



UNITED NATIONS
KENYA HUMANITARIAN UPDATE vol. 48
5-17 May, 2009

Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

HIGHLIGHTS

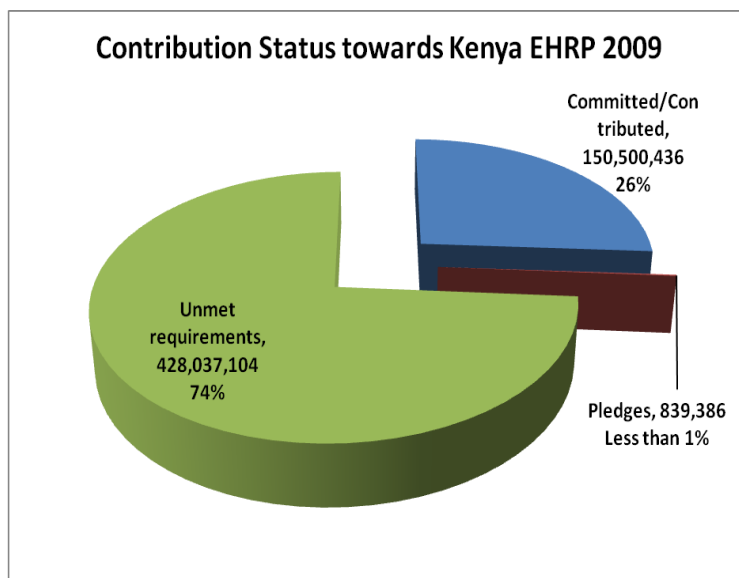
- Victims of the Kiambaa church massacre buried
- Government, Humanitarian actors worry about drought and its aggravating consequences
- IASC brainstorms on ways of raising awareness on food insecurity
- GoK asks OCHA to support streamlining of government coordination structures
- Police continue crackdown on Mungiki
- Relocation site issues continue
- Flash floods affect hundreds in Nakuru

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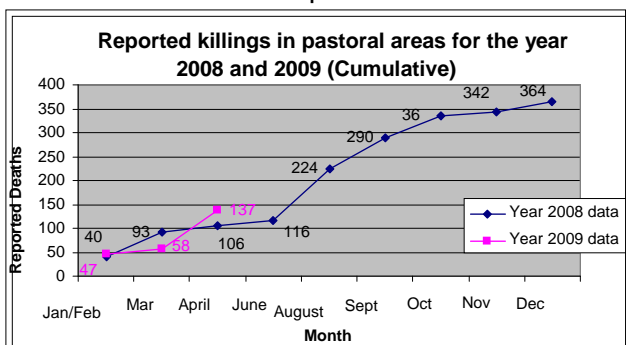
General Overview

After an aborted attempt to bury the massacre victims of the Kiambaa Church Post-Election Violence in January 2009, plans have now been finalised for the mass burial on Thursday 14th May. The victims' bodies, burnt to beyond recognition had undergone forensics investigations which are now concluded, allowing for the burial. IDPs and non-displaced communities have undergone peace and reconciliation talks but the communities still remain divided. IOM has been on the ground for the past one week engaging the communities in psycho-social counselling for loss and grief. The President and Prime Minister attended the mass burial. 38 bodies were buried, Wareng district. Following the violence that broke out after the 2007 hotly contested elections, thirty eight (38) people were burnt in the Kiambaa church, of which 14 bodies were identifiable. The Kiambaa massacre is one of the many killings across the country.

IASC brainstormed on ways of raising awareness of the food insecurities in the country and the slow onset of the drought expected to have aggravating consequences on some already vulnerable populations. With the failure of the Long Rains season, the crop production is feared to be poor. Concern is mounting as the revised Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) remains underfunded, with only 26 percent of needs funded so far.



A total of 62 people were reported killed in conflicts that took place during the month of April, bringing the cumulative number of pastoralists killed since January this year to 135. The figure is the highest reported



on a monthly basis, during the course of this year. In addition, it marks a substantial increase in number, compared to reports received during the same period in the year 2008, where 106 cumulative deaths were reported. Close to half (28) of those killed were massacred in a vengeance mission, at Nariokootome Mission Hospital, Turkana district. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security noted that the occurrence could spark renewed tension between two warring communities in the area. Moreover, security has been stepped up in the area. 47 of those killed died in

the districts situated in the North Rift Region.

Police has intensified its actions to hunt down suspected Mungiki sect members who are alleged to have stepped up their recruitment drive of youth. This week saw the continuation of court trials for the Mungiki suspects who were arrested last week following the brutal killing of 28 villagers on 21 April. Additional arrests were made in Karatina, Rift Valley Province. At least 18 youth suspected to be amongst fugitives involved in the hacking were arrested. Attacks by Mungiki suspects continue to be on the rise, with recent events including the torching of a public service vehicle in Nairobi.

The Nakuru District Peace Committee was instrumental in diffusing rising tensions between the Kalenjin and Kikuyu communities in Ol Manyata area, Mbogoini division, Nakuru. Tensions were high following the killing of a Kikuyu farmer in a cattle theft incidence where 5 cows were stolen on 2nd May 2009, allegedly by criminals from the Kalenjin community and stabbed the owner (a Kikuyu) who later succumbed. The cows were however recovered. The Kikuyu community was up for revenge and the Kalenjin were also readying for defense but the District Peace Committee at the location level and the area District Officer quickly moved in to prevent a possible conflict. Several reconciliation and mediation meetings between elders from the two sides have been going on and the two groups have agreed to live in harmony and work together to stop cattle theft in the area. The Kalenjin community gave a bull to the aggrieved family as a sign of reconciliation. The Kalenjin group apparently described the incidence as a cattle theft and not ethnic motivated. They promised to cooperate with the police in searching for the culprits who had since gone into hiding.

UNDP has been involved in the training of District Peace Committees in the North Rift Region, which began on the 11 May and will end on 15 May. District Peace Committees are part of mechanisms that have been proposed by the draft *National Policy for Peace Building and Conflict Management*, as one of the means that are useful when promoting peace, reconciliation and integration. The *Peace Committees* exist in areas that have been most affected by conflict, such as the North Rift region. At least 44 of the 77 reported dead in *OCHA's Tracking of Reported Killings in Kenya's Pastoral Areas* are from the North Rift region.

OCHA has been requested by the government to assist in restructuring its coordination structures. At the Kenya Food Security Steering Group Meeting (KFSSG) held 7 May, The Ministry of State for Special Programmes stated there the GoK has a lot of coordination structures which need to be streamlined. The GoK request comes at a time the IASC has also been looking at strengthening partnerships in line with guidelines on Humanitarian Reform.

II. Humanitarian Situation

Food Security

The Kenya Food Security Meeting held on 14 May raised concern on the consequences of delayed rains in the Long rains Season which is set to affect the yield of the crops in the grain basket areas of the Rift Valley, Western Provinces and Nyanza provinces that account for over 90% of the national output. There is increasing morbidity in livestock in the arid areas that is leading to loss of breeding stock. Terms of trade for pastoralist communities are on the decrease by 25% in the last 3 months. There are increasing rates of child malnutrition in the drought hit areas of Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Wajir. Nutrition surveys have been sanctioned in the districts of Turkana, Baringo, Wajir, Taita Taveta, Moyale, Kajiado, Marsabit, West

Pokot, Samburu, Kilifi.

WFP informed that the Emergency Operations Programme (EMOP 10745.0) for populations affected by drought and post-election violence in Kenya terminated end of April. The approval of the PRRO 10666 is awaited in the second half of May. Under the new operation, WFP will feed some 3.5 million beneficiaries. The pre-positioning of food for the expected scale-up is under way. The operational scale-up is for the higher beneficiary numbers and a wider geographic coverage. The process is especially demanding in the nine new districts where cooperating partners are being selected and trained, and beneficiaries need to be identified and registered.

- In April, recognising urgent needs for support in the marginal agricultural districts in Eastern Kenya, WFP delivered food to selected health facilities in Kitui, Machakos, Makueni and Mwingi and supported training to district health staff. Subsequent trainings for ground level health staff were planned in order to start implementing supplementary feeding for children under five and pregnant and nursing mothers, under the technical leadership of UNICEF and implemented by MoPHS.
- In Mandera, WFP and nutritional partners agreed to expand admission criteria to those children under five and pregnant/nursing mothers at risk from malnutrition, in order to improve coverage in the peak of the lean season and in response to the deteriorating nutritional status of the most vulnerable. In addition, household rations were provided in the urban centres of Elwak and Mandera to families of those children benefiting from supplementary feeding, who have not been covered by general food distributions; this is a pilot and will be closely monitored to obtain evidence of the impact of the household ration and its capacity to enhance the effect supplementary feeding among children under five and pregnant/nursing women.
- WFP continued to fill the critical gap in the cereals pipeline and applied for an internal loan to buy imported maize in the port of Mombasa. In addition, it received 9,921 mt of in-kind contribution of cereals from the GoK which contributed to reducing the shortage. The six-month shortfall from May through October is at 130,158 mt or USD 114.8 million. The operation has an internal debt of USD 10 million advanced out of WFP emergency funds.
- WFP has sent a follow-up alert to the donor community in Kenya to quickly provide much needed contributions for PRRO 10666 and the refugee operation 10285.

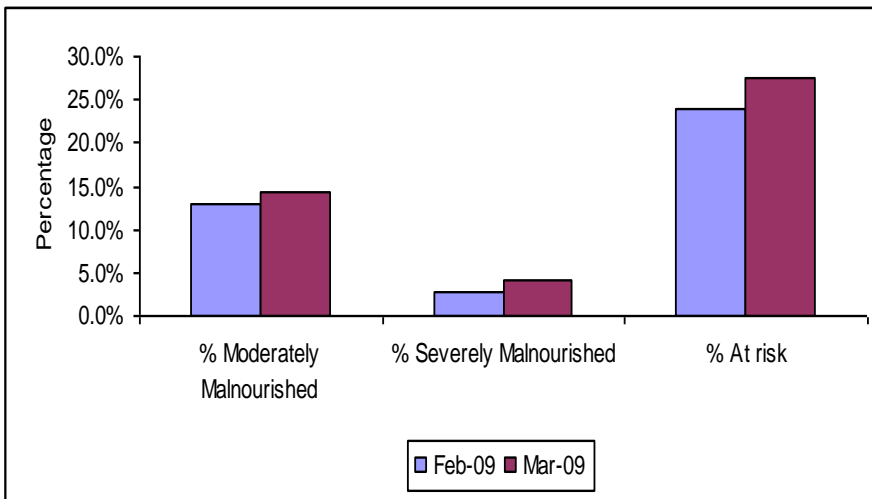
Nutrition

With the deteriorating household food security situation, the ability to cope by the populations with already low resilience is seriously weakened. Drought, livestock and human diseases and volatile food prices have all converged to dramatically increase food insecurity among the vulnerable populations. This is has seriously affected most populations in of Arid and Semi Arid areas (ASAL) and urban areas in Kenya.

UNICEF reports that Acute malnutrition levels are already on the rise in some parts of the country and the trend is expected to continue including in areas where traditionally have had low acute malnutrition levels which include the lower parts of Eastern province where about one million persons are currently estimated to be highly food insecure. In addition, cholera outbreak in some parts of the country with the continued deplorable water and sanitation situation is likely drive up mortality and acute malnutrition levels.

Results from initial nutrition surveys conducted in Mandera districts indicate very high levels of Global acute malnutrition (GAM). Although there is no significance difference from the 2008 survey results, the GAM levels remains unacceptably high despite the ongoing efforts. The results are comparable to 2006 which is considered a bad year when very high GAM levels were recorded. With high presence of aggravating factors, similar results are likely to be observed in the upcoming surveys. Nutrition surveys are currently being planned for April/May 2009 in Turkana, Baringo, Wajir, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kitui, Kajiado, Marsabit, Samburu, Westpokot and Moyale districts.

Nutrition surveillance conducted by Ministry of Public health and Sanitation using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in emergency affected areas indicate an increasing trend in proportion of children with acute malnutrition in February compared to March. The increase is across all categories of malnutrition; severe – MUAC<11.0cm, moderate MUAC<12.5cm and at risk MUAC<13.5cm.



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

A group of 80 families is planning to pull out of the Mawingu relocation site due to discontentment over oppressive leadership, unaccountable management of funds and harassment. The group alleges that they contributed Kshs. 10000 and were promised that each family will get a 50/100 ft plot which is yet to happen. All 3,389 families are congested in a 50 acre land with poor sanitation services. They reported that they have been harassed, issued death threats and their tents removed for their continued questioning of the management of site funds. The group which is increasing by the day have identified land in Kirima area, Ol Kalau district which they intend to relocate to when they get refund from Mawingu group. The group is scheduled to meet Ol Kalau District Commissioner (DC) on 13th May 2009 together with the Mawingu site management committee to discuss the allegations and modalities of refunding the Kshs. 10,000 contributed towards the purchase of the Mawingu site.

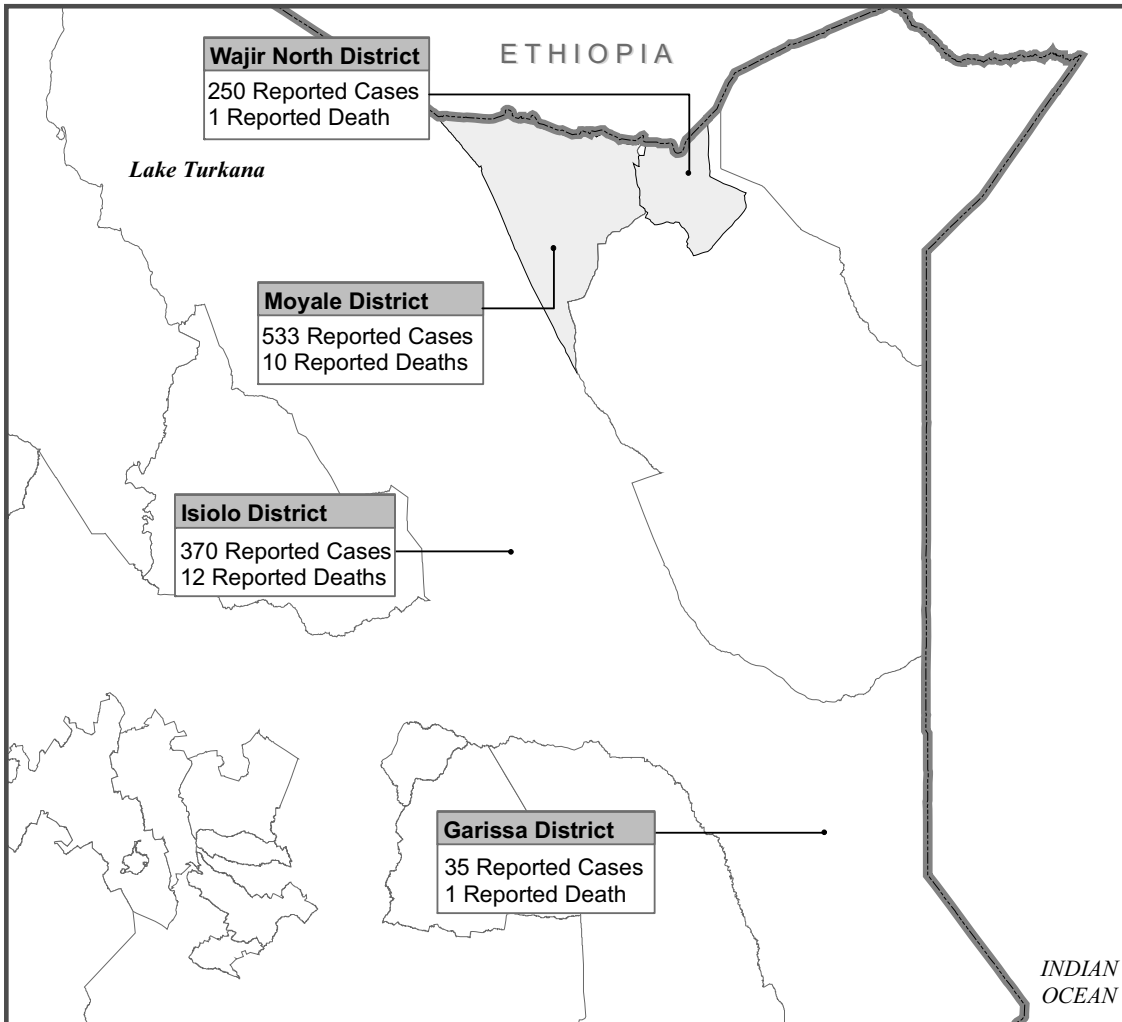
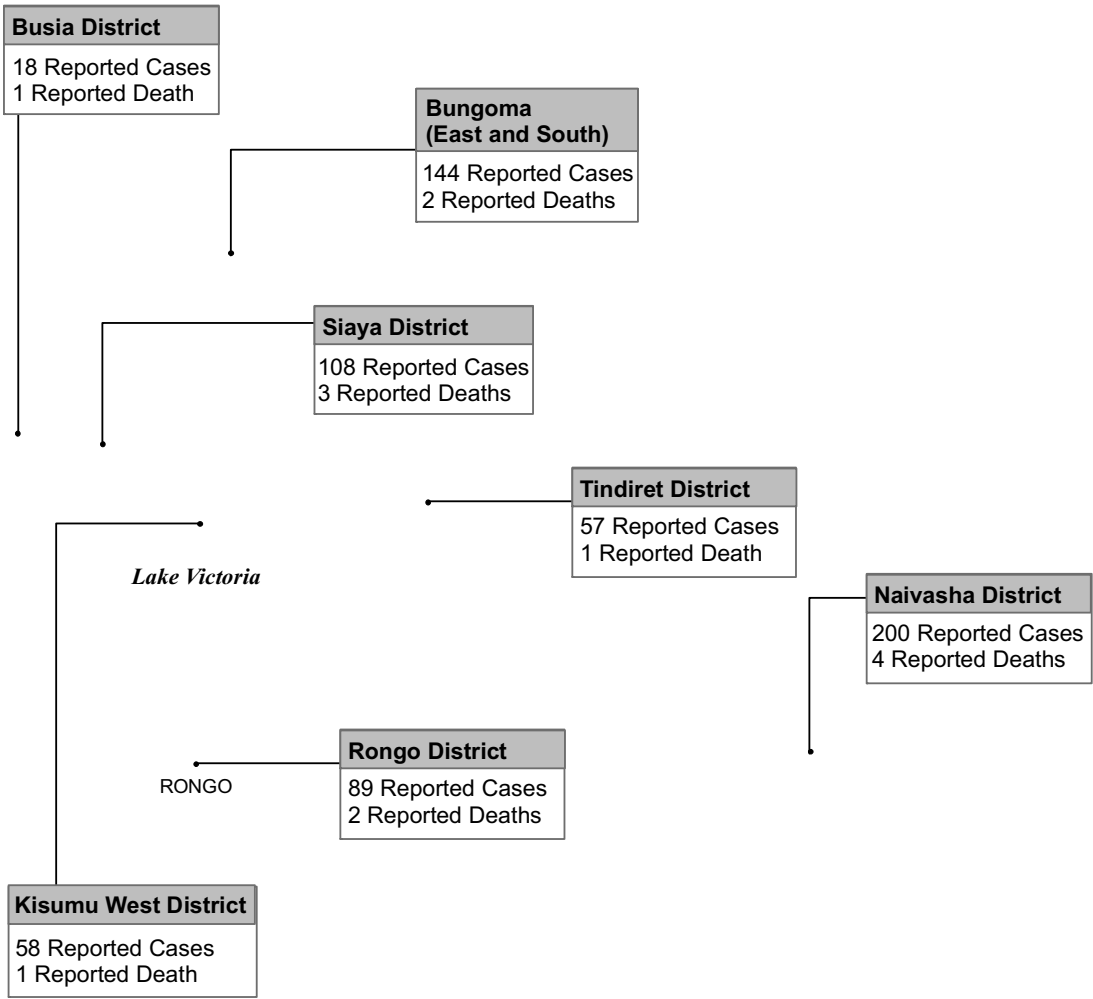
Refugees

4286 refugees are reported to have been registered in Dadaab camps in April. This is a noticeable drop of arrivals, possibly due to the rainy season which has made border roads hard to pass. However, in view of the recent fighting in Mogadishu, this numbers are likely to increase. In April, increased insecurity especially in the middle and lower Juba regions coupled with drought/food insecurity are cited as main migration push factors. The overall population in Dadaab currently stands at 271,105 persons as of 30th April 2009, an increase of 15% since the beginning of 2009 (from 235,455 persons). There have also been reports of Somalis who have gone to locations in Kenya other than the refugee camps.

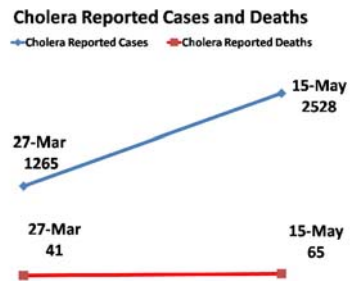
At the same time, in April, violence and insecurity in Somalia forced an estimated 12,000 people to flee their homes. Fighting from 8-14 may between government forces and insurgents in Mogadishu, the worst in recent months, left a trail of destruction, civilian casualties and displacement of nearly 34,000 people. UNHCR reports state that about half of the displaced have fled outside of Mogadishu. Other reports also indicated that there is a steady flow of Somalis crossing the border into Kenya through Doble. The newly displaced are assumed to have been part of the recent returnees. Meanwhile more than 75,000 IDPs have returned to Mogadishu since January 2009, following fighting since 2007. In April, nearly 14,000 people who were displaced due to violence in Mogadishu over the last two years have returned to their homes in the capital. The returnees are not only coming from Somalia but large numbers are returning from neighbouring Kenya, Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Health

Some 203 suspected new cholera cases were reported from Moyale (30), Nairobi East (1), Naivasha (156), Tinderet (15) and Busia (1). Since the beginning of the year 21 districts have experienced cholera outbreak. The affected districts have a cumulative total of 2528 cases and a total of 65 deaths hence a CFR of 2.6%.



Cholera Reported Cases = 2528
Cholera Reported Deaths = 65
Case Fatality Rate = 2.6%



UNICEF was deployed to assist with assessment and formulation of response to the cholera outbreak in Moyale, Wajir, Isiolo Districts as well as Western and Nyanza provinces. Emergency WASH supplies were distributed to partners in the cholera affected districts around the Kisumu hub – ie Rachuonyo, Nyando, Kisumu East, Bunyala through DPHOs, DWOs KEMSA, Lake Basin Development Authority, Lake Victoria South Water Service Board as well as to districts affected in North Eastern and Eastern Province (Moyale, Wajir and Isiolo) Supplies include chlorine, aquatabs, jerricans, latrine slabs, soap, water pumps and tools for solid waste clean-up. The Cholera communications strategy and action plan was agreed by the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, UNICEF, WHO and partners. UNICEF is supporting the establishment of an Emergency Communication Center in Department of Public Health to promote more effective coordination of communication including dissemination of information on the status of outbreaks, media briefings and information on response. Revised key messages on cholera prevention, community responsibilities for supporting prevention, and use of ORS have been agreed. Leaflets for communicators and posters have been printed and are being distributed. Radio spots have been developed and will be aired soon. Planning is ongoing for stakeholder consultations to support development of district cholera communications plans. \$50,000 of regular resources has already been made available to scale up communications response. The C4D team working on cholera response has been mobilized to support the development of influenza prevention communications. UNICEF worked closely with WHO and OCHA on the development a CERF application to mobilize resources for scaling up of cholera response. Funds requested (USD 486,850) will support roll out of communications action plan, procurement of WASH and health supplies, and support to WESCOORD (WASH Cluster) to scale up coordination of response at national and district levels.

WASH

Work is progressing in PEV affected districts in the Eldoret & Nakuru Hubs to address the WASH needs of returning IDPs and host communities. UNICEF reports that \$1 million has been made available from the Government of Netherlands. The project will be implemented by the MoWI in partnership with MoPH&S and MoE. When implementation is complete in October 2009, 95,500 people will have access to safe water supplies.

Disaster Risk Reduction/Management

The Consultative Meeting on Drafting of National Curriculum (Training Modules) for Disaster Risk Reduction / Management in Schools, Colleges, and Universities and Public Administrators and Civil Servants, it was agreed that a Working Group will meet to develop ToR for the force. UNDP and OCHA Kenya are part of a task force formed to spearhead this process. Other members of the task force are: MOSSP, PA&IS, Masinde Muliro University, University of Nairobi, Kenyatta University, Moi University, Oxfam GB, Kenya Red Cross, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Department of Defense, Ministry of Education. The task force was formed after the President gave a decree to the MOSSP and PA&IS to draft a curriculum on DRR/M for the public, schools, colleges, universities and civil servants following the Nakumatt Tragedy in down town Nairobi and the Chesangwani Fire that killed over 100 people, the president gave a decree to the MOSSP and PA&IS to draft a curriculum on DRR/M for the public, schools, colleges, universities and civil servants. Resource opportunities to support this process are being explored.

At the DRR theme group meeting and in the (Kenya Humanitarian Stakeholders Meeting) KHSM, UNDP informed of their 4 year DRR project of USD 2.5 million which will start once the agreement with the government is signed this month. Moreover, the government is signing another agreement for a UNDP livelihoods recovery project (USD 1.6 million) targeting PEV affected districts with quick impact activities.

Torrential rains that pounded Nakuru town and its environments 16th May 2009 caused flash floods in Ronda and Mwariki low cost settlements in Kaptembwo location. The area is a low income residence and most of the houses in the area are mud walled. A rapid assessment conducted by the District Officer Municipality on 17th May 2009 put the figure of families whose houses were flooded at 500. Some housing structures were destroyed and unconfirmed sources report that 52 house collapsed. No deaths or injuries were reported. Kaptembwo primary school was also affected and as of Monday 18, May 2009, six classrooms were still filled with mud. Nakuru District Commissioner (DC), OCHA, KRC, UNDP UNV, government departments – Public Health, Municipal planning, district engineers and area councilors visited the affected area to assess the situation. At the time of the visit water had drained away but the residents were still removing mud from their houses. The root cause of the floods was poor planning and settlements on the water channels blocking the water flow. The existing drainage channels were blocked and never

maintained. KRC was on ground distributing NFIs (2 blankets, 1 kitchen set, 2 bar soaps, 1 mosquito net and 1 collapsible 20 litre water bottle) to 200 households. They estimated the affected number to be at 800. The DC requested the residents who are tenants in the houses of the affected areas to move out of the area to higher grounds to avoid recurrent losses. He requested the municipal council to look at the drainage system and clear blockages in the mean time. A further meeting is scheduled with the Nakuru municipality, Provincial administration, UNOCHA, KRC and other stakeholders to address the issue.

Protection

OCHA Sub-office is in the process of compiling the report on the joint GoK/Inter-Agency Needs Assessment that was undertaken for transit sites and self-help groups in the greater Uasin Gishu district. The draft report will be discussed with participating partners/District Administration on Monday 18th May and thereafter the finalised report will be shared among the humanitarian actors.

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and UNFPA facilitated a training of trainers (TOT) workshop in Molo district. 24 community leaders were trained on Human rights and Gender Based Violence in a two day training workshop conducted on 13th and 14th May 2009.

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