



KENYA

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Prices of basic food commodities have soared with overall inflation for the month of May 2017 reaching a five-year high of 11.7 per cent¹ adversely affecting the purchasing power of drought affected population.
- During the first half of May, 7,200 children under 5 years of age were screened for acute malnutrition in six counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Kajiado). Of those screened 7.6% were identified as severely malnourished and 20.8% as moderately malnourished with all referred and admitted for treatment.
- With UNICEF's support, a total of 41 water points have been repaired in 2017 benefitting 81,798 people, including 5,920 school children, in Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa Counties.
- Multiple disease outbreaks continue to be reported in the country. In Kakuma refugee camps, one school with over 10,000 learners was temporarily closed after a cholera outbreak hit the camps.
- In May 2017, the refugee population in Kenya grew by 4,506 individuals which is attributed to new arrivals from South Sudan.
- UNICEF Kenya's humanitarian requirements for 2017 remain underfunded with a funding gap of over 45 per cent.

UNICEF's Key Response with Partners in 2017

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative Results*	Sector Target	Cumulative Results
Nutrition: children under 5 with SAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme	83,848	23,700	83,848	23,700
Nutrition: children under 5 with MAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme	171,917	51,537	171,917	51,537
Health: Children under 5 accessing an integrated package of interventions, including for the management of diarrheal diseases	780,000	169,949		
WASH: People gain permanent access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	400,000	81,798	2,663,423*	570,244
Child Protection: Most vulnerable children are provided with access to protection services, including case management, psychosocial care and access to child-friendly spaces	30,000	6,727	139,000	6,727
Education: Children aged 3 to 18 years affected by crises accessing formal and non-formal education opportunities	322,000	78,913	567,600	78,913
HIV: Children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers previously on HIV related care and treatment continue to receive ART in Kakuma Refugee Camp and the host community of Turkana West	90,000	38,071		

*The Government has not set sector drought targets for WASH. For permanent access to water the population in need in the 23 ASAL counties is taken as a cluster target.

5 June 2017

2.6 million People are food insecure
(2017 Kenya Flash Appeal, March 2017)

2.7 million People are in urgent need of safe drinking water (2017 Kenya Flash Appeal, March 2017)

1.1 million Children are food insecure
(Long Rains Assessment, January 2017)

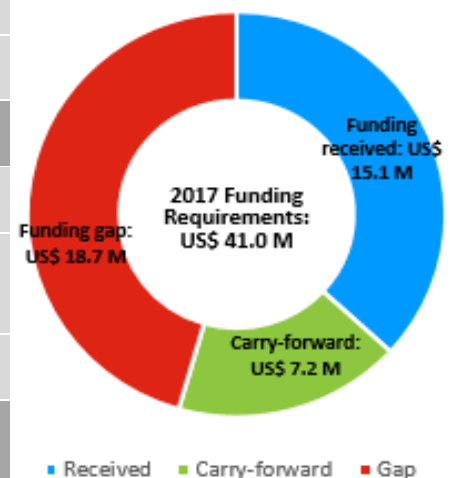
109,464 Children under 5 are in need of SAM treatment (Nutrition SMART Surveys, Feb 2017)

174,954 children are not attending pre-primary and primary schools as a result of the drought
(2017 Kenya Flash Appeal, March 2017)

UNICEF HAC Appeal 2017

US\$ 41,000,000

2017 Funding Status



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) reports that the overall situation is critical as many counties and sub-counties continue to experience severe deficits in vegetation and availability of water, food and pasture (for livestock). The short rains season has not been sufficient enough to enable vegetation recovery meaning the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya continue to experience drought conditions.

The Kenya Meteorological Department's monthly forecast for June 2017 indicates that most parts of the country are expected to remain generally dry, implying that crops will be adversely affected leading to poor harvest. Food security, problems related to water scarcity and lack of pasture are expected to further deteriorate perpetuating risk of resource-based conflicts.

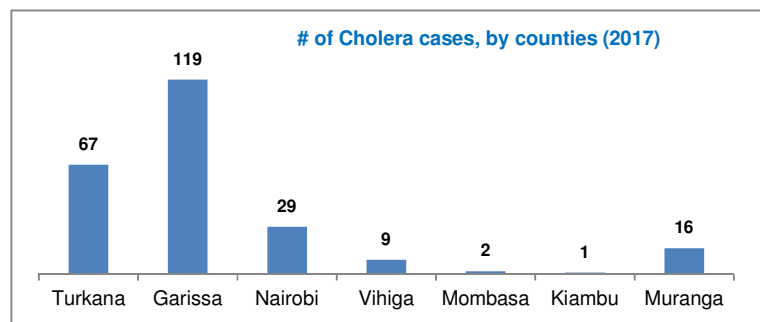
Prices of basic food commodities have soared with overall inflation for the month of May 2017 reaching a five-year high of 11.7 per cent¹. Given the ongoing drought conditions, prices of basic foodstuff is likely to increase in coming months further affecting the food security and nutrition situation in the country.

Conflict over resources continues in some parts of the country. In East Pokot in Baringo, displacement due to insecurity continues to increase nutritional vulnerability with 1,806 households (10,597 people and 6,018 children) still in IDP camps in Baringo North and Marigat sub-counties. Due to insecurity, large numbers of schools and health facilities in East Pokot have closed. In Ombolion (Kainul area along Turkana – West Pokot) about 600 children and their families have been displaced from their homes (but remain in their home communities) due to conflict between Turkana and Pokot communities over grazing land, which has been exacerbated by the drought. In Baringo County 2,339 children (1,253 girls, 1,086 boys) are living in internally displaced camps after being evicted from their homes by the violence that broke out in the county. These children have neither managed to return to their homes nor to schools.

In the month of May 2017, the refugee population in Kenya increased to 490,656 individuals up from 486,150 individuals in April 2017² which is attributed to new arrivals from South Sudan. Of the 1,337 refugees who arrived in Kakuma Refugee Camp in the first two weeks of May 2017, 929 (448 girls and 481 boys) are children, who represent 69 percent of all new refugee arrivals. Out of these, 56 children (26 girls and 30 boys) arrived as unaccompanied minors. Another 153 (61 girls and 92 boys) children arrived in the company of close relatives, having been separated from their immediate family members.

The recent floods in Dadaab resulted in the closure of 13 schools in Ifo and Dagahaley camps. While the flood water had receded and the majority of schools have re-opened, three schools continue to host displaced families and there has been significant damage to school infrastructure and equipment (296 school latrines have been destroyed along with 815 textbooks and 2,188 exercise books). A quick assessment by the Education Working Group confirmed the total number of learners affected by the floods in Dadaab as 6,028 (2,750 female).

Multiple disease outbreaks continue to be reported in the country. By 1st June, a total of 243 cholera cases with 3 deaths (Case Fatality Rate of 1.6%) were recorded in seven counties – majority cases from Garissa County (particularly in refugee camps)³ in 2017. The total cases of measles outbreak stand at 14 and to date measles cases have only been report from Dadaab Refugee camps. So far this year, 474 cases of Dengue Fever with one death were reported from various parts of the country. In Marsabit county, 52 cases of Kala zaar (Visceral leishmaniasis) have been line listed with the county reporting shortage of Kala zaar test kits and drugs.



Due to the ongoing cholera outbreak in Kalobeyei/Kakuma, Kalobeyei Settlement Primary School is temporarily closed. This is the only primary and pre-school in Kalobeyei settlement with an enrolment of over 10,000 children. Each latrine in the school is shared by over 400 children and water availability has been inconsistent. In addition to the concerns over the health and hygiene of learners, teaching and learning is affected by high teacher – learner ratio, currently standing at 1:241.

In Garissa County, insecurity along the Kenyan–Somalia border adversely affected learning in schools in border towns in Fafi and Dadaab sub-counties. So far, six schools have been closed due to insecurity affecting a total of 1,154 children

¹ Consumer Price Indices And Inflation Rates for May 2017 (<https://www.knbs.or.ke/release-cpi-rates-inflation-may-2017/>)

² UNHCR Kenya Statistic package – May 2017.

³ Kenya Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, by MOH's Emergency Operations Centre – 22nd May 2017

(673 boys and 481 girls). Escalating insecurity in these areas remains a major challenge to provision basic services especially in the education and health sectors.

Humanitarian Strategy and Coordination

UNICEF is supporting the Government-led drought response efforts, through its multi-sector response plan, focusing on sector coordination, increased partnerships and delivery of lifesaving interventions and supplies. Programme implementation is being coordinated and monitored through three Zonal Offices in Kisumu, Lodwar and Garissa. UNICEF's core programme response continues to focus on nutrition services and the provision of water. To reach the people most in need, UNICEF includes the provision of emergency lifesaving integrated outreach services for the most vulnerable drought affected communities with little or no access to regular health care. UNICEF is addressing contaminated sources of drinking water to reduce the risk of waterborne disease such as cholera. Cross-border coordination with UNICEF Uganda and Somalia is ongoing to address cross-border issues and population movements due to the drought, among other reasons.

The Government is leading the drought response at both national and county levels. However, the scale of the need is overwhelming national structures and national capacity to respond. As sector lead for Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and WASH, UNICEF is scaling up sectoral coordination and technical support to government, including technical support for Information Management through the secondment of Information Management Specialists to key line ministries. Several Government and partner mechanisms are providing cash and/or food assistance in the country: i) the Hunger Safety Net Programme; ii) the Government's State Department of Special Programmes; iii) Government safety nets from the State Department of Social Protection; iv) county governments; v) WFP; vi) the Kenya Red Cross Society; and vii) non-governmental organizations.

UNICEF is also supporting cross-border information sharing and coordination with Somalia and Uganda. For inter-country coordination with Somalia, UNICEF Kenya is supporting cholera prevention through monitoring of arrival trends, tracking places of origin and surveillance of other diseases. For Uganda, UNICEF is facilitating ongoing coordination and cross-border information sharing in the Karamoja – Turkana border to monitor population movements and service provision to drought affected communities.

The 2017 Long Rains Food Security Assessment is scheduled to take place in July. The assessment will cover 23 arid and semi-arid counties (Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Wajir, Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo, Laikipia, West Pokot, Kajiado, Narok, Kitui, Makueni, Nyeri (Kieni), Meru (Meru North), Embu (Mbeere), Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Kwale, Taita Taveta, Kilifi and Lamu). The LRA report writing workshop is planned for 24th July to 2nd August 2017 which will summarize the key findings using the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) tools both for nutrition and food security with results released before the election, most likely on the 4th August 2017.

UNICEF's Response with Partners – Summary Programme Response

NUTRITION

A total of 15 integrated nutrition SMART surveys in 10 counties will be conducted in June and July 2017 as part of the long rains seasonal assessments (LRA) in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, West Pokot, Samburu and Laikipia, Nairobi and Baringo, the majority to be funded by UNICEF. The national nutrition information working group has reviewed and validated the SMART survey methodologies for three counties (Turkana, West Pokot and Garissa) which will be conducted in June, and remaining surveys will be conducted in July.

In partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), UNICEF is initiating the use of a mobile RapidPro platform to strengthen social mobilization for community screening, end user monitoring of supplies and improved referral linkages in Turkana, Marsabit, and Mandera counties. After the initial phase of designing the RapidPro platform, it is anticipated that it will be used in the field in late July/early August.

During the first half of May, 7,200 children under 5 years of age were screened for acute malnutrition in six counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Kajiado). Of those screened 7.6% were identified as severely malnourished with 20.8% as moderately malnourished and all were referred and admitted for treatment. These numbers continue to highlight the sustained nutrition crisis across the arid lands. Emergency response to the nutrition crisis is ongoing through the Kenya Red Cross partly funded by UNICEF and the Beyond Zero campaign.

The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) targeting children between 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women, commenced on 26 May in Turkana North and Kibish sub-counties, in addition to the BSFP already ongoing in North Horr of Marsabit County as of early May. BSFP is a Lifesaving intervention to protect vulnerable groups from malnutrition. WFP has secured additional resources for BSFP and is anticipating to commence the programme in the remaining targeted counties of Isiolo, East Pokot sub-county of Baringo and Mandera by mid-June.

HEALTH

In response to the measles outbreak in Dadaab Refugee camps, UNICEF in partnership with UNHCR, WHO, Ministry of Health and other humanitarian partners conducted measles vaccination campaigns in all refugee camps in Dadaab. Out of a target of 100,000 children under five years, a total of 61,755 refugee children (62% of target) were vaccinated against measles. Partners plan to vaccinate those not reached during the campaign through routine vaccination. For children from host communities in Garissa and Wajir, an integrated measles campaign is planned for June 2017. UNICEF supported the Department of Health in the development of plans and budgets to conduct the integrated measles vaccination campaign. The campaign aims to improve routine immunization coverage and deliberate efforts will be made to reach out to all children under one for routine immunization and above one year for measles vaccination.

Integrated enhanced outreaches are currently ongoing in six counties where teams in Mandera, Samburu, Turkana, Marsabit and Tana River are delivering emergency health life-saving interventions directly to drought affected communities. The drought further validates the outreach strategy as a means to respond to emergency health needs through increased access to health and nutrition services, an approach similarly currently being used by the nutrition sector. Initial data from the integrated nutrition outreaches indicates that in addition to nutrition services, children are being reached with vaccination and treatment services. In Turkana for example, in the month of May, 846 children received the pentavalent vaccine, a combined vaccine protecting against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and Hib disease and 2,760 children were treated for Acute Respiratory Infections. The outreaches are expected to improve the vaccination status of children who otherwise may not have been vaccinated due to lack of access to a health facility, as well as improve the resilience and well-being of children.

UNICEF participated in national outbreak coordination meetings led by the Ministry of Health as well as UNHCR to discuss Cholera and Measles outbreak response interventions. Following the meetings, a team was dispatched to investigate the cholera outbreak in informal settlements in Nairobi and an inter-agency cholera assessment was sent to Kakuma.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported Vihiga County with medical supplies (including oral rehydration salts and sodium lactate compound) and IEC materials to help control the cholera outbreak. In Dadaab Refugee camps, UNICEF continues to offer technical support to UNHCR and implementing agencies on cholera outbreak control and strengthening of community and health surveillance in both host and refugee communities.

WASH

UNICEF has finalized and signed 10 partnership agreements with 10 NGOs (KRCS, Caritas, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, GAA, ACTED, PLAN, NRC, FCA, OXFAM) to scale up humanitarian interventions in 8 ASAL Counties- Turkana, Baringo, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River and Samburu targeting 451,000 people for access to safe water, 414,000 people for access to critical WASH related information for the prevention of childhood illnesses and 31,672 school children with safe water and hygiene knowledge and practice.

During the reporting period, one water point (Kalacha borehole) has been repaired serving 340 school children in Kalacha primary school. Rehabilitation was carried out by the Marsabit County Water department with UNICEF's support. UNICEF partners are currently rehabilitating 3 boreholes in Marsabit, and have started work on 15 boreholes in Turkana.

Following the outbreak of Cholera in the Kakuma refugee camp, UNICEF participated in the joint Mission to Kakuma comprising of WHO, UNHCR and implementing partners which agreed on key action points in curbing the outbreak. A total of 50,000 Aqua tabs were delivered and distributed to host communities around the Kakuma refugee camps to increase access to safe water.

CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF and partners provided case management to 577 (332 girls and 245 boys) drought affected children in Turkana, West Pokot and Garissa Counties over the past two weeks. Among these children, 511 (272 girls and 239 boys) were found living in the streets and 11 (7 boys and 4 girls) children had been abandoned by family members who migrated from their homes due to drought, while 55 of these children (girls) were found to be at high risk of child marriage. 111 (42 girls and 69 boys) of these children have been successfully reunified with their families, while all 55 girls were rescued from attempted child marriage and are being provided with psychosocial support and have been enrolled at a local boarding primary school. The remaining 411 children have been placed in temporary care arrangements as the Department of Children Services and partners facilitate family tracing and reunification. All of the reunified children are receiving home based counselling support to enhance their full recovery and re-integration at home, in school and in the community.

56 refugee children who newly arrived in Kakuma camp were found to be unaccompanied and/or separated from their caregivers and received child protection case and information management services through UNICEF in partnership with UNHCR and partners.

UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the Government and partners on strengthening coordination and information sharing on child protection related issues during the drought and other emergencies. In the week of 16-19 May 2017, UNICEF, in partnership with the Department of Children Services convened a three day workshop on child protection in emergencies for stakeholders from Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot Counties. The workshop was attended by 40 participants drawn from the Government, National Drought Management Authority, international and national non-governmental organizations, and Community Based Organizations.

In Marsabit and Wajir Counties, the Department of Children Services in partnership with UNICEF and other child protection partner organizations started child protection interventions including prevention of family separation, violence, exploitation and abuse of children. The partners agreed to review the progress of project implementation every two weeks to ensure at risk and vulnerable children are reached with coordinated and timely child protection services.

EDUCATION

The National Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiE WG) partners have participated in school-level data collection in Wajir, Turkana, West Pokot and Uasin-Gishu counties. The purpose of the questionnaire is to build an evidence base for the impact of drought on education, and for election preparedness in schools. To improve coordination and information sharing, sub-national coordination mechanism mapping is being conducted to assess the existence and functionality of education coordination groups at the sub national level, and to re-establish links between national and county level coordination groups. In the last EiE WG meeting, partners selected three thematic approaches for the WG to prioritise: coordination, preparedness and capacity building. Three Thematic Subgroups convened and developed action steps and ways of working for the WG to advance strategically in these priorities as a sector, which feed into the WG's action plan.

The SMS monitoring system that was utilised to measure the impact of the drought in schools, was resumed last week. Out of the 11,147 head teachers reached, 2,528 responded to the SMS, indicating that 89% of learners were reported to be attending school. This indicates an upward trend of attendance compared to last term. However, further analysis is ongoing to explore the links between this increase in attendance and the response activities that have taken place since January 2017.

A rapid assessment was carried out by the Education Working Group in Dadaab to map out the priority areas for support. In response, UNICEF provided 2 tents to schools in Ifo camp where classrooms collapsed as result of heavy rains, providing 90 learners (31 of them girls) with safe temporary learning spaces. Education kits will be dispatched next week.

UNICEF is responding to the humanitarian situation in Kalobeyei by supporting three schools: one existing temporary school with provision of staffing, and two additional temporary primary and pre-schools with construction, supply of equipment and staffing. This will reduce the school population from 10,000 learners currently in one school to approximately 2,500 learners per school thereby improving the learning environment. In light of the recent cholera outbreak, UNICEF is providing cholera messaging in primary and secondary schools in Kakuma benefiting about 75,000 learners.

Funding for the Humanitarian Response

UNICEF requires US\$ 41 million for its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal in Kenya revised in March 2017 to meet the increased humanitarian needs in the country including US\$23.3 million for drought response, US\$7.3 million for the refugee response and US\$10.4 million for elections preparedness which takes into consideration the potential for pre/post-election violence and subsequent displacement as well as resource based conflict, disease outbreaks and flashfloods.

In 2017, **The United Kingdom, DFID, Netherlands Committee for UNICEF, European Commission/ECHO, Government of Japan, USAID/Food for Peace, USAID/OFDA and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** have provided generous contributions to UNICEF's humanitarian response in Kenya. However, the Kenya 2017 HAC appeal has a funding gap of 45 per cent and without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national drought emergency response, and mitigate the risk of a worsening situation for children. In order to meet immediate humanitarian needs and to cover funding gaps, UNICEF Kenya has mobilized USD 450,000 from the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund as well as US\$ 2,000,000 from UNICEF's set-aside funds. In addition, UNICEF Kenya has also allocated US\$ 517,531 from its regular programme resources.

Appeal Sector	HAC Requirements	Funds available*	Funding Gap	
			\$	%
WASH	5,100,000	2,720,673	2,379,327	46.65
Education	8,500,000	2,286,573	6,213,427	73.10
Health	5,000,000	1,692,978	3,307,022	66.14

UNICEF Kenya – 5 June 2017

Nutrition	13,500,000	11,786,881	1,713,119	12.69
Child Protection	2,000,000	2,987,585	(987,585)	(49.38)
HIV/AIDS	1,500,000	15,283	1,484,717	98.98
Social Protection	4,300,000	0	4,300,000	-
Cluster/sector coordination	1,100,000	841,090	258,910	23.54
Total	41,000,000	22,331,064	18,668,936	45.53

**Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year (US\$7.2 million, which includes US\$2.8 million for the refugee response).*

Next SitRep: 19 June 2017

UNICEF Kenya HAC appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

UNICEF Kenya Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicef

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017

		Sector Response			UNICEF and Implementing Partners		
	Overall needs	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION							
Children under 5 with SAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme	109,464	83,848	23,700	No change	83,848	23,700	No change
Children under 5 with MAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme	330,333	171,917	51,537	No change	171,917	51,537	No change
HEALTH							
Children under 5 accessing an integrated package of health interventions, including for the management of diarrhoeal diseases					780,000	169,949	No change
Children under five vaccinated against measles*					46,013*	61,755	▲ 50,993
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
People gain temporary access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene		**	772,463	No change	120,000	68,506	No change
People gain permanent access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,663,423	2,663,423**	570,244	▲ 340	400,000	81,798	▲ 340
People that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea		**	37,198	No change	520,000	37,198	No change
Children access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment		**	7,766	No change	110,000	7,766	No change
CHILD PROTECTION							
Most vulnerable children are provided with access to protection services, including case management, psychosocial care	206,400	139,000***	6,727	▲ 633	30,000	6,727	▲ 633
EDUCATION							
Children aged 3 to 18 years affected by crises accessing formal and non-formal education opportunities	860,000	567,600	78,913	▲ 90	322,000	78,913	▲ 90
HIV and AIDS							
Adolescents have access to HIV, sexual and reproductive health and life-skills education and access to services that include testing and treatment					90,000	38,071	No change
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
Number of vulnerable households in six ASAL counties receive top-up cash transfers to help meet basic needs					70,000	-	-

* Target will be finalized after the HAC mid-year review process based on updated assessments/situation

** The Government has not set Sector drought targets for these indicators

*** Sub-Sector drought response target.