Kenya

Updated 15 July, 2014

Humanitarian Situation
Kenya continues to face a number of critical humanitarian challenges including the ongoing influx of refugees from neighbouring countries, inter-communal violence, food and nutrition insecurity and recurring natural disasters. As of 30 June, Kenya was host to approximately 528,350 refugees, including 40,000 new refugees fleeing the conflict in South Sudan, a number which is projected to reach 100,000 by the end of 2014 as additional people seek protection. Approximately 26,600 of the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees are children, out of which 6,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and out of which 25 percent children under five years are acutely malnourished. In addition to the refugee population in Kenya, 70,000 people are internally displaced as a result of inter-communal violence.

Recent nutrition surveys conducted across arid and semi-arid counties found a significant deterioration of the nutrition situation compared to the same time last year, with levels of acute malnutrition ranging between critical to very critical. The deterioration is likely due to the negative impacts of the erratic 2014 rainy season, coupled with extremely high levels of chronic vulnerability. Children are vulnerable to frequent disease outbreaks, including measles and cholera, due to poor routine health services, flooding and cross-border population movements. Nearly one in three girls and one in five boys experience one episode of sexual violence before the age of 18. With 1.2 million people living with HIV, HIV prevention and treatment remains critical during humanitarian crises. Recurring natural disasters and conflicts increase protection concerns and risks, and compromise access to education for 358,000 children in drought-prone areas.

Humanitarian strategy
During the first half of 2014, UNICEF continued to work with the Government of Kenya and partners to meet the humanitarian needs of 1.5 million vulnerable people including refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. In both refugee and non-refugee settings, UNICEF has been expanding service provision while continuing to reduce the vulnerability of crisis-affected populations. In nutrition, UNICEF is supporting preventative action for acute malnutrition and illnesses, providing effective and scaled up treatment and strengthening coordination within devolved structures at the subnational level. In child protection, UNICEF is providing technical support to scale up and streamline the case management system for children with acute protection concerns, including gender-based violence (GBV) survivors’ access to and utilization of timely and appropriate clinical and psychosocial services, and support to county governments. UNICEF is also working to develop a more efficient child protection system that prevents and responds to priority cases involving violence, abuse, neglect and family separation, even during crisis. In health, UNICEF is collaborating with partners through the procurement of vaccines to respond to measles outbreaks and malaria upsurge, and in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), UNICEF is focusing on strengthening coordinated WASH response, supporting WASH in schools and health facilities, and in education, UNICEF is using schools to disseminate information and promote children’s rights.

Programme Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total affected population</th>
<th>1.5 million</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total affected children</td>
<td>807,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of children</td>
<td>950,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Revised Programme Targets

Nutrition
- 59,817 children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to community-based management programmes
- 118,399 children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition admitted to integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes

Health
- 950,000 children under 15 provided with an integrated package of high impact maternal, new-born and child health interventions, including measles and polio immunization
- 500,700 children with diarrhoeal disease having access to life-saving curative interventions including oral rehydration therapy and zinc

WASH
- 200,000 emergency-affected people provided with access to safe water
- 200,000 children and women receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness

Child protection
- 65,000 children and women in humanitarian situations accessing protective interventions, such as psychosocial support, legal aid and case management

Education
- 320,250 children in humanitarian situations have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities
UNICEF is supporting partners in providing children and women living with HIV with essential HIV-related services, preparing for the rapid provision of a buffer supply of medication and providing HIV information through comprehensive community education initiatives.

Recognizing that children are at the centre of the resilience agenda, the new UNICEF Country Programme Commencing in July 2014 will support investments that empower communities and community members, and enhance their resilience to multiple and recurrent shocks, to reduce the impact of diseases, and to lessen chronic vulnerability. UNICEF has been providing technical support to facilitate the inclusion of children’s rights, disaster and conflict risk reduction and early recovery approaches in county emergency preparedness and integrated development plans and budgets. UNICEF will continue to support sector coordination by working with government to co-lead the nutrition, education, WASH and child protection sectors and play a key role in the health sector. Scalable strategies for programme delivery in high-risk security environments will be adapted to facilitate the continuation of essential interventions.

Results 2014 (January to June)

UNICEF’s humanitarian response focuses on maintaining optimum levels of programme coverage and continuing to strengthen and develop systems. From January to June, 2014, UNICEF supported nutrition services that reached 48,863 children under five (including 32,830 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 16,033 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)). Approximately 57,000 people accessed safe water supplies with UNICEF support (including 35,000 South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma refugee camp), and over 22,000 people received WASH-related information and training to prevent water-borne diseases. Overall, 11,150 children and women (including 9,613 children in Kakuma refugee camp) accessed protective interventions including psychosocial support, legal aid and case management. UNICEF continues to support children with an integrated package of high impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions, including measles immunization which has reached 932,597 children, out of which 862,174 were also immunized against polio. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and partners’ measles vaccination campaign targeting children in Kakuma refugee camp and host communities, and dispatched 14,800 insecticide treated nets that contributed to effective control of malaria, with no major caseloads reported. Overall, 47,350 children had access to formal and non-formal education opportunities including through UNICEF-supported temporary learning centres, teaching and learning materials benefiting 9,554 children in Kakuma refugee camp, and an Alternative Basic Education Programme benefitting a total of 2,918 children and youth (1,243 male and 1,675 female) in the Dadaab refugee camp and host community.

2014 Programme Targets and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2014 Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Cluster total Results (as of 30 June)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014 Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>UNICEF total Results (as of 30 June)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by severe and acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to community based management programmes</td>
<td>59,817</td>
<td>16,033</td>
<td>59,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes</td>
<td>118,399</td>
<td>32,830</td>
<td>118,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 15 provided with an integrated package of high impact maternal, new-born and child health interventions, including measles immunization</td>
<td></td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>932,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with diarrhoea disease having access to life-saving curative interventions including oral rehydration therapy and zinc</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,700</td>
<td>139,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency affected people provided with access to safe water</td>
<td>385,980</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness</td>
<td>385,980</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women in humanitarian situations accessing protective interventions, including psychosocial support, legal aid and case management</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>11,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in humanitarian situations that have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>62,754</td>
<td>320,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding requirements

In line with the inter-agency Kenya Humanitarian Strategy for 2014 and the Inter-Agency Appeal for the South Sudanese Refugee Emergency (2014), UNICEF is requesting US$35 million to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of children and build the capacities of communities and local and national service delivery systems to enhance resilience to recurrent shocks. As of 30 June 2014, a total of US$12 million (34 per cent of requirements) was available against the 2014 HAC appeal, including funds carried over from 2013.17 Out of this amount, US$8.5 million was received in 2014. Limited funding for key sectors has hindered the achievement of results for children. Without additional funding, gains in programme coverage and coordination may be lost, and women and children, faced with multiple shocks including food crises, drought and temporary or protracted displacement, will not receive timely assistance to fulfill their basic needs and realize their rights.

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In 2014, almost 40,000 refugees have been registered in Kakuma Refugee Camp. There has also been an upward revision of the indicator target at mid-year due to increased humanitarian needs. Male Refugee Camp Emergency Update, 26th June 2014 and UNICEF Kenya Humanitarian Situation Report, June 2014

March 2014, UNHCR Kenya Contingency Plan for South Sudan projects arrival of 100,000 South Sudanese refugees in two temporal phases. 20,000 in Phase 1 i.e. most likely within the first six months of 2014 followed by 80,000 for the entire year. As of June 2014, almost 40,000 refugees have been registered in Kakuma Refugee Camp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original 2014 HAC requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Jan-Dec 2014 additional requirements for Response to South Sudan Refugees Crisis (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2014 HAC Requirements (US$) (as of 30 June 2014)</th>
<th>Funds available against 2014 HAC (as of 30 June 2014)**</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
<th>Per cent Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,700,000</td>
<td>1,577,963</td>
<td>9,277,963</td>
<td>6,010,137</td>
<td>3,267,826</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>1,896,505</td>
<td>5,896,505</td>
<td>1,468,350</td>
<td>4,428,155</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>790,541</td>
<td>4,790,541</td>
<td>751,200</td>
<td>4,039,341</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>801,472</td>
<td>5,701,472</td>
<td>502,054</td>
<td>5,199,418</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>1,181,665</td>
<td>6,681,665</td>
<td>2,190,418</td>
<td>4,491,247</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,171,850</td>
<td>828,150</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (US$)</td>
<td>29,100,000</td>
<td>6,248,146</td>
<td>35,348,146</td>
<td>12,094,009</td>
<td>23,254,137</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Includes funds carried over from 2013: Out of the total amount available, US$8,049,157 was received in 2014, not including recovery costs.

3. March 2014, UNHCR Kenya Contingency Plan for South Sudan projects arrival of 100,000 South Sudanese refugees in two temporal phases. 20,000 in Phase 1 i.e. most likely within the first six months of 2014 followed by 80,000 for the entire year. As of June 2014, almost 40,000 refugees have been registered in Kakuma Refugee Camp.
4. MUAC screening data amongst new arrival- UNHCR-IRC Data from January to June 2014
6. Nutrition surveys carried out from May to June; Based on acute malnutrition level Kenya classification: Critical >15% Global acute malnutrition rate, Very critical>20% GAM rate
10. Increase in affected population due to rising food and nutrition insecurity, increased number of people affected by conflict and expected refugee inflows
11. Includes 70,423 beneficiaries in Kakuma where measles immunization coverage was 103% of the targeted refugee children population - host community families brought their children to the refugee camp for vaccination. Leveraging of with resources provided by UAE government for polio campaigns allowed for high achievement of results, with very limited humanitarian funding.
12. Includes 35,000 beneficiaries in Kakuma. Limited achievement of target (28.5%) is due to low funding levels in the first half of the year due to increased humanitarian needs.
13. UNICEF supported hygiene promotion activities at Kakuma starts in the month of July 2014 and will be implemented through a partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council
14. Limited achievement of results partly due to low funding levels, and under reporting as some partners have not yet updated their results at mid-year. Indicator target has also been revised upwards by 33% at mid-year due to increased humanitarian needs
15. Including 9,613 children in Kakuma.
16. Includes 2,918 Alternative Basic Education beneficiaries and 39,904 for peace education in Kakuma. Limited funding in the first half of the year constrained achievement of results. There has also been an upward revision of the indicator target at mid-year due to increased humanitarian needs
17. Includes US$3,544,857 carried over from 2013
18. This is in line with the revised South Sudan Refugee Emergency Revised Regional Response Plan for January to December 2014.
19. Includes US$888,788 carried over from 2013
20. Includes US$432,293 carried over from 2013
21. Includes US$100,921 carried over from 2013
22. Includes US$1,799,793 carried over from 2013
23. Includes US$413,057 carried over from 2013

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