



© UNICEF Kenya/Minu Limbu/ South Sudanese refugees waiting at Kenya-South Sudan border point.

Kenya Country Office Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report

April - May, 2014

(Including UNICEF's response to South Sudanese Refugees in Kakuma)



Highlights

- As of 27 May 2014, Kakuma refugee Camp hosts 37,320 South Sudanese refugees - up to 71% of those are children under 18 years. Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition among latest arrivals have risen beyond emergency thresholds. UNICEF through partners on the ground is providing technical and material support in child protection, health, nutrition, WASH and educators sectors. Funding is the key bottleneck across all the sectors
- Young children and women are among those rounded up and held following the ongoing security operation *Usalama Watch*, and government directive for urban based refugees to relocate to the refugee camps. According to UNHCR, at least 286 children in Nairobi have been separated from their parents due to the relocation. Over 1,616 refugees have been relocated to Kakuma refugee camps as of 20th May; separation of children from their mothers is of great concern. The relocation has also exacerbated congestion, and put pressure on provision of basic services in the refugee camps.
- Kenya Meteorological Services analysis of rainfall performance from 1st March to 30th April 2014 indicates that the seasonal rainfall was generally depressed over most parts of the country, resulting in moisture stress on crop performance. FEWSNET similarly notes that the spatial distribution and temporal distribution of rainfall has been erratic so far, which is likely to negatively impact crop and livestock production.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

- Since the outbreak of fighting in South Sudan in December 2013, over 37,320 refugees are registered at the already congested Kakuma refugee camp. Over 71% of the new arrivals from South Sudan are children under 18 years, and about 15% of the arrivals are unaccompanied or separated children. The latest arrivals are in a much poorer nutrition state. UNICEF through partners on the ground is providing technical and material support in child protection, health, nutrition, WASH and educators sectors. Funding remains the key bottleneck across all the sectors;
- Government continues with its security operation *Usalama Watch*, and implementation of the 25th March directive requiring refugees residing in urban areas to relocate to refugee camps. Young children and women are among those rounded up, and are held in often crowded and unsanitary conditions. As of 20th May, over 1,616 refugees and asylum-seekers have been relocated from Nairobi to the Kakuma refugee camp. UNHCR reports indicate that at least 286 children in Nairobi have been separated from their parents following relocation of their parents to the refugee camps. The relocation is also exacerbating current congestion in the refugee camps, and puts pressure on provision of basic services;

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1.29 million

of food insecure population in Kenya (Kenya Food Security Steering Group, Short Rains Assessment conducted in February 2014)



100,000**

of South Sudanese Refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp by July 2014 (**estimate by UNHCR and partners based on analysis of recent trend, 3 April 2014)



71% of 37,320

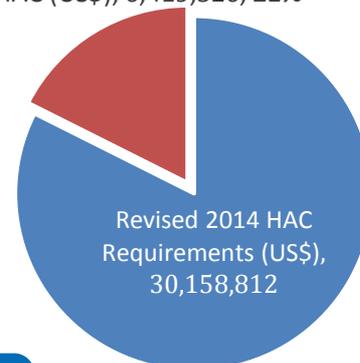
% of registered arrivals from the South Sudanese influx are children under 18 years (UNHCR, 27 May, 2014)



810 and 5,251

of unaccompanied and separated children respectively at Kakuma camp from the South Sudanese refugee influx (UNHCR, 22 May, 2014)

Total received towards 2014 HAC (US\$), 6,419,526, 21%



Humanitarian funding requirements for 2014

- Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS) analysis of rainfall performance from 1st March to 30th April 2014^a indicates that the seasonal rainfall was generally depressed over most parts of the country, resulting in moisture stress on crop performance. FEWSNET similarly notes that the spatial distribution and temporal distribution of rainfall has been erratic so far, which is likely to negatively impact crop and livestock production. KMS predicts normal to below normal rainfall in the ASALs during May;
- There are reports that authorities in Ethiopia have been asking Kenyan families who had fled to Ethiopia during the Moyale clashes to return home. These families require assistance, including assistance in restoration of facilities and basic services that were destroyed during the clashes, including schools, health and water services.

Estimated Affected Population ¹			
<i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from Kenya Humanitarian Strategy Meeting, November 2013 and UNHCR Contingency Plan for South Sudanese Refugee response, February 2014)</i>			
Start of humanitarian response ^b :			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	1,150,000 ²	571,500	578,500
Children Affected (Under 18)	618,800	307,600	311,200
Children Under Five	177,900	88,430	89,470
Children Acutely Malnourished (GAM)	192,700	96,350	96,350

 UNICEF's Response with partners^c	UNICEF			Sector/Cluster		
	Over all target for 2014	UNICEF Support to South Sudanese Refugees ³		Population reached other than in Kakuma	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
		Kakuma Targets	Kakuma results			
NUTRITION⁴						
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted to community based management programmes	43,250	759	388	9,615 (22.2%)	43,250	9,615 (22.2%)
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes	149,400	2,586	932	20,711 (13.9%)	149,400	20,711 (13.9%)
HEALTH						
Children under 15 provided with an integrated package of high impact maternal, new-born and child health interventions, including measles immunization	761,000	118,000	-			
Children with diarrheal disease having access to life-saving curative interventions including oral rehydration therapy and zinc	500,700	N/A	N/A			
WASH						
Emergency affected people provided with access to safe water	150,000	50,000	35,000	20,000	385,980	70,000
Children and women that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness	150,000	50,000	-	20,000	385,980	85,000
CHILD PROTECTION						
Children and women in humanitarian situations accessing protective interventions, including psychosocial support, legal aid and case management	60,000	7,500	-	-		
EDUCATION						
Children in humanitarian situations that have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities	270,250	12,000	4,528	42,822 ⁵	300,000	45,418

^a Kenya Meteorological Services review of weather in March – April and the outlook for May 2014

^b Male and Female figures are generated using approximation from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

^c For the reporting period of January – March 2014

Humanitarian leadership and coordination



Inter-agency coordination continues under the IASC cluster structure, with clear government leadership in each sector area and co-leadership by UN agencies. UNICEF co-leads the nutrition, education, WASH and Child Protection sectors; and plays a strong role in Non-Food Items and health coordination. UNICEF also co-leads Government of Kenya Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) Human Capital pillar which comprise of Education, Health and Nutrition. UNICEF provides EDE technical support to inter-governmental body on knowledge management, coordination to cross fertilize innovative approaches on EDE. UNHCR and Government Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) coordinate the refugee operations. UNICEF works closely with UNHCR to support coordination for the refugee operations, and co-chairs some of the sectoral arrangements. UNICEF also sent additional staff to Kakuma to enhance coordination structures for Health, Nutrition and Education Sectors. The Emergency Management Team (EMT) at the Kenya Country Office meets on a weekly basis to review response strategy, plans, progress in implementation, funding and address any bottlenecks.

Humanitarian Strategy



In 2014, UNICEF is working with the Government of Kenya and partners to meet the humanitarian needs of 1.15 million vulnerable people including the new South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp. In line with the Inter-Agency Appeal for the South Sudanese Refugees Emergency (2014), UNICEF is expanding service provision to new refugees while continuing to reduce vulnerability of the previously targeted humanitarian caseload by supporting preventative action for acute malnutrition and illnesses and strengthening coordination within decentralized structures. UNICEF is also providing technical support in scaling up the Case Management System for children with acute protection concerns and support county government and UNHCR through procurement of vaccines to respond to measles outbreaks and malaria upsurges.

UNICEF is also focusing on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools, health facilities and feeding centres, and is using schools to disseminate information and promote children's rights. UNICEF also plans to support partners to provide children and women living with HIV with essential HIV-related services, prepare for the rapid provision of a buffer supply of medication and provide HIV information through comprehensive community education initiatives. Particular emphasis has been given to the development of a child protection system that prevents and responds to violence, abuse, neglect and family separation, even during crisis.

Recognizing that children are at the centre of the resilience agenda, UNICEF is supporting investments that empower communities and enhance their resilience to multiple and recurrent shocks, to reduce the impact of diseases and lessen chronic vulnerability. Technical support is also being provided to facilitate the inclusion of children's rights, disaster risk reduction and early recovery approaches in the county emergency preparedness and integrated development plans and budgets. UNICEF continues to strengthen its role as sector co-lead in the nutrition, education, WASH and child protection sectors. Scalable strategies for programme delivery in high-risk security environments is being adapted to facilitate the continuation of essential interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Nutrition:



Drought response: No change since last reported.

Refugee response: A total of 6,091 children (6-59 months of age) have so far been screened at the Kakuma reception centre as of end of April 2014 with 519 (9%) moderately malnourished and 287 (5%) severely malnourished. The number of children admitted to IMAM programmes continues to rise despite the reduction in refugee influx as observed by the results of routine screening at the reception centres including active case finding. The first round of the UNICEF/UNHCR/WHO/MOH/IRC sponsored 2014 Malezi Bora and 3rd round of polio campaign was rolled out on 10th May 2014 and the exercise is set to end on Wednesday 14th May 2014 in the camp. The campaign targeting a total of 35,900 under-five children involves other health and nutrition activities namely mass MUAC screening, deworming and all the other accelerated Maternal-Infant and young Child routine health and nutrition services. The Kakuma Emergency Response Coordination meeting was held and chaired by UNHCR on 7th May 2014. The meeting noted a reduced but sustained refugee influx from south Sudan with the current caseload arriving in a much poorer nutrition state as highlighted by a steady rise in proportion of children malnourished over recent weeks. UNICEF is supporting procurement of essential nutrition supplies, implementation of nutrition services and technical support. UNICEF Nutrition Kakuma program is only 25% funded (out of 1.6M USD).

Health:



Drought response: New measles cases were reported in Turkana West, and the figure stands at 137 cases.

UNICEF engaged with the sub-county government to support training of Community Health Workers along the Nadapal border and around Kakuma refugee camp to strengthen measles case finding and reporting. Mop up vaccination campaign targeting 28,946 under five children was carried between 28th April and 2nd May 2014 in response to measles outbreak in Garissa County. One death has been reported from the measles outbreak,

and high risks persist due to uncontrolled outbreak in neighbouring Somalia, and challenges in reaching mobile nomadic families. UNICEF has supported establishment of additional 10 community health units in Garissa and sensitization of County Health Management Teams and Sub-County Health management Teams on Maternal and Perinatal Death and Surveillance Review. Additionally, UNICEF delivered assorted MNH drugs and equipment and supported lifesaving skills training - 90 health care workers trained in Basic Emergency Maternal and Neonatal care and 70 trained in Uterine Ballooning Tamponate in the county. UNICEF has placed orders for assorted health emergency supplies using funds from CERF and government of Japan to replenish stocks dispatched to support the South Sudan refugee influx response. UNICEF has also prepositioned 3 complete interagency Kits for emergency response, to support counties to strengthen capacity in emergency preparedness, response and planning in Homabay, Kisumu, Turkana, Garissa and Siaya Counties. *Refugee response:* No new measles cases have been reported in Kakuma refugee camp since the beginning of May as a result of vaccination campaigns and surveillance activities that have been conducted to-date. 113,511 under five children at the Dadaab refugee camps were reached during the April round of polio vaccination, with administrative coverage exceeding 100%. The high administrative coverage is attributed to vaccinating children from host community who opted to receive the measles vaccines in the refugee camps. UNICEF provided technical support in planning and implementation of the campaign, as well as procurement of vaccines, and design and implementation of evidence based advocacy, communication and social mobilization.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH):



Drought response: To ensure safe water supply for drinking and prevent outbreak of diarrheal diseases UNICEF has provided WASH NFIs including water storage containers, soap, ceramic filters and water treatment chemicals through government public health offices and partners. Additionally, UNICEF has prepositioned WASH NFIs in Nairobi and Field Offices (Dadaab, Kisumu, Lodwar and Garissa) for emergency response. UNICEF continues to support the emergency WASH coordination platform (WESCOORD) at national and subnational levels to ensure adequate emergency preparedness and response planning and capacities. Preparation of 2014 humanitarian response plan for WASH sector is ongoing led by WESCOORD.

Refugee response: No changes since last reported.

Child Protection:



Drought response: UNICEF and partners (International Rescue Committee (IRC), Childline, National Gender and Equality Commission) are developing an online referral map to support Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) hotlines and service providers to identify the best practitioners throughout Kenya to handle the needs of survivors. The long term plan is that the site should provide geographical prevalence data of Child Protection and Gender Based Violence issues according to typology throughout Kenya and serve as a centralised resource library. A current version with Gender Based Violence service information is available online, developed by UNICEF, IRC and partners 2013.

Refugee response: With funding from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response Window and contributions from the Government of Japan, UNICEF has partnered with UNHCR and signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to scale up Case Management systems for child protection in Kakuma refugee camp.

The numbers children including the unaccompanied and separated (UASC) continues to rise in Kakuma refugee camp. As of May 27, there were 25,397 newly arrived children (14,094 male/11,303 female) of whom 6,061 fall into the category of unaccompanied and separated child (UASC). Of this population, 810 (522 male/288 female) are unaccompanied and 5,251 (3,267 male and 1,984 female) are separated. Nearly 15% of incoming population from the influx are UASC. A regional planning meeting held in April between UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and a number of partners, revised the planning numbers for the expected influx of south Sudanese refugees to Kakuma from 50,000 to 100,000 persons by end of 2014; 12,750 to 15,000 UASC are therefore projected to arrive at Kakuma by the end of 2014 if the trends are maintained.

During the reporting period UNICEF, UNHCR, and LWF convened to discuss the agenda for the Case Management training, which will be held from June 3 through June 13. The training will be a refresher for incumbent social workers, and serve as an induction for those recently brought on board under the UNICEF-PCA with LWF.

Education:



Refugee response: Many of the children who have arrived at Kakuma from the south Sudan refugee influx are out of school. 4,528 children (1,764 girls and 2,764 boys) have been registered and enrolled with Hope primary school in Kakuma 4. UNICEF has signed a partnership agreement with World Vision Kenya to construct 10 semi-permanent classrooms at Hope Primary school to accommodate 1,400 children in double shift. Additional classrooms are urgently required to accommodate more children who are out of school. UNICEF is also

discussing separate partnership agreement with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to engage teachers and provide supplies for the classrooms that are under construction. UNICEF is providing support for establishment of a comprehensive and integrated Education Management Information System (EMIS) for the Kakuma refugee camp, similar to the support it provided in establishing the same system in Dadaab in 2012.

In Dadaab, 265 out of school youth continued with vocational training across the four YEP centres both in the refugee camps and the host community. The youth have completed their theory lessons and are now winding up practical lessons. The YEP programme is funded by the Dutch government and is implemented in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council. Through the Peace Education Project, another 950 out of school youth from the refugee camps have received training on livelihood activities such as poultry keeping, sewing, soap making and basic entrepreneurial skills. The peace education project implemented in partnership with NCKC, and with funding from the Dutch Government.

Security



Terrorist related threats remained elevated across the country in the reporting period. The growing number of injuries and fatalities in Nairobi, Mombasa and the North Eastern as a result of terror attacks on markets and public buses, continues to be a reminder of an undiminished intent and increasing capability of terrorists to conduct attacks in Kenya. This has led to restriction on UN staff movement in affected areas, thus affecting programs delivery. Crime, especially housebreaking, car-jacking and armed robbery remains high in the country even though there has been a reduction in violent crime involving UN staff members during April and early May 2014.



Funding as of
May 30, 2014

Sector	Original 2014 HAC requirements (US\$)	Jan-Dec 2014 additional requirements (US\$) Response to South Sudan Refugees Crisis	Revised 2014 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Total received towards 2014 HAC (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)	% Met
Nutrition	7,700,000	228,000	7,928,000	3,880,507	4,047,493	49%
Health	4,000,000	250,000	4,250,000	579,562	3,670,438	14%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	4,000,000	208,000	4,208,000	408,907	3,799,093	10%
Child protection	4,900,000	295,812	5,195,812	401,133	4,794,679	8%
Education	5,500,000	77,000	5,577,000	390,625	5,186,375	7%
HIV and AIDS	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%
Cluster/sector coordination	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	758,793	1,241,207	38%
Total	29,100,000	1,058,812	30,158,812	6,419,526	23,739,286	21%

NOTE: 79% of total funding requirement for Kenya remains unmet

* 'Funds received' does not include pledges

Next SitRep: 30 June 2014

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¹ Estimated affected Population figures are in line with the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2014 Appeal. The Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Group (the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in Kenya) during Kenya Humanitarian Strategy in mid-November 2013,) agreed to continue

planning for targeted population of 1.1 million for 2014. Additional 50,000 added based on the UNHCR Contingency Planning for the Kakuma Refugee Influx response plan.

² The total affected population figures have been revised to 1.15 million from 1.1 million based on the additional 50,000 South Sudanese refugees UNICEF and other partners are targeting in Kakuma Refugee Camp.

³ The blue table reflects UNICEF ongoing response for South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma Refugee Camp in consultation and coordination with other partners on the ground including but not limited to UNHCR.

⁴ UNICEF and sector targets are the same because UNICEF provides technical and supply support to all integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes.

⁵ Includes 2,918 Alternative Basic Education beneficiaries and 39,904 for peace education.