



KENYA

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The Government of Kenya estimates that the current number of people needing assistance has gone up to 3 million, and is expected to rise to 4 million by July (2017 Kenya Flash Appeal).
- On 16 March 2017, the UN and humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal for US\$ 165.71 million to reach 2.6 million people with life-saving assistance and protection for the next 10 months (1 March to 31 December 2017).
- UNICEF has revised its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) requirements for Kenya from US\$23 million to US\$41 million to meet the increased humanitarian needs of children in the country due to the rapidly deteriorating drought situation as well as to cover refugee response needs and the significant investments being made in preparedness. The revised HAC appeal is only 18 per cent funded.
- The Kenya Meteorological Department outlook for the 'long rains' between March to May indicates that depressed rainfall is expected, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands.
- A mass screening in a hot spot area of Kibish in North Turkana, revealed that 55 per cent of the screened children were identified as acutely malnourished, and all affected children were admitted to the nutrition programme.
- SAM admissions in February 2017 have increased by 27% compared to February 2016.

UNICEF's Response with partners

| | 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 | 9,052 | 83,848 | 9,052 |
| Nutrition: children under 5 with MAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme | 171,917 | 18,617 | 171,917 | 18,617 |
| Health: Children under 5 accessing an integrated package of interventions, including for the management of diarrhoeal diseases | 780,000 | 90,000 | | |
| WASH: People gain temporary access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | 120,000 | 37,198 | 2,663,423* | 500,000 |
| 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 | 3,202 | 139,000** | 3,202 |
| Education: Children aged 3 to 18 years affected by crises accessing formal and non-formal education opportunities | 322,000 | 75,231**** | 567,600 | 75,231*** |

*Sector drought target – all the needs in the 23 counties.

**Sub-Sector drought response target.

***63,802 are refugee children in Dadaab reached with education supplies; 468 through Accelerated Education Programme (AEP); 4,328 in secondary schools; and, 6,633 are drought interventions beneficiaries by UNICEF.

20 March 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)

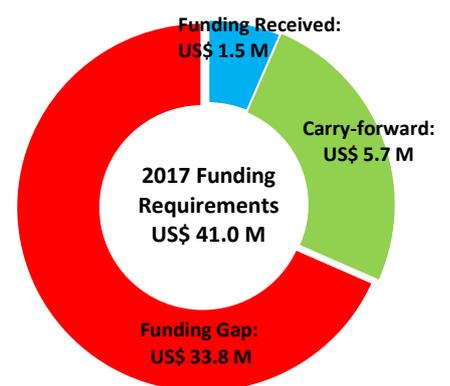
109,464 Children under 5 in need of SAM treatment (Nutrition SMART Surveys, Feb 2017)

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

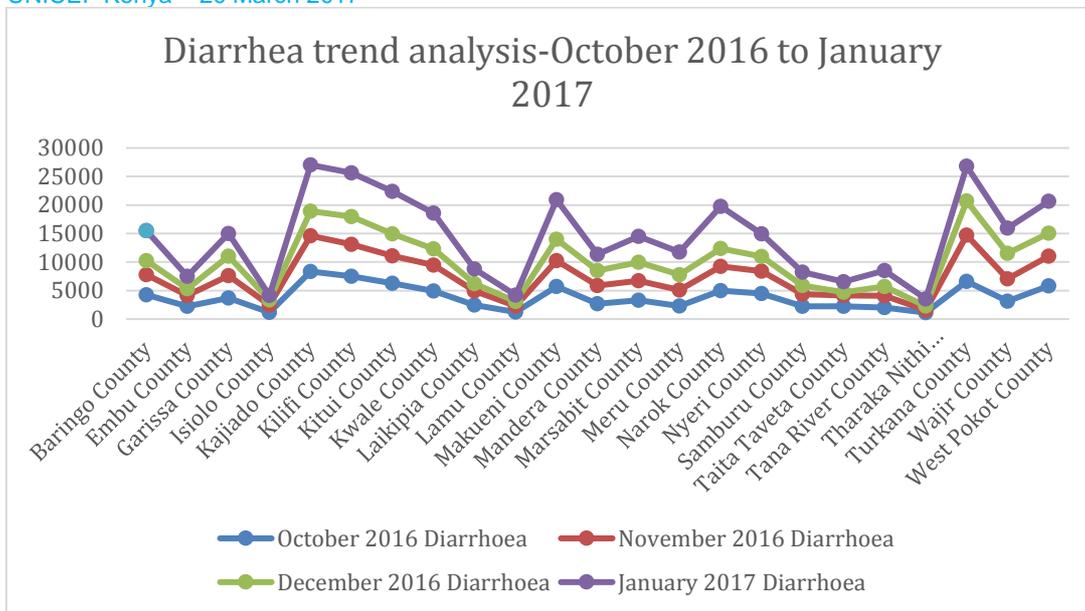


■ Received ■ Carry-Forward ■ Gap

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

- The ongoing drought is having a devastating impact on food security, access to water and nutrition conditions, which has exhausted people's capacity to cope with other shocks. There are also increasing reports of disease outbreaks and conflict as a result of displacement and water shortages. Resource-based conflict has contributed to the closure of 45 schools in East Baringo. The predicted failure of the long rains' season will continue to worsen the situation especially for women, children, the elderly and the sick, who remain the most affected. The current number of people needing assistance is estimated to have gone up to 3 million, and is expected to be at 4 million by July should the long rains fail as predicted.
- A multi-agency team with representatives from the Turkana County Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WFP, Save the Children, and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KCRS), conducted a four day assessment between 13 and 17 March, following the alarming results of the mass screening and outreach activities undertaken in early March in Kibish (North Turkana), where 2,500 children under five were screened and 55 per cent were identified as acutely malnourished. The assessment confirmed a major shortage of water and pasture with large number of visible animal carcasses. Community member feedback indicated that there has been an inadequate food access response in terms of both food and cash. The ongoing support from UNICEF for the treatment of severely malnourished children as well as rehabilitation of key water sources, is appreciated, however much more needs to be done especially around food access. Based on the field mission and supported by the Nutrition sector, there is an urgent recommendation for blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for all children under five and pregnant and lactating women. KCRS provided some immediate relief in the form of food assistance and a steering committee has been established at county level to scale up the multisectoral response in this community. UNICEF continues to lobby with all key donors on the need to fund blanket supplementary feeding, which is included in the flash appeal.
- A total of 10 households, (27 individuals) were interviewed by UNHCR in March and have confirmed that they are new arrivals from Somalia to Dadaab Refugee Camp due to the ongoing drought in Somalia. The number is expected to increase as the situation escalates.
- The Kenya Meteorological Department outlook for the March to May 'long rains' season indicates that depressed rainfall is expected over most parts of the country, with a few parts of Western Kenya likely to be near-normal. The distribution of rainfall, both in time and space, is expected to be generally poor over most parts of the country, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) which are the most-affected by the drought. The ASALs are likely to remain dry during the month of March, with Northeastern Kenya likely to expect the onset of rain around the second week of April. While rainfall is expected to pick up in April and May in the ASALs, it will remain depressed. Flash floods may still occur in Western Kenya and some parts of Central Rift Valley and Central Highlands despite the expected average to below-average rainfall.
- Data from the SMS-based drought monitoring system indicates that up to 114,398 children enrolled in 930 schools in 13 counties are not attending school due to the drought, and a total of 1,099 schools (48 per cent) reported having no access to water and 61 per cent of schools (559) do not have an ongoing school meals programme.
- Four counties have submitted updates on the situation of children affected by drought to the Child Protection sub-sector. The findings show a deteriorating situation for children. In Garissa and Turkana Counties, 20,457 (11,452 girls and 9,005 boys) are reportedly displaced due to the drought.
- An estimated 30,000 households have moved across the border from Turkana County into Uganda due to the drought. The cross-border migration routes follow the Ugandan Escarpment along Oropoi, Nakitongo, Urum, Lokipoto, Nawountos and Solia. Each household has between three to four school-going children, representing an estimated 90,000 to 120,000 children out of school. In addition, there are no reported health or nutrition outreach programmes in the areas where migrants have settled, thus compromising the situation of children under five and the pregnant and lactating women. There are also reports of increasing child marriages across the border.
- A diarrhea disease trends analysis between October 2016 and January 2017 shows an increased caseload by more than 36,200 cases. Notable increases are in Turkana and Isiolo counties. In the reporting period, a total of 13 cases of Kala azar were admitted to Marsabit Hospital, bringing the total to 23 cases reported (mostly adults). Isiolo and Wajir have both reported suspected cases of Kala azar but test have not been confirmed due to lack of test kits. There is also confirmed cases of Dengue fever in Mandera, although it is a mild strain. Key health facilities are now functional as of 14 March with the end of the three-month long doctors' strike. Lack of water in health facilities in the drought-affected counties is a major concern as operations get underway.



Humanitarian Strategy and Coordination

- UNICEF is supporting drought response through sector coordination, situation monitoring, advocacy, and delivery of life-saving assistance in support of government-led efforts, through different partnerships with government counterparts and NGOs. UNICEF has developed and rolling out its multi-sectorial Drought Response Plan. Through the three Zonal Offices in Kisumu, Lodwar and Garissa, UNICEF collects and collates drought information to scale up evidence-based services and advocate for the rights of children at county and national level. Monitoring, information management and coordination and communication between central and county level government are key challenges that the Government sector led mechanism are facing. 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, and support to key non-governmental partners to reach drought-affected children and their families. Through these partnerships, children in 23 ASAL counties are benefiting from preventive and treatment nutrition services, health care, WASH interventions, education and child protection services (see results in Annex A). UNICEF Kenya has allocated an initial US\$ 1 million of Regular Resources to meet the on-going needs. Cross-border coordination with UNICEF Uganda and Somalia is ongoing to address cross-border issues and population movements due to the drought.
- On 16 March 2017, the UN and humanitarian partners launched a flash appeal in response to the drought for a total of US\$ 165.7 million to reach 2.6 million people with life-saving assistance and protection for the next 10 months (1 March to 31 December 2017). Key messages from development partners at the launch highlighted the need for immediate, lifesaving interventions, but also stressed the importance of resilience programming to mitigate future crises. The Flash Appeal complements the Government's nine-month response plan (November 2016–July 2017), which the Government has allocated nearly US\$ 100 million against total US\$ 208 million budget. The Flash Appeal focuses on pre-identified gaps and will be reviewed in approximately three months after the findings from the long rain assessment are available and other on-going humanitarian impact assessments.
- The Government is leading the response at the both the national and county levels. However, the scale of the needs is overwhelming national structures and capacity to respond. Several 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. These mechanisms require further support to ensure that the needs are met in an effective, well-targeted and timely manner. The private sector is also providing support, and is calling on the government to provide tax wavers for donations.

UNICEF's Response with Partners – Summary Analysis of Programme Response

NUTRITION

- Mass screening and outreach activities were undertaken in Turkana North and Mandera as well as the informal settlements of Nairobi County in early March. Through this, a total 93,558 children under five were screened for malnutrition, and 3,816 were identified as moderately malnourished and 413 identified as severely malnourished. All malnourished children were admitted to the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme. During the reporting period, a mass screening of 2,500 children under five were screened in an identified hot spot in Kibish in North Turkana. Approximately 55 per cent of the children screened were identified as acutely malnourished, and all

affected children were admitted to the nutrition programme. Subsequently, an interagency mission with UNICEF, WFP, Save, KRCS and the county Government from Turkana, travelled from to the area 13-15 March with KRCS to provide immediate food assistance. Admission data for the month of February will be available the week of 20 March to illustrate trends. As of Mid-March 2017, there are ongoing outreaches in Mandera, Turkana, West Pokot, Kilifi, Kwale, Isiolo, Kajiado, Lamu, Marsabit, Wajir counties. The response in Baringo has been affected by the escalating conflict in East Pokot subcounty, which is the most nutritionally vulnerable of the sub counties in Baringo. Data from the screening and outreach will be available on the week of 20 March from the counties. From 1-15 March 2017, 1,188 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) were dispatched to the ASAL counties to support the treatment of over 1,000 additional children with SAM in the first quarter of the year.

HEALTH

- Through UNICEF and WHO advocacy, Ministry of Health (MoH) has performed a trends analysis on key diseases that could potentially become epidemics due to the drought, including diarrhoea, measles, respiratory infections and Kala azar. Data shows increased caseload of diarrhea in counties that are not part of the 23 ASAL counties targeted for drought response, such as Nakuru, Homabay and Busia Counties, and therefore, the MoH will draw a plan and budget to support these counties. A key gap in the health sector is mapping of health partners and plans are underway to address this gap. In addition to the UNICEF supplies dispatched, Kenya Medical Supplies Authority is also releasing drugs to affected counties, which is addressing key areas.

WASH

- In the reporting period, UNICEF has supported Garissa County in rehabilitation of one borehole in the Dadaab host community, reaching 3,000 people (1,470 male and 1,530 female) including 400 school children in one primary school and 20,500 domestic animals with safe water. In addition, 6,610 people and 315 school children (111 girls) as well as 88,911 domestic animals in Turkana County are accessing safe water from three rehabilitated boreholes, which are part of the total 19 boreholes rehabilitated in 2017 by the Turkana County Government and OXFAM through UNICEF support. UNICEF has also supported the Marsabit County WESCOORD (the WASH Coordination Forum) to conduct a one and half day workshop between 16 and 17 March on strengthening WASH Sector Coordination and ensuring that effective coordination mechanism is in place to support drought emergency response.

CHILD PROTECTION

- In the ongoing drought response, The Department of Children Services, UNICEF and partners are collecting weekly data on child protection risks at county and sub-county level as part of the ongoing rapid assessment. Data gathered by mid-March is showing increasing risks especially in the ASAL counties, where families are moving with their children in search of water and pasture for their livestock. However, the majority of families are being separated, leaving young children in the care of elderly grandparents and other relatives. This migration and separation of families is disrupting the education and caregiving of children, making them more vulnerable to abuse. In Garissa County, a total of 10,722 children (6,580 boys and 4,172 girls) are separated, and 15,957 children (6,005 boys and 9,952 girls) are displaced due to the drought. In Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties, there are 56 children (52 boys & 4 girls) in street situations and 135 children involved in child labour (83 boys & 52 girls). In North Pokot, 2,700 boys have dropped out of school and moved across the border into Uganda to herd cows, and approximately 13 per cent of all children are involved in limestone quarry labour. Along Turkana/Pokot/ Samburu border, school-age boys are being involved in violent cattle raids. In West Pokot, school girls are trekking from midnight to midday in search of water, which is affecting their learning and putting them at risk of sexual abuse.
- A total of 90 children (26 girls and 64 boys) have arrived at the reception center in Kakuma Refugee Camp during the reporting period, out of whom 87 children (21 girls and 66 boys) had a Best Interest Assessment conducted and a case management plan developed. Out of these, a total of 16 children (6 girls, 10 boys) had their Best Interest Determination assessments completed and plans to implement recommended durable solutions commenced.

EDUCATION

- In February 2017, the Education Sector received feedback from 2,283 schools through an SMS-based drought monitoring system, representing a significant decrease in respondents from January. UNICEF is supporting a review of the system to ensure reliable and consistent data from schools to enable the sector to conduct an analysis of trends.
- Between February and March 2017, a total of 63,802 (25,737 girls) in Dadaab refugee camp have benefitted from the distribution of 490 UNICEF education kits, 12 recreational kits, 50 ECD kits, 750 digital teachers' guides and 5 tents. Additionally, a total of 262 girls (over 13 years old) in Hagadera, Dagahaley and Ifo have received sanitary materials to support regular school attendance, and sports kits have been distributed in all seven secondary schools in Dadaab. Through the UNICEF-supported Accelerated Education Programme, an additional 468 learners (184 female) have been enrolled and are attending classes in six Accelerated Education Centres (AECs) in Dadaab, where a basic education kit for each learner and textbooks at a ratio of one book to every three learners have been provided.

A total of 39 teachers (10 female) have been trained on the delivery and implementation of the Accelerated Education curriculum and 30 Board of Management members (15 female) have been trained management of the AECs. A total of 230 secondary school teachers and education personnel have been trained on Conflict Sensitive Education and 300 teachers were trained on ICT and education to enable them to more effectively apply the use of technology to their teaching.

Funding for the Drought Response

UNICEF has revised its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) requirements for Kenya from US\$23 million to US\$41 million to meet the increased humanitarian needs of children in the country due to the rapidly deteriorating drought situation as well as to cover refugee response needs and the significant investments being made in preparedness. Funding requirements include US\$23.3 million for drought response (in line with the interagency 2017 Kenya Flash Appeal), US\$7.3 million for the refugee response and US\$10.4 million for 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. The revised HAC appeal is only 18 per cent funded.

Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to the drought emergency, and mitigate the risk of a worsening situation for children. With increasing vulnerability due to deterioration of the nutrition status and limited access to water, the number of children and women requiring nutrition, health, WASH and a social protection response will increase. Emergency education supplies are also needed to uphold children's rights to education and protection, with schools serving as critical entry points for life-saving interventions.

| Appeal Sector | HAC Requirement (US\$) | Funds Available (US\$)* | Funding Gap | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | US\$ | % |
| Nutrition | 13,500,000 | 3,979,160 | 9,520,840 | 70% |
| Health | 5,000,000 | 75,075 | 4,924,925 | 98% |
| WASH | 5,100,000 | 75,533 | 5,024,467 | 98% |
| Child Protection | 2,000,000 | 1,506,566 | 493,434 | 24% |
| Education | 8,500,000 | 1,241,426 | 7,258,574 | 85% |
| HIV/AIDS | 1,500,000 | 15,370 | 1,484,630 | 98% |
| Social Protection | 4,300,000 | 0 | 4,300,000 | 100% |
| Sector Coordination | 1,100,000 | 340,238 | 759,762 | 69% |
| Total | 41,000,000 | 7,233,367 | 33,766,633 | 82% |

*Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year (approximately US\$5.7 million of which US\$2.8 million is for the refugee response).

Next SitRep: 5 April 2017

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

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

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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 | 9,052 | ▲5,030 | 83,848 | 9,052 | ▲5,030 |
| Children under 5 with MAM admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme | 330,333 | 171,917 | 18,617 | ▲10,753 | 171,917 | 18,617 | ▲10,753 |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Children under 5 accessing an integrated package of health interventions, including for the management of diarrhoeal diseases | | | | | 780,000 | 90,000 | ▲ ▼ |
| Children under five vaccinated against measles* | | | | | 46,013 | -** | - |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| People gain temporary access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | 2,663,423 | 2,663,423*** | 500,000 | ▲ ▼ | 120,000 | 37,198 | ▲ ▼ |
| People gain permanent access to 7.5-15 l/p/d of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | | 400,000 | 40,129 | ▲ ▼ | 400,000 | 40,129 | ▲ ▼ |
| People that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhea | | 520,000 | 37,198 | ▲ ▼ | 520,000 | 37,198 | ▲ ▼ |
| Children access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment | - | 110,000 | 6,047 | ▲ ▼ | 110,000 | 6,047 | ▲ ▼ |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Most vulnerable children are provided with access to protection services, including case management, psychosocial care | 206,400 | 139,000**** | 3,202 | ▲ ▼ | 30,000 | 3,202 | ▲87 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 3 to 18 years affected by crises accessing formal and non-formal education opportunities | 860,000 | 567,600 | 75,231***** | ▲67,151 | 322,000 | 75,231***** | ▲67,151 |
| 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 | -** | - |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of vulnerable households in six ASAL counties receive top-up cash transfers to help meet basic needs | | | | | 70,000 | -** | - |

*Accelerated Measles activities through monthly routine reporting.

**Results not yet received.

***Sector drought target – all the needs in the 23 counties.

****Sub-Sector drought response target.

*****63,802 are refugee children in Dadaab reached with education supplies; 468 through AEP; 4,328 in secondary schools; and, 6,633 are drought interventions beneficiaries by UNICEF.