

In Kenya, climate change has made drought and floods much more frequent and humanitarian consequences are worsening. High prices for food, water and other commodities add to poor harvests to restrict both the availability of food and access to it by vulnerable households. Populations that are most affected are not only in the pastoral areas but now include agropastoralists and marginal farmers, IDPs and urban slum dwellers; more than 300,000 live in overcrowded refugee camps.

Kenya

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

November 2009

DROUGHT

3,800,000¹ FOOD AID

Number of people in need of drought relief

1,500,000¹ SCHOOL FEEDING

REFUGEE

376,377² DADAAB KAKUMA NAIROBI

Number of people in refugee camps

URBAN VULNERABLE

2,500,000¹ NAIROBI KISUMU MOMBASA

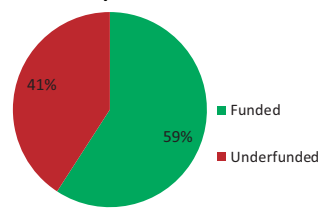
Number of people in Urban Slums

IDPs

35,800³

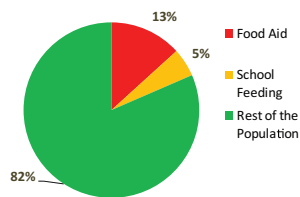
Number of IDPs

Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2009⁴

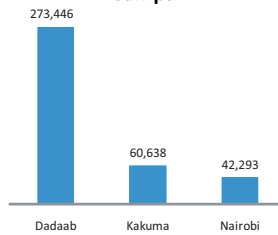


Total Requirement: USD 575,000,000
Total Funded: USD 340,000,000
Total Underfunded: USD 235,000,000

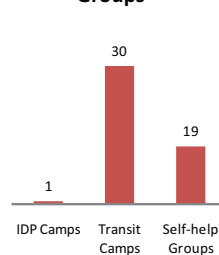
Percentage of Population in Need of Food Aid Assistance



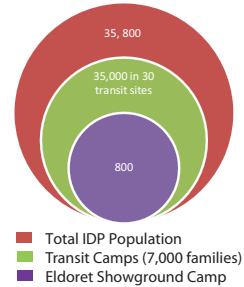
Population in Refugee Camps



No. of IDP Camps & Groups



IDP population in Camps & Transit Sites



References:

1. Long Rains Assessment Report, Kenya Food Security Steering Group, August 2009
2. Bi-monthly update of UNHCR's, Sept 15 to 30 2009
3. IDP figures from Ministry of state for Special Programmes, 6 October 2009
4. Consolidated Appeal: Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2009 as of 28-October-2009. <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

DROUGHT

The effects of a prolonged drought are far from over. Kenya is grappling with continued food insecurity, food price hikes, limited access to basic foods, livestock deaths and now enhanced rainfall and school drop outs.

IDPs

As of 6 October 2009, MoSSP reported that the Eldoret Show Ground IDP Camp had 800 IDPs remaining. In addition, 7,100 households (35 000) are hosted in 30 transit camps in the Rift Valley provinces. The number of IDPs is expected to reduce even more as the GoK moves to identify land for the displaced to be relocated to.

FLOODS

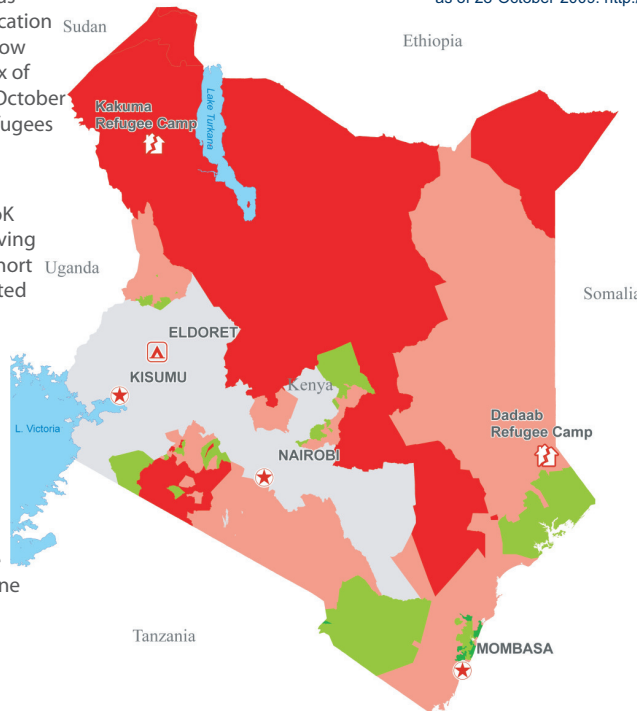
Some 750 000 people may be affected by flooding and landslides from enhanced rains caused by El Nino weather phenomenon between October & December. GoK, supported by humanitarian actors have developed national and field level preparedness & response plans.

URBAN VULNERABLE

Chronic poverty, food price hikes, climate change induced migration, unemployment, HIV/AIDS pandemic leave millions of Kenyans in urban poor settlements living on the brink of disaster. Most live on less than \$1 or 50 cents a day. Livelihoods derived from informal and small scale business sectors impacted by severe electricity and water rationing (due to drought), and effects of the Global financial recession (e.g. reduced tourism, impact on florist export industry).

MALNUTRITION

Global acute malnutrition has surpassed WHO emergency threshold of 15 % in many arid districts, even in places where malnutrition is unusual. An estimated 250,000 and 40 000 children below five years old suffer from moderate and severe acute malnutrition respectively. Nutrition interventions have been scaled up.



- Camps & Settlements**
- Refugee Camp
 - IDP Camp
 - Urban Settlement
- Drought Stages**
- Normal
 - Alert
 - Alarm
 - Emergency
 - No data

Map Data Source:
 Refugee Camps data is from UNHCR
 IDP Camps data is from UNHCR
 Urban Informal Settlements data is derived from DEPHA settlement data
 Drought Early Warning Stages is derived from Sept 2009 drought monthly bulletin, Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands

Disclaimer:
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not apply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

REFUGEES

As of 15 October, Kenya hosts 376,377 refugees of which 273,446 are in Dadaab. The number has reduced from 288,079 refugees due to the relocation of 13,131 refugees to Kakuma camp. Kakuma now hosts 60, 638 refugees. There has been an influx of more than 6000 Somali refugees registered in October in Kakuma alone. Nairobi is home to 42, 293 refugees as reported in September.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

With the onset of the short rains season, the GoK with support from humanitarian actors, are striving to capitalize on enhanced rainfall to cultivate short cycle crops. Ministry of Agriculture has distributed cassava, sweet potato veins and an assortment of seeds to support over 1 million households. Meanwhile, El Nino rains may cause massive destruction to livestock, an estimated 250 000 livestock in coastal Kenya are at risk of Rift Valley Fever as rains intensify.

WASH

The Oct-Dec rains have started to cushion the water stress wrought by drought. Water tanks have been distributed to 1770 households. The rains however undermine sanitation and hygiene practices, especially in districts that have no drainage systems.

FOOD SECURITY

There are 3.8 million people receiving food assistance through the GoK/WFP PRRO . Food security for urban poor populations has deteriorated due to multiplicity of factors. More than 2.5 million people in slums(informal settlements) are food insecure.

HEALTH

Polio,Cholera and measles remain a concern and are exacerbated by poor nutritional status, shortage of water and poor sanitation & hygiene practices. Cholera has re-emerged in 12 districts in October with Turkana, in northern Kenya reporting 603 hospital cases and 29 deaths. Nationwide, there are 8,363 cases, 72 deaths with CFR of 2.0 % has been reported this year. There are more than 400 cases of hospital managed H1N1 cases reported in Kenya. (source WHO).

