

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

KENYA COUNTRY TEAM

The IASC Kenya CT is the highest Humanitarian Coordination Body and is comprised of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (Chair), OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNAIDS, UNIFEM, FAO, WHO, UNFPA, UNIDO, IOM, ACF, CARE, OXFAM GB, Kenya Red Cross and the ICRC

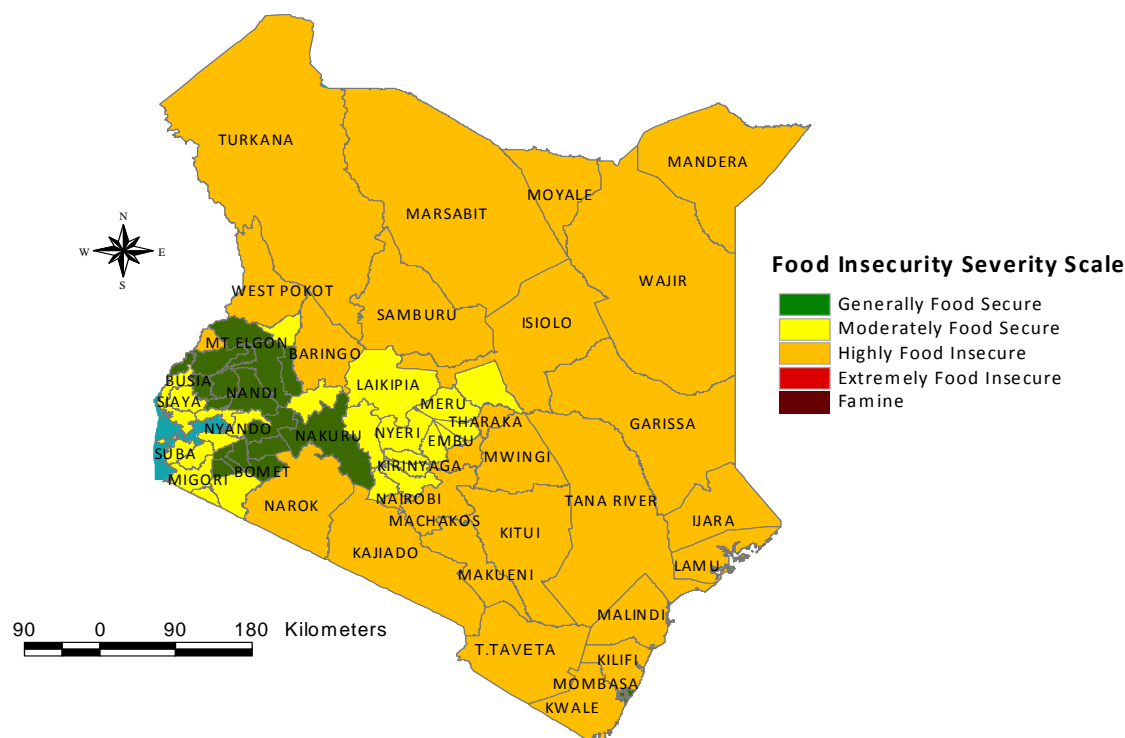
DROUGHT ALERT vol.1

July 2009

Context

The Drought conditions are worsening in the North, North-East and South-East of Kenya. Information from government departments, UN agencies and NGO on the ground indicate that the worsening drought has led to: -

- Increased localized resource-based conflicts. High mobility amongst pastoral communities and convergence on limited resources is resulting in livestock disease outbreaks, conflicts & displacements;
- Continuing food price hikes (especially for the local staple Maize whose harvest is expected to be limited following the failure of the Long Rains season of March-June.). There are inevitably increased food shortages leading to high levels of malnutrition. Meanwhile the terms of trade for pastoralists are reducing with prices of livestock decreasing mainly due to deteriorating body conditions of livestock. The consequence for pastoralists is limited access to other basic items because of limited income.
- Severe water shortages e.g. in Mandera in North-east Kenya, some families are reported to be trekking for 100 kilometres in search of water;
- Increased vulnerabilities among the urban poor (e.g. water shortages in Nakuru and Nairobi have led to families paying for up to 250 KES (3 USD) per day for water. Urban poor families in Kenya live on less than US \$ 1 per day. In Nairobi, a 20 litre water jerrican that normally costs Ksh. 2 (government subsidized price in low income areas) is now being sold at between Ksh 40-80 in different locations. The low income earning estates are worst affected. The water shortages are likely to compromise safe drinking and sanitation services that may trigger water borne diseases.



Worst affected areas

According to the ALRMP, OCHA and other Inter-Agency assessments conducted in July, the drought has affected the following areas:-

- Northern Pastoral cluster – Turkana, Moyale, Marsabit and Samburu Districts
- Eastern Pastoral cluster – Madera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, and Tana River Districts
- Agro-pastoral cluster – Baringo, West Pokot, Laikipia and Kajiado Districts
- Eastern Marginal Agricultural cluster – Tharaka, Mbeere, Makueni, Mwingi and Kitui Districts
- Coastal Marginal Agricultural cluster – Taita Taveta, Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale Districts

The districts in the north and east (Isiolo, Garbatulla, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Moyale, Garrisa) remain dry, as the deficient Long Rains Season ended. The current food security situation for pastoralists and marginal agricultural farm households residing in the south-eastern and coastal lowlands is precarious. The results of the government led- Long Rains Assessment which started on the 15- 31st July, expected in August will give a clearer picture on the deteriorating humanitarian situation and guide future multi-sectoral response.

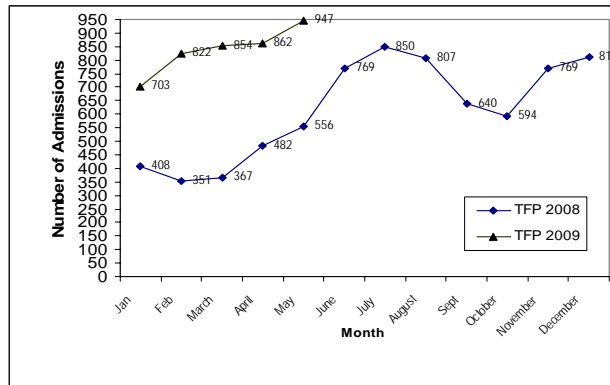
Pastoralists are reported to be clustering around a few areas that include the pastoral areas of West Pokot, parts of northern and eastern Garissa, south-western Samburu, south-western Tana River, central parts of Kajiado, northern Moyale, northern and western Mandera, and northern and western Turkana, adjacent to southern Sudan and Uganda, respectively. Scarce resources and worsening drought triggers an upsurge of conflict and displacement in pastoral areas as reported in Baringo, Kuria, Isiolo, Laikipia, West Pokot, Samburu, Marsabit and Turkana.

Humanitarian Consequences!

- There is as acute water shortage which led to the outbreak of cholera and other water borne diseases, and deaths of livestock in large numbers, a situation that undermines sources of livelihood, nutrition and economic productivity levels;
- The drought is expected to last for the next 5 months until late October when the Short Rains Season is expected. This will leave hundreds dependant on food aid with limited or no access to water; Poor harvests from the Long rains season will contribute to continuing food price hikes for the local staple maize and beans whose prices are up to 170 % higher than normal in southeastern lowlands for instance. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) says that National maize stocks as at 29th May 2009 is 6.5 million bags against national requirement of 9 million bags to reach 30th August 2009 when the earliest harvest will start. The national Maize deficit therefore is 2.5 million bags. MoA says this deficit can be overcome if external inflows of maize continue.
- Pastoralists are losing high numbers of livestock unless off-take intervention is Undertaken; Meanwhile the terms of trade for pastoralists are reducing with prices of livestock decreasing mainly due to deteriorating body conditions of livestock. The consequence for pastoralists is limited access to other basic items because of limited income
- Concentrated migrations bring to the fore the probable upsurge in livestock disease and consequent livestock deaths;
- Increased likelihood of conflict over scarce resources and rapid deterioration in resources as observed in Turkana/West Pokot conflict on 20th June. For example Pastoralists in Wajir West and Wajir North districts moved their livestock into central division of Moyale District, which is expected to cause major problems when local livestock start moving back. OCHA's analysis into pastoral killings in June alone indicates that 28 people were killed in cattle-rustling and /or resource based conflict in five districts.
- UNICEF states that recent findings of nutrition surveys indicate that Levels of acute malnutrition are critical in Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit/Laisamis and Samburu where rates of global acute malnutrition are above 20%. In other words, 1 child out of 5 is affected by acute malnutrition hence exposed to high risk of morbidities and mortalities; Levels of global acute malnutrition are serious (> 10%) in Baringo as well as in areas traditionally not affected such as

Kajiado and Kinango, suggesting emerging nutrition problems; In Isiolo, a rapid nutrition assessment indicate very high levels (i.e. >30%) of children being at great risk of becoming malnourished. (Note: WHO classifications: a) Global acute malnutrition > 15% indicate a critical situation; b) Global acute malnutrition > 10% indicate a serious situation).

With similar intervention coverage, admissions of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding programs indicate an increasing and worrying trend as indicated in the figure below. Admissions have been of serious concern in Nairobi and Kisumu urban slums (1700 between January and June 2009).



Admissions to therapeutic feeding Source: UNICEF

Funding Analysis of the EHRP

OCHA’s analysis of the funding to the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) indicates that drought related projects have been funded at 36 % only as at 22 July. The funding shortfalls leave critical sectors addressing drought-related humanitarian needs poorly underfunded at: -

- Food- 42 %
- Health -20 %
- Nutrition- 27 %
- WASH-16 %
- Agriculture- 5 %

	Total Appeal			Drought Related Projects			
	Requests	Received	% covered	Current Requests	Received	% covered	Uncovered
Agriculture	20,319,744	684,500	3	14,865,874	684,500	5	14,181,374
Coordination	3,131,783	-	0	2,431,783	0	0	2,431,783
Economic recovery	5,377,000	3,096,468	58	2,300,000	0	0	2,300,000
Education	6,715,750	1,749,000	26	3,125,000	0	0	3,125,000
Food	255,901,859	106,858,966	42	255,901,859	106,858,966	42	149,042,893
Health	10,994,875	1,898,838	17	5,894,879	1,205,557	20	4,689,322
Nutrition	18,470,808	4,849,502	26	17,958,808	4,849,502	27	13,109,306
Multi sector (refugees)	206,196,472	74,936,513	36				
Protection	12,960,394	1,842,244	14	4,046,364	540,244	13	3,506,120
Sector not yet specified	5,000,000	11,712,107	234	5,000,000	617,450	12	4,382,550

Shelter and NFIs	15,397,050	7,964,051	52				
Water and sanitation	15,351,776	1,516,412	10	9,525,276	1,516,412	16	8,008,864
Total	575,817,511	217,108,601	38	321,049,843	116,272,631	36	204,777,212

It is expected that the funding requirements for most sectors will be revised upwards given the consistently deteriorating drought conditions.

Recommended Action Points per Sector

WASH

The WESCOORD have identified Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Kajiado, Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir & Kalifi as drought hard hit areas needing urgent WASH interventions. The marginal agricultural districts of Kitui, Kwale, Mwingi and Makueni are also badly affected.

Priority need is to establish adequate, sustainable water supplies which can be online and providing water quickly. There is a need to move away from the expensive and unsustainable water trucking which has been the standard drought response. *Support is needed to repair & rehabilitate existing water supplies and ensure their sustainability through improved local management capacity and maintenance.* Proposed priority activities are:-

- Identification of existing boreholes and other water points such as shallow wells which require rehabilitation. (this activity is ongoing through WSBs)
- Procurement of equipment & spare parts for rehabilitation of water points.
- Repair & rehabilitation of existing piped water supply schemes & pipe networks.
- Extension & upgrading of existing pipe networks.
- Support water treatment of pumped supplies & household water treatment technologies.
- Improve water storage capacity at key community locations such as health care & educational institutions.
- Raising awareness of community ownership and management of water sources to improve sustainability.

The EHRP drought proposals total \$7,703,296. However these projects would be revised to implement only the priority activities as identified above with the available funding. The immediate drought response needs are estimated at \$2.4 million. In addition to the EHRP drought intervention projects, reports and assessments from District Water Officers & Water Service Boards have highlighted urgent drought response needs. For example Northern Water Service Board's Drought Contingency Plan identifies needs across the 25 districts covered by the Board. The total estimated cost for these interventions amounts to approximately \$1.2 million (Ksh 93,775,000).

NUTRITION

The deteriorating food security are expected to deepen household's nutrition security to extreme level if urgent comprehensive, coordinated nutrition interventions do not maintain higher level of coverage. The coverage of nutrition interventions does not reach the minimum standard of 50% to have a significant impact on child survival and development. As of May, the average coverage was about 15-20% country wide, 25-30% in ASAL districts and 40% in urban poor for management of acute malnutrition

Priority areas/districts for *scaling up nutrition interventions (preventative and lives saving)* include:

- **Priority 1:** Urban poor, Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Makueni, Mbere and Meru North where very limited support is provided while the situation is serious and/or deteriorating.
- **Priority 2:** Kajiado, Marsabit, Kitui, Mwingi, Kilifi, parts of Wajir and Turkana where the situation is serious and/or deteriorating and where support will cease in November 2009.

- **Priority 3:** Baringo, Pokot, Garissa and Tana River where the situation is deteriorating and need a minimum presence for close monitoring and preparedness.

The nutrition sector funding needs were estimated at USD 16M for 2009, for the whole country. This will most likely be revised upward as a result of the poor long rains season. To date the overall nutrition sector is 50% funded.

Despite some donor support (e.g. ECHO, OFDA) and CERF/ERF funding, the sector remains seriously underfunded to reach minimum targets. Some partners do not have any funding to support interventions.

The sector will face critical gaps by October 2009 if more funding is not received soon.

Immediate funding gaps, for the most affected areas (for supplies and program support) are estimated at USD 2.3Millions.

HEALTH

The following *activities are prioritized in the Health sector:-*

- Supporting capacities for District Health Management Teams in strengthening disease, malnutrition and water quality surveillance, disease outbreak investigation and response in most affected districts including basic laboratory support diagnostics for diseases of epidemic potential.
- Ensuring availability of minimum stocks of resources for epidemic response at the district level
- Capacity building for district hospitals to diagnose and manage severe and complicated malnutrition in health facilities.
- Improving communication in the remotest districts for health events
- There is an increase in diarrheal diseases, including cholera, in pastoral areas and a rise in the number of cases of tuberculosis & leishmaniasis.

FOOD

- *According to the first indications from the on-going long rains assessment, an increase in needs for food assistance is expected in ASAL areas already included in the PRRO 10666 drought operation. This will further exacerbate the funding problems the operation is encountering.*
- The WFP run Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is faced with a shortfall of 125,000 mt. up to the end of the year. *Additional funding is urgently needed to provide food commodities for the drought victims.* Currently the recovery operation is reaching some 2.6 million beneficiaries through general food distributions or food for assets and 309,000 school children through expanded school feeding in the coastal districts.
- WFP continues to provide food and logistics for the nutrition programmes implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. Supplementary feeding provides assistance to children under five years of age and nursing mothers in all the arid districts, and as of recently in the most food insecure semi-arid districts. *New admissions are on the rise*, due to deteriorating nutritional status of the most vulnerable categories of population. Take-home rations for families of these children (only those not benefiting from other feeding programmes) are provided in Mandera and Samburu, and are gradually rolling out in other arid districts. New districts keep being added to this programme, as nutrition surveys find that there is a consistent increase in malnutrition rates.
- WFP is in discussions with the Ministry of Education *to expand its ongoing school feeding programmes as a safety net in the areas most affected by the drought*, and even to continue the programme during the break before the start of the next term in September. WFP is taking stock of available resources and seeking additional funding, as this intervention will require additional resources.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The Agriculture & Livestock Sector have outlined the following activities as priorities in addressing drought needs:-

- *Slaughter de-stocking* in Turkana, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Moyale, Garissa and Wajir districts,
- *Subsidized Livestock off-take* (de-stocking) in Northern (Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu, Pokot, Garissa, and Tana River),
- *Livestock disease surveillance* especially for RVF and other diseases in Northern and North Eastern pastoral, Turkana, Baringo, Samburu, Kajiado districts,
- *Livestock disease control* (de-worming, treatment of common diseases) in Garissa, Wajir, Turkana, Samburu, Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Tana River, Pokot districts,
- *Strategic livestock feeding* (availing feed resources for lactating and breeding animals) in Northern and North Eastern pastoral areas and agro-pastoral areas of Ukambani,
- *Use of food or cash for work to construct soil and water conservation structures and water pans* in order to increase resilience in the eastern (Tharaka, Mbeere, Makueni, Mwingi and Kitui) and coastal marginal areas (Taita Taveta, Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale districts),
- *Provision of seeds of improved drought tolerant crop varieties* in the (Tharaka, Mbeere, Makueni, Mwingi and Kitui) and coastal (Taita Taveta, Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale districts) marginal areas.

Conflict and Peace-building

Drought fuelling the proliferation of conflicts linked to competition of resources in ASALs, conflict resolution is a core element to integrate for recovery and development to progress. Through the National Steering Committee on Peace-building and Conflict Management, the Early Recovery Cluster has provided training on conflict management and peace building for provincial administrations, in partnership with the Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security.

The Government has, as of 16 July 2009, contributed Ksh. 6.5 million in 13 districts in the Rift Valley, Nyanza and Central Provinces for peace programs. Additional funding amounting to Ksh.212.5 million is required to facilitate elaborate peace programs in 81 districts and five provinces.

District Peace Committees (DPCs) are also being promoted in all districts by the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee.

It is however widely acknowledged that this is an area that needs strengthening by all stakeholders as past efforts are bearing little results.

Early Warning and Preparedness

The Short Rains Season is expected in October to December, with harvest from these rains anticipated in January 2010. Humanitarian actors are concerned that the coming months before January will present worrying trends in Nutrition & Health, Food and WASH sectors.

- ✓ Admissions of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding programs indicate an increasing trend and likely to worsen over the coming months. The overall Nutrition sector is funded at 50%.
- ✓ WFP states that an increase in needs for food assistance is expected. Following the failure of the Long Rains season, the Ministry of Agriculture forecasts 30% drop in maize production, and some 80% crop failure is expected in lower potential marginal agricultural areas. Further high scale imports of food will be necessary.
- ✓ Measles is anticipated given lowered immunity of malnourished children. A national measles campaign targeting all children 9-47 months is planned for 19-24 September. Partial funds have been secured from the Global measles Partnership.
- ✓ On preparedness activities for cholera, UNICEF is supporting MoPH&S to plan & implement nationwide training programme for District Health & Water Officers in water quality testing & surveillance.

- ✓ According to the advisory issued by the Climate Prediction Centre, possible *El Nino* conditions will result in heavy rains in October /November. This may lead to floods & displacements, and also hamper WFP operations in North-eastern, both for drought victims and the refugees. Effort is being made to provide information on likely locations of displacement in case of floods, and higher grounds where temporary storage facilities could be erected.

Information Sources: Ministry of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Meteorological Department, Agro-Meteorological Department, Fewsnet, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, OCHA.

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DROUGHT MANAGEMENT OFFICERS- TELEPHONE CONTACTS (Information provided by ALRMP)

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2. GARISSA	DMO – Yassin Farah	046-2103046/3549	0721-443324	1076 GARISSA
3. ISIOLO	DMO – Mr. Kimeu	064-52422/52417	0733-888797/0713-464651	594 ISIOLO
4. MANDERA	DMO – Adan Patel	06452422/52417 020 – 3531459	0722-302242	340 MANDERA
5. MARSABIT	DMO – Godana Doyo	069 2102101/ 2102010 "WL (020) 2368976"	0735-275406/0726-467544	254 MARSABIT
6. MOYALE	DMO - Molu Sora	069-52297/52005 "WI 8021780/1	0721- 747445	201 MOYALE
7. SAMBURU	DMO – Lempushuna	065-62268/62008	0721-133728	354 MARALAL
8. T/RIVER	DMO – . Morowa	046 – 62043/62403 2084514 WL WL(020)351094	0733-373991/0722 270662	34 HOLA
9. WAJIR	DMO – Abdi Musa	046-421543 wl (020) 351118	0722-167998	490 WAJIR
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