



© UNICEF Kenya/2014/Mimi Lumby/ South Sudanese refugees waiting at Kenya-South Sudan border point.

Kenya Country Office Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report

March 2014

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



Highlights

- As of 7 April 2014, Kakuma refugee Camp hosts 33,399 South Sudanese refugees. 65% of those are children under 18 years. UNICEF through partners on the ground continues to provide technical and material support. Funding remains the key bottleneck across all sectors;
- According to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group's (KFSSG) short rains assessment conducted in January, the population in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 850,000 in 2013 to 1.29 Million. Acutely food insecure households were concentrated in northeastern pastoral areas in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, and Wajir Counties.
- According to FEWSNET, in northern areas long rains between March – May could start two to three weeks late with normal to below normal total rainfall. This will slow recovery from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in Turkana and Marsabit.
- On March 26th 2014, government of Kenya issued a directive for all urban refugees to be relocated to Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

- The total food insecure population in Kenya is projected at 1.29 million for the year 2014,¹ with food insecurity persisting in most of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). While the Southeastern Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone is likely to receive normal to below normal March to May total rainfall, many households will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) due to rising prices and low stocks from the short rains. Food access will likely further deteriorate starting in June.
- On 25 March, the Kenyan Government issued an order requiring an estimated 50,000 refugees-believed to be mostly Somalis-residing in urban centers to relocate to either Dadaab or Kakuma refugee camps. This followed a deadly attack by unidentified gunmen at a church in Mombasa resulting in several deaths and injuries.² UNHCR denounced the Government's order. The UN Refugee Agency has further urged the Government to reconsider the measures and instead continue to collaborate with the Agency in ensuring that national security concerns are addressed in accordance with international legal norms and practices.
- Since the outbreak of fighting in South Sudan in December 2013, over 33,3993 refugees are registered at already congested Kakuma refugee camp.⁴ With over 12,711 are separated and 2,854 are unaccompanied South Sudanese children, 65% of the total registered refugees are children under 18 years. UNICEF through partners on the ground continues to provide technical and material support. Funding remains the key bottleneck across all sectors.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1.29 million

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



50,000**

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



65% of 33,400

% of registered arrivals from the South Sudanese influx are children under 18 years (UNHCR, 8 April, 2014)



564 and 4,372

of unaccompanied and separated children respectively at Kakuma camp from the South Sudanese refugee influx (UNHCR, 8 April, 2014)

Total funding received, 1,871,308, 6%



Humanitarian funding requirements for 2014

Estimated Affected Population ⁵			
<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 ³ :			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	1,150,000 ⁶	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^b	UNICEF			Sector/Cluster		
	Over all target for 2014	UNICEF Support to South Sudanese Refugees ⁷		Population reached other than in Kakuma	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
		Kakuma Targets	Kakuma results			
NUTRITION⁸						
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted to community based management programmes	43,250	759	388	6,575 (13.9%)	43,250	6,575 (13.9%)
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	14,684 (13.1%)	149,400	14,684 (13.1%)
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	70,423	43,719		
Children with diarrheal disease having access to life-saving curative interventions including oral rehydration therapy and zinc	500,700	N/A	N/A	17,212		
WASH						
Emergency affected people provided with access to safe water	150,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	385,980	65,000
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	2,596	42,822 ⁹	300,000	45,418

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

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

^b For the reporting period of January – March 2014

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 supports 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. UNICEF Emergency Management Team (EMT) at the Kenya Country Office meets on a weekly basis to review response strategy, plans, progress and address any bottlenecks.

Humanitarian Strategy



In 2014, UNICEF will work 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 will expand 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 will also provide 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 will focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools, health facilities and feeding centres, and will use schools to disseminate information and promote children's rights. UNICEF will 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 will be 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 will support investments that empower communities and enhance their resilience to multiple and recurrent shocks, to reduce the impact of diseases and lessen chronic vulnerability. UNICEF will also provide technical support 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 will 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 will be adapted to facilitate the continuation of essential interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Nutrition:



Drought response: Nutrition situation country wide has generally remained stable in March 2014. However areas of concern are part of Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and West Pokot. With the current rain forecast being normal to below normal for the ASAL counties, the nutrition sector with the support of UNICEF, is closely monitoring the situation as well as building sector capacities to prepare and response, should the nutrition situation deteriorate.

Refugee response: UNICEF continues to provide technical support for appropriate infant and young child feeding in the refugee camps. As of 6 April 1,566 malnourished refugee children were supported through various feeding programs out of which 329 (6-59 months) were severely malnourished and 1,237 were moderately malnourished. UNICEF also delivered 1500 Cartons of plumpy nuts in the first week of April 2014 for treatment of malnourished children.

Health:



Drought response: UNICEF is supporting delivery of key high impact maternal, new-born and child health interventions in Turkana County mainly through community health strategy with a strong linkage with health facilities and as part of the disaster risk reduction strategy. Due ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees in Turkana West Sub-County, UNICEF also supported procurement of assorted health supplies including 240 bottles of Erythromycin oral suspension powder for children; 7000 tablets of Erythromycin tablets targeting 467 adults, 200 bottles Metronidazole syrup for management of diarrheal diseases. Additionally, UNICEF dispatched one complete interagency kit that can be used for management of various illnesses including acute watery diarrhoea and malaria treatment for 30,000 persons for a period of one month. UNICEF also dispatched one complete interagency kit and assorted antibiotics to Kisumu and Garissa in preparation for floods response.

Refugee response: UNICEF supported tetanus and polio vaccination campaign in high risk counties between 5 – 9 April that was targeted for children under five (including Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps) and women of child bearing age. UNICEF also procured 118,000 doses of measles vaccines, and devices used for the campaign conducted for both refugee and host community children in Kakuma where a total of total 70,423 (out of 68,160 are refugee) children aged 9-15 years were vaccinated. To prevent upsurge of malaria during ongoing rainy season, 10,000 pieces of Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLITNs) have been dispatched to Kakuma in the first week of April 2014.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH):



Drought response: To complement hygiene awareness promotion efforts on prevention/mitigation of diarrheal disease outbreak, UNICEF provided WASH supplies in priority counties countrywide through government public health offices. WESCOORD (government co lead decentralized WASH coordination structure) continues to monitoring water and hygiene emergency needs particularly in 22 priority counties out of 47.

Refugee response: In response to Kakuma refugee influx, UNICEF provided emergency WASH supplies (soap, jerry cans, buckets, chlorine powder, bladder tanks and distribution kits, and rigid water tanks) to ensure the new arrivals have access to safe water supply. To provide additional water storage and improve distribution points for the new arrivals, UNICEF provided 15 additional rigid water storage tanks of (5m³ capacity) in the first week of April. To address the gap in hygiene and sanitation awareness promotion campaigns is being finalized with Norwegian Refugee Council though which additional hygiene promoters will be recruited and latrines with hand washing facilities constructed for schools and health facilities. UNICEF delivered 4,338 jerry cans to Dadaab to complement hygiene promotion efforts that have been stepped up to prevent upsurge of diarrheal diseases within the refugee camps.

Child Protection:



Drought response: No changes since last reported.

Refugee response: 564 unaccompanied minors and 4372 separated South Sudanese children have been received in Kakuma Refugee Camp. With funding from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response Window and contributions from the Government of Japan, UNICEF has signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to scale up the Case Management system in Kakuma refugee camp. Current funding only covers the first six months of the programming.

A planning meeting on traditional justice assessment (Maslaha) was held on March 27th in Dadaab Refugee Camp under the auspices of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG). The inter-agency exercise is meant to identify the strengths and weakness of the traditional justice system regarding the treatment of child survivors of sexual violence. UNICEF supported the organized workshop in Dadaab for psychosocial counsellors on 26 March 2014. 17 participants from ten organizations shared their experiences on psycho-social counselling in Child Protection and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), strengthening referral pathways, and case management.

Education:



Drought response: No changes since last reported.

Refugee response: UNICEF is engaging with multiple partners (World Vision Kenya and Lutheran World Federation) to deliver on educational needs for children in the Kakuma Refugee camps. UNICEF provided 14 additional school tents. With UNICEF support, 20 semi-permanent classrooms are already being constructed. UNICEF's education Kits, ECDE Kits and recreation Kits supports 2,596 children (1612 boys; 984 girls). A Project Cooperation Agreement between UNICEF and World Vision Kenya (WVK) is in pipeline for building semi-permanent classrooms. In addition, UNICEF is working with UNHCR and other education partners in Kakuma to develop Education Management Information System (EMIS) for Kakuma refugee camp schools. Also UNICEF, UNHCR and LWF are working in close consultation to develop a proposal for teachers hiring, and supplies distribution to schools in Kakuma 4.

In Dadaab, UNICEF, together with Ministry of Education, Science and technology (MoEST) and Save the Children International, is implementing Alternative Basic Education Programme. A total of 2,918 children and youth (1,243 male; 1,675 females) are benefitting from this programme. Additionally, 39,904 learners have received peace education and life skill lessons in Dadaab through a partnership with National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCCK).

Security



According to UNDSS Kenya, the security situation in Kenya in general is deteriorating due to various factors. For example, a total of 9 break-ins involving residences of UN staff members in Nairobi were reported in the first quarter of 2014 compared to 7 and 19 for the entire year in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Similarly, carjacking and muggings have also been on the increase, possibly attributed to the Presidential amnesty in December where many inmates were released from prison plus a sense of despondency among the majority poor in the country.

Heightened military offensive by AMISOM and allied forces against the Al Shabaab groups inside Somalia has resulted in increased revenge terrorist activities inside Kenya.

The security situation in some parts of Samburu and Baringo Counties remain volatile and there has been heavy deployment of security officers to calm tensions in the community. This has most times led to intermittent restriction on UN staff movement to the affected areas, thus affecting programs delivery.



Funding as of
April 01, 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\$)
Nutrition	7,700,000	228,000	7,928,000	254,994	7,673,006
Health	4,000,000	250,000	4,250,000	424,562	3,825,438
Water, sanitation and	4,000,000	208,000	4,208,000	279,993	3,928,007
Child protection	4,900,000	295,812	5,195,812	501,134	4,694,679
Education	5,500,000	77,000	5,577,000	410,625	5,166,375
HIV and AIDS	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Cluster/sector coordination	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Total	29,100,000	1,058,812	30,158,812	1,871,308	28,287,504

* 'Funds received' does not include pledges

Next SitRep: 09 May 2014

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¹ The 2013 Short Rains Assessment (SRA) conducted in February 2014 under the auspices of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) predicts that the overall number of people in need of relief assistance has increased from 850,000 in September 2013 to a projected 1.29 million in the March-August 2014 period. SRA, however, does not indicate significant deterioration in the humanitarian situation in ASALs. During the Kenya Humanitarian Strategy Meeting led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in mid-November 2013, however, the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Group (the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in Kenya) agreed to continue planning for an affected population of 1.1 million for 2014.

² 4 April 2014, OCHA Eastern Africa Humanitarian Bulletin, URL: <http://goo.gl/yOKZK4>

³ 08 April 2014 UNHCR Kakuma Refugee Camp Situation Report

⁴ 08 April 2014 UNHCR Kakuma Refugee Camp Situation Report

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ UNICEF and sector targets are the same because UNICEF provides technical and supply support to all integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes.

⁹ Includes 2,918 Alternative Basic Education beneficiaries and 39,904 for peace education.