output 2.1.B: the population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	0	23	23
% of live births attended by skilled personnel	90%	90%	75%
% of rape survivors receiving post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent HIV within 72 hours of an incident	100% of those reported within 72 hours incident	100%	100%

Output 2.1.C: nutrition well-being improved

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition(6-59 months)	4%	4%	9%
% of people receiving complementary food commodities	16% (all under-fives)	16%	16%

Output 2.1.D: shelter and infrastructure established/ improved/maintained

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of households living in adequate dwelling	60%	60%	30%
Number of transitional shelters provided	12,500 transitional shelters constructed	12,500	1,000
Number of emergency shelters provided	6,000 emergency shelters	6,000	1,700
Number of buildings/structures constructed	25 public buildings /structures constructed	25	10 under way
Number of camps established	One camp established for 20,000 people	One camp established for 20,000 people	under way

Output 2.1.E: supply of potable water increased or maintained

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Average number of litres of potable water available per person	20l per pers/day	20l per pers/day	22l pers/day
Number of people per tap stand	80 pers/tap	80 pers/tap	80 pers/tap
Number of boreholes drilled	4 boreholes drilled	4	no borehole drilled
Number of meters of water pipes established	51,000 meters of water pipes established	51,000 meters of water pipes established	Under way

Output 2.1.F: population lives in satisfactory sanitation and hygiene conditions

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of PoC receiving 250 grams of soap per month	100%	100%	100%
Number of household sanitary facilities/latrines constructed	17,000	17,000	4,500 under construction
Number of women with sanitary supplies	120,000	120,000	100%

Output 2.1.G: population has optimal access to education

% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	68% Dadaab, 50% Kakuma	40% Dadaab, 50% Kakuma	100% of the new target
Number of educational facilities constructed and accessible for classes	16 schools constructed in Dadaab and 42 classrooms in Kakuma	1 school in Dadaab, 42 classrooms in Kakuma	Under construction
Number of people participating in vocational education	5,000	5,000	720
Number of PoC enrolled in secondary education by gender	6,082 in Dadaab	6,082	-

Output 2.1.H: services for people with specific needs strengthened

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of people with disabilities receiving specific support	14,800	14,800	-

Output 2.1. I: population has optimal access to energy

% of households with access to sustainable energy	48 -50%	48 -50%	-
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Output 2.1.J: self- Reliance and Livelihoods improved

Number of women and men supported with small business establishment grant	7%	7%	-
% of adult women and men of working age with their own business/self employed	25 %	25%	-

Output 2.1.K: food assistance to refugees and host communities regularly provided

Number of women, girls, boys and men refugees provided with food during the fortnightly food distributions	580,000	580,000	556,000
Quantity of food (in MT) distributed to women, girls, boys and men refugees	9,830	9,830	9,238
Number of able-bodied women and men from host communities working on food security projects	6,000	6,000	4,300
Number of disaster mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities	36	36	49

Sector Objective 3.1**SO1**

Promote durable solutions for refugees through the facilitation of resettlement and voluntary repatriation processes

Output 3.1.A: potential for voluntary return realised

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
% of PoC with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	100%	100%	100%
Number of PoC provided with dignity returnee kits	2,000	2,000	none

Output 3.1.B: Potential for resettlement realised

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Number of resettlement cases identified	3,700	3,700	100%
Number of cases identified submitted for resettlement	3,700	3,700	1,420



Nutrition

Contact information: Brenda Akwanyi (bakwanyi@unicef.org)

People in need, targeted, and covered (ASAL and Urban) (updated on 21 May 2013)

Children (boys and girls) <5 years affected by acute malnutrition			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	160,333	195,963	356,296
targeted	86,680	105,942	192,622
reached as of MYR	15,179	13,415	28,594
Women affected by acute malnutrition			
	FEMALE		TOTAL
in need	27,570		27,570
targeted	27,570		27,570
reached as of MYR	10,888		10,888
Children (boys and girls) <5 years, for other ¹¹ nutrition services			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,056,134	1,056,134	2,112,268
targeted	844,907	844,907	1,689,814
reached as of MYR	48,278	48,279	96,557
Women, for other nutrition services ¹²			
	FEMALE		TOTAL
In need	503,803		503,803
targeted	352,662		352,662
Reached as MYR	10,612		10,612
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,747,840	1,252,097	2,999,937
targeted	1,311,819	950,849	2,262,668
reached as of MYR	84,957	61,694	146,651

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Nutrition surveys conducted in various parts of the country from November 2012 to February 2013 have all shown an improvement compared to surveys conducted in January to July 2012¹³. The improved nutritional status is mainly attributed to a fourth consecutive average to above-

¹¹ Children (boys and girls) receiving micronutrients and infant and young child feeding nutrition services.

¹² Women (pregnant and lactating) and adolescents receiving micronutrients and maternal, infant and young child feeding nutrition services.

¹³ Kenya Nutrition Survey Summary Updates, April 2013.

average rainfall season in many pastoral areas, and thus to improved food security indicators i.e. household food access, availability including improved milk availability. Market prices are likely to remain relatively stable and affordable to poor households through September due to improvement in production.¹⁴

November 2012 nutrition surveys conducted in the Mandera County indicated that Mandera Central district was the only district in the country classified as **critical**. The main reasons identified during the assessment were the high incidence of disease, associated with seasonal rains in the area, consumption of water from untreated sources, coupled with lack of adequate access to health services in the area due to insecurity, distance, poor quality of services and also inconsistent presence of health personnel. Counties such as Wajir, Turkana and Garissa were classified as **Critical** in the previous season. However, nutrition surveys conducted in these areas between October 2012 and March 2013 indicate a reduction in the acute malnutrition rates. (See figure 1 in the annex for Estimated Nutrition Situation and Distribution of Caseloads.)

It is important to highlight that, although the nutrition situation of the populations of Wajir, Turkana and Garissa has improved from **Critical** to **Serious**, they still remain vulnerable people in these areas since the results of the surveys illustrate that key indicators, such as morbidity, vaccination, supplementation of vitamin A and feeding and care practices, remain well below the required standards, increasing the risk of malnutrition in the population.

The total estimated caseload of boys and girls who will require treatment for acute malnutrition in both the rural and urban areas is **195,963** and **160,333** respectively, bringing the total caseload of children in need to **356,296**. This has resulted in a slight increase in the expected total caseload of children suffering from acute malnutrition in the country, from the **309,500** children reported in November 2012. There is no major change in the total caseload of malnourished children in the ASAL areas, as some counties such as Mbeere (1,974) and Kwale (7,819) were not included in last year's estimated caseload, making the total estimated caseload in the ASAL areas at 311,480 malnourished children, compared to 301,148.

The nutrition situation in the urban¹⁵ areas remains unchanged. The total estimated caseload of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition in urban context is **44,816**, with Nairobi having the highest caseload of 30,662, Kisumu having a caseload at 8,933 and Mombasa having a caseload at 5,222. The previous rates reported were lower, based on the lower Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) data that was used to calculate the caseload. The caseload has increased in the urban areas which now calculate the estimated caseload using GAM rates from updated surveillance data.

The total number of women affected by acute malnutrition is **27,570**, which represents a slight decline from the 29,281 malnourished women that were reported in November 2012.

Major changes in the response plan

During the period from June to December 2013, the nutrition sector will continue to use the National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) as guidance for the coordinated implementation of high-impact nutrition interventions by the Government and nutrition stakeholders, to have maximum impacts at all levels.

¹⁴ Kenya food security outlook July-September 2013.

¹⁵ The current caseloads were calculated using GAM rates from Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi towns.

Devolution will be one of the most significant elements in the programming/operational context for the nutrition sector in the next six months. In order to ensure common strategies, consistent approaches and coherence on devolution; guidance and repackaging of capacity needs; implementation modalities; coordination structures; and principles for partners engagement will be prioritised. There will be a need to harness all the required resources in line with the commitments of the Partnership Framework in order to ensure a harmonization and alignment of the nutrition sector approaches.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Strategic Objective #1

SO1

The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards

Sector Objective 1-1

To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates for under-five children (boys and girls) and women through preventive and curative actions to affected populations, including drought affected, urban poor and displaced populations.

Output: under-five children (boys and girls) and women affected by acute malnutrition have an increased access to treatments at health facility and community level¹⁶

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached ¹⁷
Severely malnourished children (boys and girls) accessing treatments	75%	43,421	24.5% (10,101)
Moderate malnourished children (boys and girls) accessing treatments	50%	149,201	15.1% (18,493)
Malnourished pregnant and lactating women accessing treatment	50%	29,281	37.2% (10,888)

Output: increased performance of the acute malnutrition management for children (boys and girls) and women

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Severely malnourished children (boys and girls) accessing treatments who recover	80%	75%	79%(6,092)
Moderate malnourished children (boys and girls) accessing treatments who recover	80%	75%	79%(13,041)
Malnourished pregnant and lactating women accessing treatments who recover	80%	75%	77%(6,071)

¹⁶ Targeted beneficiaries (75% severely malnutrition and 50% moderate malnutrition: Sphere Standards).

¹⁷ Progress proportion denominator based on targets set in November 2012.

Output: improved infant and young child feeding practices

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Infants initiating breastfeeding within one hour of birth	68%	N/A	48%-89% in (ASAL); 66.3% for Kisumu and 70.9 % for Nairobi
Children (boys and girls) < 6 months old exclusively breastfed	47%	N/A	23%-79% in ASAL
Children (boys and girls) aged 6-23 months who receive food from three or more food groups	56%	N/A	8-72% in ASAL. Kisumu (72.8%) and Nairobi (73.6%)
Children (boys and girls) aged 6-23 months receiving food the minimum number of times or more in a day (food frequency and dietary diversity)	*80%	N/A	20%-86% in ASAL

Output: increased coverage of Vitamin A supplementation for under-five children

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Children aged 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving Vitamin A supplement (twice yearly)	80%	N/A	8% (96,557)

Output: increased coverage of iron/folic supplementation for pregnant women

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Pregnant and lactating women supplemented with iron-folate	80%	70%	3% (10,612)

Output: increased coverage of deworming

Children between one and five years of age (boys and girls) presenting at health facility dewormed	80%	80%	Progress to be reported in a subsequent update (survey data)
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Output: increased coverage of zinc supplementation for children (boys and girls) presenting at health facility with diarrhea

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Children between six month and five years of age (boys and girls) supplemented with zinc during episodes of diarrhoea	75%	75%	Progress to be reported in a subsequent update (survey data)

Strategic Objective #2

Communities have enhanced resilience, thus reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.

Sector Objective 2-1

To improve community resilience by building capacity of men, women, boys and girls to demand and utilise nutrition services and linkages with other existing sectors.

Output: increased multisectoral linkages for nutrition outcomes

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Nutrition projects in the EHRP 2013 with links to WASH, health, agriculture and livestock, food security at objective and operational levels	80%	N/A	100%
Health facilities delivering high-impact nutrition interventions (HiNi) as per standards	80%	N/A	69.4% (739)
Key nutrition and gender-sensitive advocacy messages developed and shared with community support groups and other sectors	100%	N/A	In progress

Strategic objective #3

Increased commitment on the part of the GoK and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.

Sector Objective 3-1

To increase county level commitment and leadership of effective nutrition response through strengthened coordination and information systems.

Output: strengthened sectorial linkages and coordination mechanisms at county level and improved quality and timeliness of reporting and use of data

Output indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Counties with complete monthly nutrition reports (sex and age disaggregated) used at county coordination forums	80%	N/A	84% for IMAM, 80.3% for VAS and 75.9% for CHANIS ¹⁸
Counties having a monthly nutrition coordination meeting	80%	N/A	90%

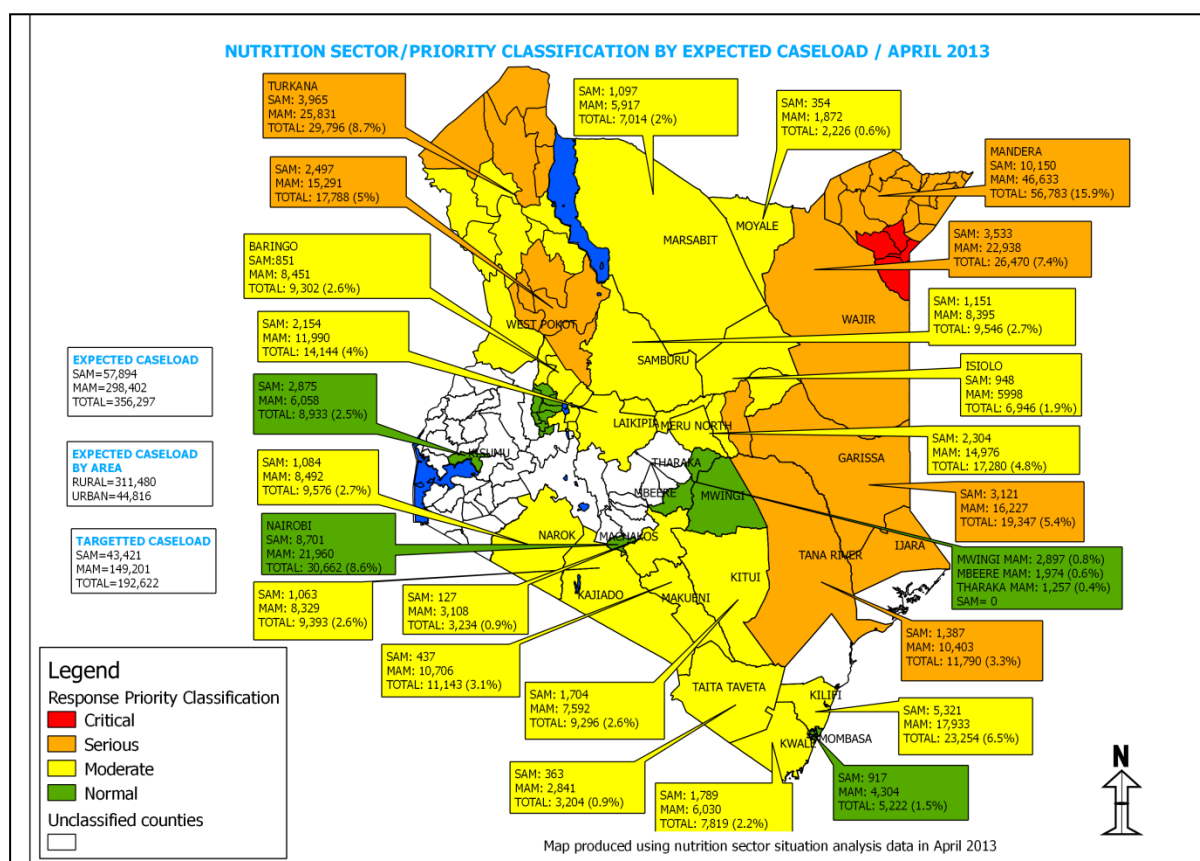
Sector Objective 3-2

Increase the recognition of and investment in nutrition-related interventions by the Government of Kenya and development partners through communication and advocacy.

Output: nutrition objectives, activities and budgets reflected in county planning and budget processes.

Output indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
County plans reflect the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan objectives and activities	80%	N/A	In progress
Funding to nutrition within the health sector budget increased	3%	N/A	In progress

¹⁸ Integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), Vitamin A supplementation (VAS), the Child Health and Nutrition Information System (CHANIS).

Estimated Nutrition Situation and Distribution of Caseloads Map



Protection

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Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

1. Strategic objective 1: the humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable people affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards.
 - The Protection Sector, in collaboration with the coordination hubs, prepared a countrywide contingency plan for the national elections. Efforts were made to build the capacity of key partners in five of the hotspot areas on protection monitoring and response. Preparedness on child protection and GBV were deemed critical.
 - Service providers trained on clinical management of rape in May 2013. Supplies (rape treatment kits) procured, pre-positioned by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the eight regional warehouses of the Kenya Red Cross and are available for use.
2. Strategic objective 3: increased commitment on the part of the GoK and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.
 - The protection sector supported the Government counterparts in the drafting, review and finalisation of the Prevention, Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act in 2012 which came into effect in 2013. The protection sector continues to support the Government in the implementation of the legislation and in the enactment of the national policy.
 - Regular monthly GBV coordination meetings ongoing. The GBV Emergency Taskforce (GBV-ECT) was activated in January 2013 (in the run-up to the March 2013 general elections. UNFPA and the National Gender Commission are the co-chairs. The taskforce is coordinating the GBV prevention and response activities nationally.

Major changes in the response plan

Kenya experiences both conflict and natural disasters, both of which have been present in 2013. Flooding is a regular concern and vast areas of Kenya are affected by cyclical drought. The consequences of the 2011 drought are still being felt in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa Counties. The poverty level in these areas is high, and as social protection mechanisms are often lacking, the population is highly vulnerable to shocks. Children often migrate to urban and semi-urban centres in search of means of survival, resulting in various child protection concerns, including an increase in child labour. Children associated with the streets are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation and present a heightened risk of exposure to HIV, with many cases going unreported. Sexual exploitation and early marriage are significant problems in the context of the drought emergency. Rapid assessments carried out in 11 counties, including Pokot and Turkana, indicate that girls between the ages of 11 and 15 are sent out by parents to engage in child prostitution to fend for the family. These situations increase the risk of contracting HIV. Tribal conflict has been a long-standing source of protection concerns for children in Kenya, with “traditional” livestock rustling and raids continuing to take place in various parts of the country, particularly in Turkana, Isiolo and Marsabit. Children are often orphaned or separated from their families during these violent raids and entire families are depleted of their livelihoods.



Shelter and NFI

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People in need, targeted, and covered (updated on June 2013)

IDPs (NFIs Distributed)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	294,700	126,300	421,000
targeted	294,700	126,300	421,000
reached as of MYR	TBC final report	TBC final report	13,377
IDP Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	245,000	105,000	350,000
targeted	245,000	105,000	350,000
reached as of MYR	TBC final report	TBC final report	TBC final report
Host Communities			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need			106,429
targeted	36,000	24,000	60,000
reached as of MYR	TBC final report	TBC final report	TBC final report
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	TBC final report	TBC final report	877,429
targeted	TBC final report	TBC final report	831,000
reached as of MYR	TBC final report	TBC final report	13,377

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

The shelter and NFI sector was formally re-established in October 2012, and IOM was designated as sector co-lead together with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Over the past several months, the sector has engaged in a data collection exercise aimed at identifying field partners' assets, gaps in procurement and pre-positioning of shelter materials and NFIs as well as in storage space and warehousing capacity. Since its inception, the shelter sector has also managed to standardise the NFI kit - in accordance to the Sphere standards - and to finalise the shelter sector contingency plan and the shelter sector strategy.

The current priority for the shelter and NFI sector is the emergency response to the current flooding in partnership with the Kenya Red Cross. Currently, an estimated 106,429 people have been affected, with 95 deaths and 19 injuries recorded and 694 houses destroyed since the onset of the rains in March 2013, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society. Of these, over 87,000 people have been displaced. Some are currently living in camps and are in dire need of shelter and NFI kits. The most affected areas are in the western and coastal regions, where a

combination of heavy rains and inadequate flood mitigation measures has destroyed homes and general infrastructure.

So far, the affected communities have been supported with shelter and NFI kits. Partners have distributed so far 4,285 blankets, 2,190 tarpaulins, 965 boxes of soap, 35 boxes of sanitary towels and 100 kitchen sets. However, there still remains a need for more drought-resilient shelters, and for building the capacities of the new county Government to respond to such emergencies.

With devolution, Kenya embarks on the most rapid and ambitious transformation of its government since its independence. Devolution aims to bring services, resources and power closer to the people, which means citizens will be able to make decisions about aspects and issues affecting them directly. The constitution foresees three years of transition. During this period, the counties' financial and administrative control will be partial, while the political control will be total. The 47 counties have fully elected leaders, control over their finances and administrative control in their areas of responsibility as laid out by the Constitution.

Challenges foreseen in the implementation of this process, as raised by the civil society, include capacity with fears that existing managerial or technical expertise, especially in long-marginalised and impoverished parts of the country, will fall short of what is required by effective local governance structures. Other challenges foreseen include corruption and inter-communal rivalries, which decentralization is meant to address, and could end up undermining the whole process. Others have expressed fears that rivalries will lead to the exclusion of minority groups from county-level decision making and resource reallocation, which could exacerbate tensions between communities, possibly leading to violence.

There is an urgent need to further define the responsibilities counties will have within specific sectors and to think about appropriate and fair mechanisms for sharing resources across the counties to meet these responsibilities. This also poses a challenge to the shelter/ NFI sector since branches of the county governments or the cabinet shall be responsible for shelter coordination as well as response.

According to OCHA, 484 people have been killed, 346 injured and at least 116,000 displaced from their homes since January 2012, as a result of inter-communal conflict. Localised clashes have been attributed to the competition over land and resources and to the on-going process of political devolution. The most affected provinces have been the north-eastern, eastern, and coastal provinces, where the competition over scarce resources can be particularly high. Given the trends, more conflict might recur. As a result, there is a need for preparedness and response concerning the shelter support to the displaced populations in the event of any disaster.

An increase in refugee flows arriving into Dadaab and into Kakuma could generate growing insecurity in and around the refugee host communities in north-eastern and north-western Kenya. The instability in Somalia coupled with the El Nino rains may cause massive cross-border influxes at the rate of 3,000 or more arrivals per month in the different regions of the country. It is also reported that 18,000 new refugees have arrived in Kakuma refugee camp since January 2013, as a result of conflicts in South Sudan. Furthermore, this could infringe on already existing shelters occupied by the host communities.

Major changes in the response plan

At its inception, the shelter sector derived some outputs and indicators. However, after a few months of coordination and implementation, the members of the shelter sector realized, together with partners, that some of the indicators should be revised. The decision of revising indicators

was based on the fact that some of the outputs have been undermined by certain events, for instance by the general elections. The outputs also needed to conform to universal standards like the Sphere standards and to merge for more enhanced results and for easier monitoring.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets

Strategic Objective #1

The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards

SO1

Sector Objective 1.1

To ensure that vulnerable affected families have safe and adequate shelter and NFIs which promote improved and dignified living conditions until more durable solutions are achieved.

Output 1.1.1: shelter and NFI emergency needs and capacities are identified in high risk areas

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
High risk areas, potential displacements and existing capacities mapped.	70%	Unchanged	No data
Standardised shelter and NFI kits and plans are agreed upon with local authorities and IDPs communities, using participatory methods that ensure the participation and representation of women and marginalised populations in the decision-making process.	80%	Unchanged	Shelter/ NFI kits standardised by sector partners, as well as other sectors

Output 1.2.1: sufficient covered living space and NFI needs provided for affected, vulnerable and displaced populations

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Shelter and NFI solutions meet required Sphere minimum standards and are in line with standardised NFI kits.	70%	100%	Standardised shelter kits designed with Sphere minimum standards
Shelter solutions and materials are culturally appropriate and address the needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups.	60%	Unchanged	No data

Strategic Objective #2

Communities have enhanced resilience, thus reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.

SO2**Sector Objective 2.1**

Shelter construction, rehabilitation and NFIs distribution activities are designed with the participation of communities to mitigate conflict dynamics, environmental impact, gender inequalities and to foster employment opportunities for displaced and host communities.

Output 2.1.1: shelter solutions are responsive to the needs of host communities

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Host communities' needs are considered and incorporated into the shelter plans.	80%	80%	No data
Committees are established to facilitate dialogue between displaced and host communities, to promote equitable natural resources management and to address potential conflict and gender issues.	100%	70%	No data

Output 2.1.2 : shelter solutions are environmentally appropriate

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Construction techniques and materials are in line with relevant international and national environmental standards and regulations.	100%	90%	No data

Output 2.1.3: all households or community groups have the necessary skills, knowledge and resources - which are gender and culturally accepted - for shelter maintenance.

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Transitional and semi- permanent shelter solutions and designs incorporate resilience measures.	80%	100%	No data
All households or community groups have necessary skills and knowledge for shelter maintenance.	60%	80%	No data
All households or community groups have access to the necessary training, awareness, tools and equipment to build and maintain resilient shelters.	80%	Unchanged	Held six camp coordination trainings and set up trainings, with emphasis on shelter as initial training to build capacity for the communities.

Output 2.1.4 : communities engaged in early warning and in the introduction of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Early recovery efforts to ensure community participation and integrate Disaster Risk Reduction.	30%	Unchanged	No data
Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries benefiting from cash transfer programmes, shelter supplies and provision and site planning.	25%	Unchanged	No data
Number of competitive local suppliers contracted for shelter-related services.	30%	Unchanged	No data

Strategic Objective #3

Increased commitment on the part of the GoK and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions for the affected population.

SO3**Sector Objective 3.1**

Support the government authorities and development sector to effectively respond to shelter and NFI needs for the vulnerable communities, and enhance sustainable response mechanisms.

Output 3.1.1: Local authorities enhanced capacities

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Relevant officials, Government officers and community leaders trained on appropriate shelter resilience methods and construction, including all official at affected locations			
Proportion of male to female representatives trained	70%	Unchanged	Held six camp coordination trainings and set up trainings, with emphasis on shelter as initial training to build capacity for the communities.

Output 3.1.2 : non-government and development actors

Output Indicator	2013 target	REVISED 2013 target	Reached
Coordinated needs assessments and information management activities are undertaken with the Government, NGOs, and the communities.	At least 2 per location	Unchanged	No data
Number of coordination and monitoring visits, meetings and assessments.	At least 5 per location	At least 2 per location annually	No data



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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People in need, targeted, and covered (updated on 5 June 2013)

Emergency-Affected Populations			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,000,000	1,100,000	2,100,000
targeted	1,000,000	1,100,000	2,100,000
reached as of MYR	76,271	73,279	149,550
Internally Displaced			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	220,000	180,000	400,000
targeted	220,000	180,000	400,000
reached as of MYR	-	-	-
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,220,000	1,280,000	2,500,000
targeted	1,220,000	1,280,000	2,500,000
reached as of MYR	76,271	73,279	149,550
Revised Targets for WASH in 2013			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
	700,000	500,000	1,200,000

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Sector achievements outlined below. Some of the challenges that the sector has faced in contributing to the strategic objectives are: the election period, which took place during much of the third quarter of the year; the transition/devolution process, which has affected the planning process at sector level as it was pegged on the decision of government ministries; and the funding for humanitarian projects in the sector. So far, only one project out of a total of 25 projects submitted for the CAP 2013 has received funding. This makes up 5% of the funds requested for the sector. It is however important to note that a number of humanitarian projects in the sector has been funded outside the CAP process.

Major changes in the response plan

The number of people affected and the populations targeted for the sector response have changed as a result of the reduced risk of conflict and displacement caused by anticipated post-election violence. Although the increased rainfall contributed to temporary displacements due to flood emergencies in certain parts of the country, the good distribution of rainfall positively impacted on the groundwater recharge, reducing the populations in need of humanitarian WASH support.

Progress towards sector objectives and output targets**Strategic Objective #1**

The humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable populations affected by natural and man-made disasters are met through life-saving assistance and protection as per national and international standards.

Sector Objective 1-1

Improved access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply, appropriate sanitation and hygiene means to populations affected by floods, drought, conflict and WASH-related disease outbreaks.

Output Indicator	2013 target	Revised 2013 target	Reached
Proportion of emergency-affected population with access to at least 7.5 litres of water per person per day from safe communal water supply sources	2,500,000	1,200,000	149,550 people
Proportion of emergency-affected population with access to sanitation facilities to enable safe excreta disposal practices	1,500,000	720,000 emergency-affected people have access to sanitation and health promotion means	77,927 people
Number of children with access to reliable water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities in targeted school institutions	200,000	200,000	12,006 children

Strategic Objective #2

Communities have enhanced resilience, thus reducing the impact of disasters, and lessened chronic vulnerability by means of DRR and early recovery approaches.

Sector Objective 2-1

Increased capacity for emergency-affected communities to use and maintain communal water, sanitation and hygiene facilities sustainably; and capacity to plan for future hazards.

Output Indicator	2013 target	Revised 2013 target	Reached
Number of water management committees established and trained in targeted communities	100	No change	0
Proportion of health facilities in targeted areas which have access to rain water harvesting and storage tanks	80%	No change	0
Number of health and education institutions with permanent and improved sanitation facilities	1,500 health 2,000 schools	Number of patients in health centres with access to improved sanitation facilities	1,525
Number of WESCOORD officers that are trained in emergency preparedness/ contingency planning	165	No change	0

Strategic Objective #3

Increased commitment on the part of the GoK and development actors to address issues of chronic vulnerability and provide durable solutions.

Sector Objective 3-1

Formalized roles of the Government WASH ministries/ departments, with humanitarian WASH partners, for the coordination of WASH interventions.

Output Indicator	2013 target	Revised 2013 target	Reached
A formal agreement between the key Government WASH ministries, the cluster lead agency and humanitarian WASH partners	1	N/A	0.4 (on-going)
24 emergency-affected counties have activate WESCOORDs	24	N/A	22

4. FORWARD VIEW

The current EHRP process is the last of a three-year strategy aiming at supporting progress towards resilience and the integration of disaster risk reduction in longer-term frameworks, in addition to core humanitarian activities. Given the improved humanitarian situation in Kenya and the strengthened emergency response capacity, the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team has agreed that there will be no EHRP in 2014. However, continued humanitarian support for refugees and for those affected by on-going food and livelihood insecurity, inter-communal tensions, such as in northern and north-eastern counties, will remain a priority.

With the election and the installation of a new Government in March 2013, new structures have been introduced within the country, in line with the country's new Constitution. There will be two levels of Government - national and county - with some levels of shared responsibility for realizing Kenya's Vision 2013. There is therefore a need to clearly define the post-2013 humanitarian engagement and strategy. Future coordination will centre on these two levels of government. Further plans will also focus on the strengthening of programming towards improved resilience and the integration of disaster risk reduction in development frameworks, such as the 2014-2018 UNDAF and other strategies designed to support the Government's Second Mid-Term Plan (MTP II). Priorities for the MTP II are the implementation of the 2010 Constitution, capacity development in planning, monitoring and evaluation, economic growth, the strengthening of county government service delivery and accountability, social protection, disaster preparedness and risk reduction and management.

Will there be a CAP in 2014?				No
NEEDS ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED SINCE THE 2013 CAP PUBLICATION				
Sectors	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
Multiple sectors	Narok County	NDOC, KRCS, UNDP, NDMA, MoE, County Commissioner's Officer, FBO	5-12 May 2013	Long Rains Floods Assessment (KIRA)
Multiple sectors	Nyatike /Uriri Districts, Migori County	NDOC, UNDP, Provincial Administration, Kenya Red Cross Society	2-8 May 2013	Long Rains Floods Assessment (KIRA)
Multiple sectors	Tana North District, Tana River County	UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, KRCS, NDMA, IMC, MSF-SPAIN, UNWOMEN, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Public Health	17-21 April 2013	Long Rains Floods Assessments (KIRA)

Sectors	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
Multiple sectors	Arid & Semi-arid Counties	Kenya Food Security Steering Group: Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministries of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Water and Irrigation, Public Health and Sanitation, Medical Services, and Education, National Drought Management Authority, WFP/VAM, FEWS NET, FAO, CARE-Kenya, UNICEF, OCHA, Oxfam GB, UNDP, World Vision; with financial support from the Government of Kenya, FAO and WFP.	28 Jan- 8 Feb 2013	Short Rains Assessment
Multiple sectors	Baringo County	NRC, UNHCR, GoK, KRCS, Goal	22 – 23 January 2013	Conflict Assessment (KIRA)
Multiple sectors	Kisumu County	KRCS, KMET, SANA, Child Fund, CARE, PLAN International, UNICEF, ADS, KDP, Ministry of Health, Provincial Administration and Ministry of Education	13-16 January 2013	Long Rains Floods Assessments (KIRA)
Multiple sectors	Tana Delta District, Tana River County	Kenya Red Cross Society, NDMA, MSF, UNOCHA, UNICEF, WFP and CRS	1-4 January 2012	Conflict Assessment
Multiple sectors	Baragoi, Samburu County	UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA plus partners in the field (KRCS, ACTED, Elbarta, Catholic Diocese)	18-20 Dec 2012	Conflict Assessment
Agriculture and livestock	High and Medium Rainfall Areas	ASWG, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.	November 2012	High and Medium Rainfall Areas Assessment (food security)
Agriculture and livestock	Arid/Semi-arid lands	KFSSG, NDMA, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, GoK	Feb 2013	Short Rains Assessment (food security)
Nutrition	Tana River	IMC	Jan 2013	SMART Nutrition Survey Coverage survey
Nutrition	Samburu	IMC	March 2013 August 2013	KAP survey Coverage survey
Nutrition	Isiolo	IMC	May 2013	SMART Nutrition Survey Coverage survey
Nutrition	West Pokot	ACF	May 2013 June 2013	SMART Nutrition Survey Coverage Surveys
Nutrition	Laikipia	IMC		SMART Nutrition Survey

GAPS IN INFORMATION				
Sector	Geographic areas and population groups		Issues of concern	
Agriculture and livestock	Turkana, Marsabit Isiolo Samburu, Moyale		Frequent droughts, cattle rustling, water shortages	
Agriculture and livestock Agriculture and livestock	Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Ijara, TanaRiver		Conflicts, floods, frequent droughts	
Agriculture and livestock	West pokot, baringo, narok, kajiado, kieni, Laikipia, Transmara		Maize disease, floods, conflicts	
Agriculture and livestock	Makueni, Kitui, Machakos, Mbeere, Meru North, Tharaka		Erratic rainfall, low yields, livestock diseases	
Agriculture and livestock	Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta		Low use of agricultural technologies, erratic rainfall	
PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS				
Sectors	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Focus of investigation
Multiple sectors	Arid/semi-arid lands	KFSSG, NDMA, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, GoK	29 July -15 August 2013	Long Rains Assessment (food security)
Agriculture and livestock	High and Medium Rainfall Areas	ASWG, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.	November 2013	High and Medium Rainfall Areas Assessment (food security)

ANNEX: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE

Table 4: List of projects (grouped by sector)

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK								
KEN-13/A/53118/R/5059	Livelihoods Protection and Enhancement Program	Chr. Aid	1,016,500	609,900	-	609,900	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/54087/R/5006	Enhancing Capacities of Rural Communities Towards Improved Preparedness and Resilience to Drought	DWHH	300,899	180,538	-	180,538	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/54160/R/7998	Enhancing Community Resilience to Drought in Garissa County	WCDO	852,900	511,740	-	511,740	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/54201/R/5167	Support to agricultural production and post harvest management for improved food security in South eastern marginal Districts of Kenya (Eastern Province)	COOPI	1,324,240	794,544	-	794,544	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/54205/R/5167	Strengthening Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction in Northern Kenya	COOPI	500,000	260,000	-	260,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/54216/R/6458	Livelihood support to vulnerable (agro) pastoral communities of Mandera, West Pokot, Baringo, Turkana and Samburu	ACTED	2,439,907	1,463,616	331,565	1,132,051	23%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/55900/R/5587	Livelihood driven conflict management project in Turkana	VSF (Germany)	650,000	391,620	-	391,620	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56093/R/298	Strengthening resilience to and mitigating drought and conflict effects on pastoral and host communities in northern Kenya	IOM	1,533,667	920,200	-	920,200	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/A/56093/R/5105	Strengthening resilience to and mitigating drought and conflict effects on pastoral and host communities in northern Kenya	UNIFEM	1,533,667	920,200	-	920,200	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56093/R/776	Strengthening resilience to and mitigating drought and conflict effects on pastoral and host communities in northern Kenya	UNDP	1,533,667	920,200	1,000,000	(79,800)	109%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56174/R/15103	combating drought and enhancing community Resilience.	Southern Aid	384,000	230,400	-	230,400	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56217/R/123	Support to protecting and rebuilding of livestock assets in ASALs	FAO	4,300,000	2,580,000	-	2,580,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56221/R/123	Enhanced food security through reduction of aflatoxin contamination and insect pest damage in stored grains	FAO	596,000	599,628	-	599,628	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56225/R/123	Support to crop production activities including seed provision of drought tolerant crops	FAO	2,690,000	816,000	-	816,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56232/R/123	Support to activities that enhance community resilience	FAO	2,550,000	990,000	-	990,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56258/R/123	Promote urban and peri urban agriculture	FAO	750,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/A/56352/R/6116	Support to agriculture and livestock livelihoods in Tana River, Kwale and Kitui	Samaritan's Purse	955,328	583,812	-	583,812	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/56897/R/5328	Community Support for Enhanced Drought Resilience and Mitigation	ACT/DCA	500,000	300,000	300,000	-	100%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/57422/R/123	Reducing the spread of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease.	FAO	-	558,000	-	558,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/57423/R/123	2013 Election Contingency Plan for Agriculture and Livestock Sector WITHDRAWN	FAO	-	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/A/58965/R/6516	ERF Funded Project - Tana River Emergency Project	Kenya RC	-	200,000	200,000	-	100%	HIGH
KEN-13/CSS/54193/R/6458	Strengthening drought vulnerability monitoring in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (ASALs)	ACTED	300,001	179,967	-	179,967	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/CSS/56265/R/123	Support early warning, food security information and coordination	FAO	1,210,000	726,000	-	726,000	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/ER/59182/R/298	Mitigating severe effects of drought and floods and promoting resilience to recurrent disasters	IOM	-	946,950	-	946,950	0%	HIGH
Sub total for AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK			25,920,776	16,133,315	1,831,565	14,301,750	11%	
COORDINATION								
KEN-13/CSS/55659/13139	Enabling Effective Security Management and Emergency Preparedness for Humanitarian Agencies in Kenya	RedR UK	315,150	315,150	271,370	43,780	86%	HIGH
KEN-13/CSS/56157/R/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Kenya	OCHA	1,916,326	2,023,784	1,336,706	687,078	66%	HIGH
KEN-13/CSS/56167/7749	Devolution of Disaster Risk Management in Kenya.	UNISDR AFRICA	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/S/52471/5139	Enhanced UNDSS Capacity in NEP, Kenya	UNDSS	295,230	295,230	250,000	45,230	85%	HIGH
KEN-13/S/52723/5139	Enhanced Security Capacity for elections	UNDSS	505,650	505,650	-	505,650	0%	HIGH
Sub total for COORDINATION			4,032,356	4,139,814	1,858,076	2,281,738	45%	
EARLY RECOVERY								
KEN-13/ER/53219/5104	Strengthening long-term resilience to recurrent droughts among communities in Arid and Semi Arid regions of Kenya	ILO	12,840,000	12,840,000	-	12,840,000	0%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/ER/53966/7730	Skills Development and Micro-Enterprise Creation Support for Marginalized Women and Youth in Wajir District	DIAL	428,270	428,270	-	428,270	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/ER/54171/7998	: Garissa Sustainable Livelihood and Economic Development Project	WCDO	1,067,527	1,067,527	-	1,067,527	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/ER/54178/15553	Building host community resilience, disaster preparedness through capacity building, restoration of livelihood, reduction of small arms proliferation (SALW) in Mandera (along the KENYA-SOMALIA border)	NORKENYA	555,180	555,180	-	555,180	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/ER/54197/6458	Building Disaster Preparedness and Resilience for Vulnerable (agro) pastoral populations in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Kenya	ACTED	2,185,868	2,185,868	-	2,185,868	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/ER/55544/R/298	Promote protection by securing peace through resilience-building and preparedness in Northern Kenya	IOM	1,267,950	1,091,400	98,863	992,537	9%	HIGH
KEN-13/ER/55911/5186	Improving access to food and nutrition security to vulnerable and female headed households in Merti District, Isiolo County	ACF	291,250	291,250	-	291,250	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/ER/56351/776	Building Host Community Resilience Through Restoration of Livelihoods, Peace Building and Disaster Preparedness	UNDP	647,350	647,350	-	647,350	0%	MEDIUM
Sub total for EARLY RECOVERY			19,283,395	19,106,845	98,863	19,007,982	1%	
EDUCATION								
KEN-13/E/53815/R/7730	PROMOTING PREPAREDNESS, RESILIENCE AND ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL SCHOOL AGE BOYS AND GIRLS IN ARID SCHOOLS IN WAJIR SOUTH DISTRICT	DIAL	320,532	240,200	-	240,200	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/E/56262/R/15103	ENHANCED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN IN WAJIR AND GARISSA COUNTIES	Southern Aid	370,000	190,000	-	190,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/E/56269/R/124	Enhancing resilience of emergency affected children through education	UNICEF	2,942,500	2,354,000	1,150,000	1,204,000	49%	HIGH
KEN-13/E/56334/R/5390	Emergency Education for Disaster Affected Communities	ACT/FCA	331,700	326,500	-	326,500	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/E/56373/14960	Peace awareness in informal settlement	OMIK	185,535	185,535	-	185,535	0%	HIGH
Sub total for EDUCATION			4,150,267	3,296,235	1,150,000	2,146,235	35%	
FOOD ASSISTANCE								
KEN-13/CSS/55033/561	Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Kenya:	WFP	4,639,680	4,639,680	-	4,639,680	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/F/55398/R/561	Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas	WFP	131,480,916	114,091,909	87,667,249	26,424,660	77%	HIGH
Sub total for FOOD ASSISTANCE			136,120,596	118,731,589	87,667,249	31,064,340	74%	

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
HEALTH								
KEN-13/H/53913/7730	Support for Primary Health Care Delivery in Wajir District	DIAL	352,500	352,500	-	352,500	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55082/1171	Strengthening Emergency Reproductive Health Response in Kenya	UNFPA	650,000	650,000	-	650,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55390/R/124	Emergency Response and disaster risk reduction to vulnerable children and women in Kenya.	UNICEF	2,996,000	3,745,000	1,300,000	2,445,000	35%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55862/R/298	Strengthening preparedness, emergency response, and pastoralist outreach capacities of health systems in Northern Kenya	IOM	2,273,429	1,134,200	-	1,134,200	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55950/R/122	Emergency health humanitarian response to the most vulnerable populations; and disaster risk management capacity building for the 10 most at risk arid and semi-arid counties in northern in Kenya, of 47 newly created counties.	WHO	4,654,500	1,465,900	-	1,465,900	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56094/R/298	Preventing sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and increasing access to HIV prevention, care and treatment services during emergencies in Kenya "(Withdrawn)"	IOM	1,498,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56797/R/122	Emergency preparedness and response to reduce HIV transmission risk, maintain continuity of life-saving HIV services and provide safe blood supply in emergency affected areas in Kenya	WHO	2,140,000	385,200	-	385,200	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56817/R/5195	Emergency Health Care for drought affected communities in Turkana, Rift Valley Province, North Western Kenya	MERLIN	1,060,662	530,332	-	530,332	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/59183/R/298	Improving access to Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) treatment for refugees and surrounding host communities in Dadaab refugee camps and Garissa County, Kenya	IOM	-	374,500	-	374,500	0%	HIGH
Sub total for HEALTH			15,625,091	8,637,632	1,300,000	7,337,632	15%	
MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES								
KEN-13/E/56370/R/124	Quality Education for refugee children in Kenya	UNICEF	3,103,000	3,201,000	-	3,201,000	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/ER/59186/R/298	Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in Dadaab Refugee Camps and Garissa County	IOM	-	631,300	-	631,300	0%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/F/55030/R/561	Food Assistance to Refugees	WFP	149,672,346	149,721,121	92,057,668	57,663,453	61%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55391/R/124	UNICEF Health Response to vulnerable children and women in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camp	UNICEF	963,000	1,498,000	100,000	1,398,000	7%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55825/R/124	Scale-up and maintain access to critical nutrition services in refugee camps and host communities	UNICEF	586,360	586,360	-	586,360	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55973/R/122	Humanitarian health response for refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya	WHO	930,900	1,037,900	-	1,037,900	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/MS/54199/5167	Emergency WASH interventions and Livelihood Assistance to Refugees and Host communities.	COOPI	1,207,981	1,207,981	-	1,207,981	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/MS/55539/R/298	Improved shelter and protection in Dadaab and surrounding communities: Phase I "(Withdrawn)"	IOM	8,025,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/MS/55546/R/298	Improved shelter and protection in Dadaab and surrounding communities: Phase II "(Withdrawn)"	IOM	12,759,750	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/MS/56344/120	Protection and Mixed Solutions for refugees in Kenya	UNHCR	251,587,153	251,587,153	55,390,531	196,196,622	22%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/54740/R/5762	Protecting refugee children and their families in Kambioos camp	TdH	2,000,000	2,000,000	266,241	1,733,759	13%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55555/R/124	Supporting Protection in Refugee Settings and Host Communities	UNICEF	2,466,350	2,573,350	345,000	2,228,350	13%	HIGH
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES			433,301,840	414,044,165	148,159,440	265,884,725	36%	
NUTRITION								
KEN-13/H/53618/R/14938	Support the ministry of medical services (MOMS) and the ministry of public health and sanitation (MOPHS) to strengthen the delivery of high impact interventions (HINI)	PAH	161,834	161,834	-	161,834	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/53978/R/8058	Scaling up high impact interventions in Nutrition while enhancing surveillance and response in Mandera (North & East) and Wajir (West and North).	IRW	799,611	-	-	-	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/H/54517/R/124	Emergency Nutrition Response and Support to Increasing Resilience in ASALs and Urban informal settlements in Kenya	UNICEF	15,196,675	12,794,525	11,333,383	1,461,142	89%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/54746/5762	Combating Mother and Child Malnutrition in Drought Prone Lagdera District	TdH	800,000	800,000	559,140	240,860	70%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/54756/R/12801	Enhancing accessibility to HINI and strengthen the capacity of the community for disaster risk reduction and improved response by building community resilience	MERCY - USA	2,853,502	1,146,750	-	1,146,750	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/54761/R/6964	Scaling up high impact nutrition interventions Arid and Semi Arid areas of Laikipia, Kitui and Kilifi	WVK	4,800,151	2,400,075	-	2,400,075	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55329/R/5160	Scale up of High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HiNi) for improved Nutrition in women and children in Tana River, Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo and Meru North counties of Kenya	IMC	2,094,149	1,858,496	499,105	1,359,391	27%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55456/R/561	Support to Supplementary Feeding for Moderately Malnourished Childer under Five and Pregnant/Nursing Women	WFP	14,677,725	11,134,821	6,225,145	4,909,676	56%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55684/5179	Scale up of High Impact Nutrition Interventions in Turkana and Garissa Counties	IRC	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,277,139	722,861	64%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/55858/R/5186	Scale up of High Impact Nutrition Interventions(HINI) in Dadaab Host community	ACF	471,900	101,345	-	101,345	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56256/R/5186	: Reduce morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition and improve child and maternal health in Garbatulla and Merti district- Isiolo County and West Pokot County and Strengthen integrated nutrition surveys and surveillance systems in ASAL areas of Kenya	ACF	2,034,025	75,750	-	75,750	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56272/R/8497	Supporting MOPHS/MOMS in scaling High Impact nutrition intervention in the Districts of Marsabit county	FH	850,000	409,629	-	409,629	0%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/H/56273/R/5195	Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) the implementation of high impact nutrition interventions (HiNi) in Turkana County.	MERLIN	1,400,000	500,000	500,000	0	100%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/H/56346/R/122	To improve hospital management of severe malnutrition related morbidity and mortality among boys, girls and in-patient pregnant women in 5 most at risk counties in six months	WHO	722,290	299,600	-	299,600	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56368/R/6116	Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) - Withdrawn	Samaritan's Purse	288,315	288,315	-	288,315	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56789/R/8498	Scaling up High Impact Nutrition Interventions for Children and Women in Chalbi district of Masabiti county	CW	330,771	351,771	-	351,771	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56815/R/6516	Enhancing Red Cross Volunteer Network Capacity In Emergency Nutrition Response And Resilience Initiatives In Kenya	Kenya RC	832,933	133,500	-	133,500	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/H/56829/R/8498	Scaling up High Impact Nutrition Interventions in the Urban Slums of Nairobi and Kisumu	CW	396,980	558,625	-	558,625	0%	HIGH
Sub total for NUTRITION			50,710,861	35,015,036	20,393,912	14,621,124	58%	
PROTECTION								
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/54750/5762	Protecting children (boys and girls) affected by the drought and victims of lack of care, malnutrition, and abuse in Lagdera district.	TdH	1,125,000	1,125,000	397,878	727,122	35%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55085/1171	Strengthening GBV response and coordination during humanitarian emergencies in Kenya	UNFPA	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55276/R/6079	Prevention and Response to child protection concerns affecting girls and boys at risk of joining and connected to the Streets due to emergencies (drought, conflicts and other vulnerabilities linked to poverty and social/family breakdown) in the Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia in the Rift Valley.	SC	351,200	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55306/5524	Enhanced Capacity of Stakeholders in Child Protection in Emergencies and Recovery Phase.	Plan	413,228	413,228	-	413,228	0%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55490/5536	Protecting older men and women affected by humanitarian crises in Kenya such as	HelpAge International	358,967	358,967	-	358,967	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55553/R/124	Child Protection in Emergencies: Prevention and Response	UNICEF	2,755,250	2,402,150	1,205,000	1,197,150	50%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/55691/R/298	Strengthening the provision of protection services to vulnerable groups in Northern Kenya	IOM	1,588,950	794,475	-	794,475	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/56082/R/298	Elections preparedness and response in affected regions of Kenya. "(Withdrawn)"	IOM	2,300,500	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/56104/14414	Enhance community peace building and reconciliation dialogues to mitigate electoral and resource based conflicts and displacements in Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo/Marakwet Counties	CHRIG	355,000	355,000	-	355,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/P-HR-RL/56229/8807	Protection through Legal Aid, Advocacy and Peacebuilding	RCK	285,000	285,000	-	285,000	0%	HIGH
Sub total for PROTECTION			10,233,095	6,433,820	1,602,878	4,830,942	25%	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS								
KEN-13/CSS/55861/R/298	Enhancing Shelter/NFI Sector Coordination and Emergency response to Displaced populations	IOM	378,780	1,551,500	100,000	1,451,500	6%	HIGH
KEN-13/S-NF/55029/5834	Enhance the Protection of IDP returnees and host community in Molo, Njoro and Kuresoi through peace building initiatives and pre positioning of emergency shelter kits and NFIs	NRC	2,700,000	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/S-NF/55547/R/298	Emergency shelter and preparedness for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities "(Withdrawn)"	IOM	3,557,750	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/S-NF/56056/R/124	Provision of Emergency NFI Family Kits to Displaced Populations WITHDRAWN	UNICEF	1,005,800	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/S-NF/56361/R/6116	NFI Emergency Preparedness Program	Samaritan's Purse	1,594,832	1,183,433	-	1,183,433	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/S-NF/56369/R/5536	The project still will add to the Sector capacity and maintain the minimum threshold enabling the response to an emergency Support to households with vulnerable older people in Rhamu affected by ethnic clashes	HelpAge International	309,508	309,508	-	309,508	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/S-NF/56990/6516	Emergency Shelter	Kenya RC	5,352,816	5,352,816	-	5,352,816	0%	HIGH
Sub total for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			14,899,486	11,097,257	100,000	10,997,257	1%	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE								
KEN-13/WS/53059/5059	Enhancement of Access to Proper WASH services in Mandera, Marsabit and Isiolo County	Chr. Aid	791,800	791,800	-	791,800	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53553/8769	Drought Recovery in 8 Villages in Wajir, North-Eastern Province, Kenya	Caritas Switzerland	1,105,686	1,105,686	-	1,105,686	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53622/8502	Samburu WASH Humanitarian Response and Recovery Project	WVI	725,297	725,297	-	725,297	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53785/15553	Improved access to safe, adequate WASH(e) to community households, schools and health centres in the arid and conflict affected areas along the KENYA-SOMALIA border	NORKENYA	465,578	465,578	-	465,578	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53788/8769	Drought Recovery in 8 Villages in Marsabit, Eastern Province, Kenya	Caritas Switzerland	1,223,543	1,223,543	-	1,223,543	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53803/7730	PROMOTING ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN WAJIR SOUTH DISTRICT	DIAL	298,658	298,658	-	298,658	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53894/R/124	GoK/UNICEF WASH Emergency Response Project	UNICEF	6,850,000	4,280,000	1,400,000	2,880,000	33%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/53898/R/124	WASH Refugee & Host Community Emergency Response Project	UNICEF	995,100	909,500	-	909,500	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54127/5006	Resilience Enhancement for Rural Communities in Tana River County	DWHH	507,082	507,082	-	507,082	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54155/7998	WCDO Danyere Water and Sanitation Project	WCDO	677,848	677,848	-	677,848	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54166/7790	Emergency WASH Response Programme	GOAL	947,220	947,220	-	947,220	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54198/6458	Providing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene assistance to vulnerable communities in Mandera, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo and Turkana Counties.	ACTED	3,727,866	3,727,866	-	3,727,866	0%	MEDIUM

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/WS/54203/5167	Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to reduce vulnerability and risk exposure of Nairobi informal settlements communities (Huruma and Mathare informal settlements, Starehe Constituency, Nairobi)	COOPI	400,180	400,180	-	400,180	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54217/5186	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene assistance against cholera outbreaks at Dadaab' host community	ACF	788,000	788,000	-	788,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54222/R/12801	Improved access to safe and adequate Drinking Water, Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Promotion to emergency-affected communities with a focus on health facilities	MERCY - USA	1,978,587	1,978,587	661,342	1,317,245	33%	MEDIUM
KEN-13/WS/54320/5103	Rapid identification and development of shallow and deep groundwater for emergency water supply in Kenya's Arid lands	UNESCO	2,887,500	2,887,500	-	2,887,500	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54709/15557	PROMOTING ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES FOR ENHANCED SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN NGARE MARA, ISIOLO COUNTY	CPI	298,132	298,132	-	298,132	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/54807/5762	Improving access to WASH services in drought-prone Lagdera district	TdH	1,573,000	1,573,000	-	1,573,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/55052/5834	Dadaab and Kakuma Host Community Water Project	NRC	509,855	509,855	-	509,855	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/55216/14950	Building Sustainability and Resilience by enhancing water storage and quality through water harvesting, water treatment and improving hygiene and sanitation practices through latrine construction, sanitation and hygiene promotion.	WCA	328,245	328,245	-	328,245	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/55304/6918	Improve access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices prioritizing recovery and resilience-building in communities in Isiolo County (Isiolo, Merti, Sericho, Kom and Cherab Divisions)	LVIA	390,250	390,250	-	390,250	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/56059/8878	Safe drinking water, good sanitation and improved hygiene services and education support for drought affected persons in Balambala and Garissa districts in Garissa County	MURDO	365,596	365,596	-	365,596	0%	HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
KEN-13/WS/56349/R/122	Intervention for water, sanitation, hygiene and water quality surveillance during disasters and resilience building for communities in at least 10 counties, targeting women in Kenya	WHO	1,123,500	428,000	-	428,000	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/56359/R/6116	Improved water, sanitation and hygiene in Ikutha district, Kitui	Samaritan's Purse	309,693	188,487	-	188,487	0%	HIGH
KEN-13/WS/58697/R/6116	Tana River Emergency Flood Response and Resilience Project	Samaritan's Purse	-	360,217	-	360,217	0%	HIGH
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			29,268,216	26,156,127	2,061,342	24,094,785	8%	
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED								
KEN-13/SNYS/57324/8487	Emergency Response Fund	ERF (OCHA)	-	-	1,745,701	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
KEN-13/SNYS/59050/R/124	to be allocated	UNICEF	-	-	1,178,485	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	2,924,186	n/a	n/a	
Grand Total			743,545,979	662,791,835	269,147,511	393,644,324	41%	

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 5: Humanitarian funding to projects coordinated in the appeal (per donor)

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Carry-over (donors not specified)	64,307,646	24%	-
United States	59,961,185	22%	24,611,462
Japan	35,500,000	13%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	24,498,527	9%	-
United Kingdom	22,567,910	8%	2,261,712
European Commission	18,308,759	7%	-
Canada	12,171,373	5%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,265,028	4%	-
Germany	5,517,776	2%	-
Australia	4,188,537	2%	-
Switzerland	2,847,862	1%	-
Sweden	2,088,752	1%	-
Denmark	1,489,000	1%	-
Finland	1,293,661	0%	-
Russian Federation	1,000,000	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	821,159	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	672,372	0%	-
France	331,565	0%	-
Norway	170,215	0%	-
Austria	146,184	0%	-
Grand Total	269,147,511	100%	26,873,174

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 6: Total humanitarian funding (appeal plus other) per donor

Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Carry-over (donors not specified)	64,307,646	22%	-
United States	62,309,529	21%	24,611,462
Japan	35,663,265	12%	-
United Kingdom	28,742,385	10%	2,261,712
European Commission	27,466,407	9%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	24,498,527	8%	-
Canada	12,336,981	4%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,265,028	4%	-
Germany	6,476,443	2%	-
Switzerland	6,242,836	2%	-
Australia	4,188,537	1%	-
Sweden	3,011,119	1%	-
Finland	2,340,781	1%	-
Norway	2,221,497	1%	-
Denmark	1,663,960	1%	-
Russian Federation	1,000,000	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	821,159	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	672,372	0%	-
France	331,565	0%	-
Austria	146,184	0%	-
Grand Total	295,706,221	100%	26,873,174

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 7: Humanitarian funding to projects not coordinated in the appeal (per sector)

Other Humanitarian Funding to Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

IASC Standard Sector	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,590,407	10%	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	101,564	0%	-
EDUCATION	1,377,191	5%	-
HEALTH	6,729,389	25%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	193,476	1%	-
WATER AND SANITATION	7,997,387	30%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	7,569,296	29%	-
Grand Total	26,558,710	100%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 8: Requirements and funding to date per Gender Marker score

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013
as of 30 June 2013

Gender marker	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	11,476,500	8,265,000	2,450,000	5,815,000	30%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	403,736,125	353,258,224	80,659,194	272,599,030	23%	500,000
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	316,007,671	289,204,122	182,664,131	106,539,991	63%	26,373,174
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	6,885,123	6,423,929	1,178,485	5,245,444	18%	-
Not specified	200,000	200,000	1,945,701	n/a	n/a	
Not applicable – Only used for very small number of projects, such as “support services”	5,440,560	5,440,560	250,000	5,190,560	5%	-
Grand Total	743,545,979	662,791,835	269,147,511	393,644,324	41%	26,873,174

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

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