

Humanitarian Situation Report: Kenya

Date: 31 July 2013

Period: 01 January – 05 July, 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- The food insecure population declined from 2.1 million people in August 2012 to about 1.1 million in February 2013 due to good rainfall over much of the countryⁱ. However, food insecurity persists in both the pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihood zones where poor rainfall remains persistentⁱⁱ.
- Nutrition surveys conducted between October 2012 and March 2013 indicate a reduction in acute malnutrition rates, with the total estimated caseload being 356,296 children for both rural and urban areas.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Children continue to be vulnerable to disease outbreaks due to poor routine health services and cross border population movement, the most serious being the ongoing Polio outbreak, necessitating a mass vaccination campaign targeting 4,347,452 people^{iv}. Recurring natural disasters and conflict increases protection concerns and risks compromising education for 508,000 children in drought-prone areas^v.
- Kenya hosts 594,000 refugees^{vi}, the majority being women and children in need of special protection.
- While 46% of UNICEF’s US\$34,343,885 million appeal^{vii} is funded by the end of June, WASH, Education, Health and Child Protection sectors are less than 50% funded; which is constraining the achievement of results.
- Despite reduced funding in the first half, UNICEF and partners met 41% of the annual targets for severe acute malnutrition. After the government declared polio virus outbreak in May^{viii}, UNICEF supported Government’s polio vaccination campaign targeting 4.5 million including children in refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population			
<i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the from the Short Rains Assessment, OCHA and UNICEF)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	1,100,000	546,800	553,200
Children Affected (Under 18)	591,900	294,200	297,700
Children Under Five	170,200	84,500	85,500
Children Acutely Malnourished (GAM)	300,000	165,000	135,000

- The food insecure population declined from 2.1 million people in August 2012 to about 1.1 Million in February 2013 due to good rainfall over much of the country^{ix}. However, food insecurity persists in both the pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihood zones where poor rainfall remains persistent^x. Nutrition surveys conducted between October 2012 and March 2013 indicate a reduction in acute malnutrition rates, with the total estimated caseload being 356,296 children for both rural and urban areas.^{xi} Children continue to be vulnerable to disease outbreaks due to poor routine health services and cross border population movement, the most serious being the ongoing Polio outbreak, necessitating a mass vaccination campaign targeting 4,347,452 people^{xii}. Recurring natural disasters and conflict increases protection concerns and risks compromising education for 508,000 children in drought-prone areas^{xiii}.
- Kenya hosts 594,000 refugees^{xiv}, the majority being women and children in need of special protection. Transition to devolved governance structures is ongoing, which provides opportunities and challenges for humanitarian response and resilience building strategies.
- A significant investment was made in government and inter-agency preparedness and contingency planning starting in early 2012. The most likely scenario of the inter-agency contingency plan included between 350-450,000 people affected by elections related violence including up to 150,000^{xv} people displaced throughout the election period (Feb – June 2013). Aligned with the National Contingency Planning, UNICEF produced the “UNICEF Kenya Preparedness and Response Plan”^{xvi} detailing UNICEF preparedness and response activities in case of potential violence surrounding national and county Elections (*see attached map Annex 1*). The 2013 elections turned out to be largely peaceful thus not requiring a large scale humanitarian response^{xvii}. There were however serious localized incidents which resulted in 23 election-related fatalities and 14 injuries. In the days prior to the election there was significant movement of population from Ethiopia into Kenya, which inflamed clan tensions in Rhamu (Mandera), resulting in the temporary displacement of 7,000 people.

- The security situation in Mandera County, north-eastern Kenya bordering Somalia and Ethiopia, continued to deteriorate as inter-communal conflicts have persisted since March 2013. Recent reports by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) indicated that cumulatively since March 2012, 88 people have been killed, over 100 people seriously injured and over 6,000 families have been displaced in the retaliatory conflicts between the resident Degodia and Garre communities. OCHA is in the process of releasing ERF USD 163,000 to support humanitarian assistance being channeled through the Kenya Red Cross and other relief agencies. According to OCHA since the beginning of 2013, at least 181 people have been killed and 217 injured as a result of inter-communal conflict in the country with over 80% of the displacements contributed by the recent violence in Mandera and Wajir. ([Click here](#) to view the OCHA infographics). A travel ban is currently in place for all UN staff members to areas north of Wajir Town and Mandera.
- On 21 February, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Transitional Authority, which is mandated to oversee the transition to devolved government. This MoU aims to ensure equity and accountability for children in Kenya through the devolution process. This was a significant milestone in UNICEF Kenya's two-pronged strategy to ensure preparedness to respond to any election related violence while also looking beyond the elections to ensure continued service delivery while strategically placing children at the centre of the County development agenda.

Inter-Agency collaboration, coordination, cluster leadership and key partnerships

- Inter-agency coordination continues to be carried out under the IASC cluster structure, with clear government leadership in each sector area and co-leadership by UN agencies. UNICEF co-leads in nutrition, education, WASH and Child Protection; and plays a strong role in Non-Food Items and health coordination.
- On behalf of the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT aka IASC in Kenya), OCHA organized a lessons learned review (LLR) of this humanitarian preparedness process. UNICEF and OCHA with Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) core team; consisting of Emergency Capacity Building, ACAPS-Assessment Capacity building Projects and RedR UK; also organized a KIRA lessons learned review parallel to the elections lessons learned review. Both reviews were facilitated by external consultants and took place in late May 2013. In general, there was a high level of satisfaction within the government and among humanitarian partners in Kenya with the coordination, contingency planning, resource mobilization and information management that had characterized the preparedness process. The role of UNICEF in contingency planning, cluster coordination, coordination support at sub national level, resource mobilization/prepositioning and conceptualization/rolling out of KIRA were also highlighted.
- According to the Kenya Red Cross, since the floods started in early April to May, more than 141,994 persons (28,735 HH) have been temporarily displaced with a total of 96 floods associated deaths and 20 injuries. According to the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) the month of May marks the cessation of the "Long Rains" seasons over most part of the country. Humanitarian communities in close coordination with the government line ministries conducted two inter agency multi sector Kenya Initial Rapid Assessments (UNICEF participated in Tana Delta/Coast and Nyanza/Western region) to assess the humanitarian needs in the flood affected areas. Additional 3 assessments were conducted by GoK/NDOC using KIRA methodology. In addition to the first line response by the GoK and the KRCS, UNICEF mobilized government and partners at local level in releasing pre-positioned supplies including medical supplies, WASH items and Non Food Item Family kits. UNICEF has supported the Education Ministry to develop an inventory of damage to 231 schools in 18 counties and is advocating for the Government to allocate funds for rehabilitation while providing support for temporary learning spaces in the worst affected areas. OCHA released 1.3 million USD for early recovery activities and UNICEF has supported proposal review through Hubs^{xviii} and sectors at national level.

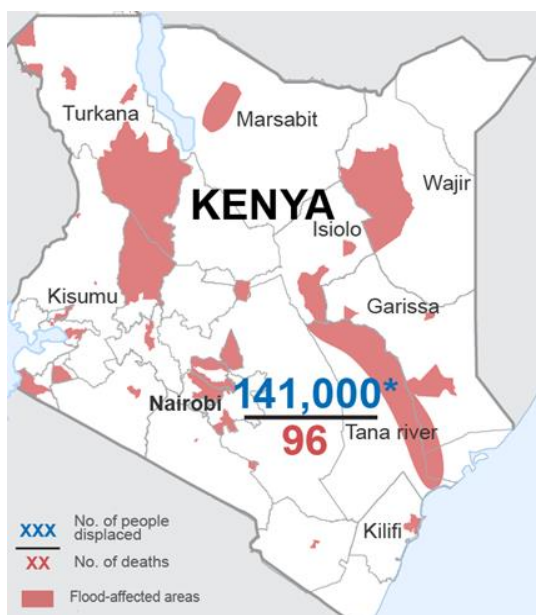


Figure 1 Kenya Floods Updates as of March - June 2013 [*Source: UNICEF Filed Offices, UNOCHA, Humanitarian partners, Government and Kenya Red Cross]



Figure 1 Non Food Items provided by UNICEF being prepared for distribution through Kenya National Red Cross Society in Tana Delta, ©M.Limbu/UNICEF

Programme response -- UNICEF and partners

While 46% of UNICEF's US\$34,343,885 million appeal^{xix} is funded as of the end of June; WASH, Education, Health and Child Protection sectors are less than 50% funded; which is constraining the achievement of results. UNICEF's response focused on maintaining optimum levels of programme coverage while continuing to strengthen and develop systems. Despite reduced funding in the first half, UNICEF and partners met 41% of the annual targets for severe acute malnutrition. After the government declared polio virus outbreak in May^{xx}, UNICEF supported Government's polio vaccination campaign targeting 4.5 million including children in refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma. Enhanced inter-sectoral linkages facilitated reaching of hygiene promotion messages to a larger target group. Continuous support being provided to the Government co-lead National Child Protection and Education Sector in introducing the Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action and developing Information Management platforms for the country.

Nutrition

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results**	Change since last report	Cluster Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report
Children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes in ASAL and Urban areas ¹	43,400	17,703 (40.8%)	12.7%	43,400	17,703 (40.8%)	12.7%
Children <5 with MAM admitted to supplementary feeding programmes in ASAL and Urban areas ¹	149,200	31,542 (21.1%)	4%	149,200	31,542 (21.1%)	4%
Proportion of children 6-59 months receiving at least one dose of vitamin A supplement in ASAL	1,689,814	291,219 (22.1%)	11.8%	1,689,814	291,219 (22.1%)	11.8%
Children <5 with SAM and MAM admitted to therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes in refugee camps (Dadaab).	50,000	13,002 (26%)	5.3%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
UNICEF Operational Partners: UNHCR, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, MERLIN, World Vision, IRC, IMC, Mercy USA, Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, Islamic Relief, ACF, Concern World Wide						
¹ Data for Urban areas to be included starting from May 2013						
** Data for the reporting period Jan- May 2013.						

Analysis of Results (January – June 2013)

Between March- June 2013, UNICEF supported the implementation Nutrition Action Plan for Kenya at the 47 devolved counties. The government owned nutrition plan articulates the integration of emergency preparedness and response plans to prevent deterioration of nutritional status of children and to save more lives. Nutrition sector, co led by UNICEF with the Government of Kenya, triggered the comprehensive nutrition preparedness and response plan (April 2013) during emergency response in flood affected areas. UNICEF also intensified the support to the Nutrition Indicators Data Collection and Analysis in the Country Health Information Systems. Despite decrease of funding to the nutrition sector in the first half of 2013, UNICEF and partners maintained the scale of the programme; about 18,000 (41% of the annual target) were treated for severe acute malnutrition. Key milestones include the launch of iron and folic acid supplementation policy guideline in January 2013 and finalization of urban nutrition strategy. The Iron Folic Acid plan of action (2014-2017) is being used to guide implementation of activities.



Figure 2 Nutrition Supplies pre-positioned in Hola District Hospital, Tana River June 2013 ©A.Cheroiban/UNICEF

Health

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF & Operational Partners			Sector/Cluster		
	UNICEF Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results**	Change since last report	Cluster Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report
Children have sustained access to essential health services for high impact preventative and curative interventions including immunization, PMTCT, and emergency obstetric care through integrated outreach services delivered using essential health supplies	1.2 Million ¹	570,813 (48%)	79,041	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of additional functioning community health units in northern Kenya in 2013 to strengthen community-based high impact preventive and curative interventions	290	160 (55%)	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

UNICEF Operational Partners: UNHCR, GoK, WHO

¹ Polio outbreak was declared in Kenya on 10th May. Four rounds of emergency polio vaccination campaigns have been planned targeting 127 districts on the Kakuma-Nairobi-Dadaab corridor covering approximately 4.5 million children. UNICEF to support the immunization of the children through procurement of vaccines and coordination of advocacy, communication and social mobilization.

** For the reporting period of January – May 2013

Analysis of Results (January – June 2013)

High level preparedness that included prepositioning of health related supplies, human resources and funds, helped during post elections localized emergency responses. The prepositioned supplies were also released during April/May floods emergency response in flood affected like Nyanza and Coast provinces. From January-May, there has been consistent



Figure 3 A child receives measles vaccine in Kenya, ©UNICEF Kenya

increase in case load of diarrhoeal cases. When ^{8xxi} suspected cases of Cholera originating from Somalia were reported in Dadaab area (including refugee camps), the UNICEF prepositioned health supplies were dispatched to the host community health facilities. After the government declared polio virus outbreak on 10 May^{xxii}, UNICEF with WHO and UNHCR continued its support to the Government for the coordination and procurement of vaccines for the polio vaccination campaign in 22 out of 47 Counties targeting 4.5 million (including 2 refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma). Further, high HIV prevalence of 8.7% reported in the Turkana region with mother to child transmission at 9.4% against the national goal of below 5%. UNICEF will support efforts in strengthening the integration of Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV services into Maternal, New-born and Child Health (MNCH) and to improve evidence based planning.

WASH

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF & Operational Partners			Sector/Cluster		
	UNICEF Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results**	Change since last report	Cluster Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report
Number of affected populations including children and women with access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	700,000	49,550 (7%)	40,800	1,200,000	88,961 (7.41%)	80,211
Number of affected populations including children and women who have received critical WASH related information to prevent illness, especially diarrhoea	700,000	108,405 (15.49%)	30,478	750,000	164,697 (21.96%)	86,770
Number of affected populations accessing institutional WASH (schools & Health Facilities) have access to adequate and quality water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion messages	200,000	69,226 (34.61%)	56,820	300,000	88,629 (29.54%)	76,223
UNICEF Operational Partners: UNHCR, DPHO Mandera, DPHO Wajir, CRS/CARITAS, Islamic Relief, RACIDA, ARIDA and Save The Children UK						
Note – not all partners have reported beneficiary numbers reached for all activities – WESCOORD/UNICEF are following up with partners to ensure 4Ws are updated correctly. *The cumulative result reported under the cluster is as reported from UNICEF; the sector result will be updated next month once WESCOORD members report is consolidated. ** Data for the reporting of June 2013						

Analysis of Results (January – June 2013)

As of end of June 2013, 342,287 people have been provided with WASH emergency services (227,181 people through UNICEF while the remaining 115,106 through other WESCOORD Partners). Water quality remains a major challenge in the ASAL areas. Whilst access to water is at normal level across the ASAL districts, districts like Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Tana River and Ijara water consumption is below normal around 6 – 10 l/p/c/d. As there is a low latrine coverage (10 – 40 %) in the north eastern districts with huge reliance on unprotected water sources increasing, the risk of diarrheal disease outbreaks in the region is marginally high. In the refugee camps, UNICEF supported the safe water supply services through UNHCR. The on-going latrine construction programmes for refugees have improved in terms of coverage. Gaps still remain in schools and child friendly spaces particularly for children with special needs. The number of hygiene promoters in the refugee camps is grossly inadequate in relation to emergency standards of one promoter per 500 persons. This is hampering hygiene promotion activities and subsequent behaviour change initiatives.



Figure 4 School Children in West Pokot demonstrating proper hand washing practices, July 2013, ©H.Tadesse/UNICEF

Child Protection

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF & Operational Partners			Sector/Cluster		
	UNICEF Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report	Cluster Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative result	Change since last report
# of children attending regularly (daily) the Child Friendly Spaces in Dadaab, Kakuma and non-refugee settings, by sex*	16,000[internal targets - 10,600(Refugee Settings) and 5,000 (other locations)]	3,949	124 girls, 933 boys*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
# of separated and unaccompanied children that receive child protection services by sex	100% of those identified [internal target 2,500 (Refugee setting) and 300 in other locations]	134 identified, 17 addressed**	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
# of Gender Based Violence survivors that receive psychosocial and/or medical/legal services (women/girls)	100% of those identified [internal target 280 (Refugee setting) and 2450 in other locations]	79***	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
UNICEF Operational Partners: MoSSP, Save the Children UK (SCF-UK), Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK) * Targets will be adjusted in CAP. The new PCA with Save the Children has been signed beginning of April 2013. The reporting on CFS attendance will begin from July. PCA with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is under development. Terre des homes (TDH) reporting included since January has not been covered in previous situation reports. ** The PCA with CWSK started in May, reporting to be available next month. TDH reporting included since January has not been covered in previous situation reports. *** This indicator mainly relates to PCAs with IRC and Health Assistance Kenya which are in the final stages of development. TDH reporting included since January has not been covered in previous situation reports.						

Analysis of Results (January – June 2013)

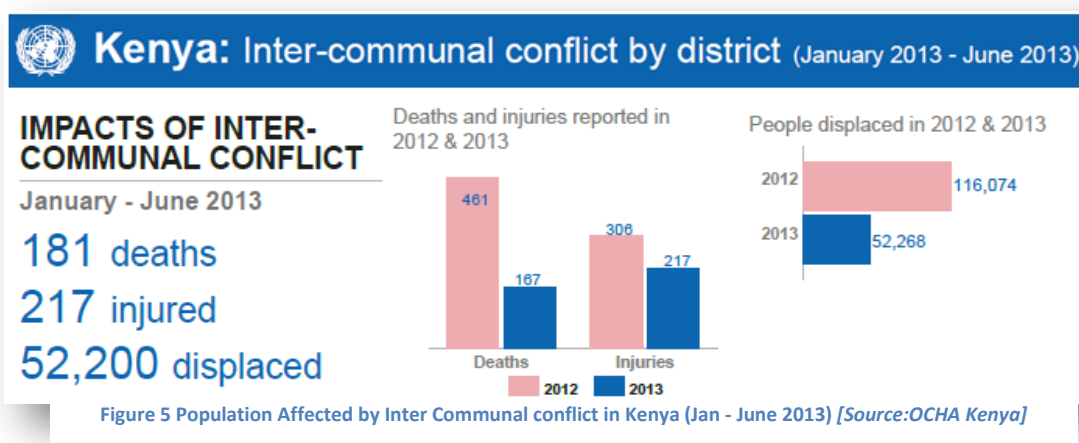
Emergency needs assessment and response training anchored activities benefitted over 100 national staff from the Department of Children's Services and other key stakeholders. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Department of Children's Services and relevant NGOs, has also yielded positive changes by establishing clinical psychosocial and legal services in Turkana and providing assistance to child and adult survivors of physical and sexual abuse, rape and defilement. Complementary to child protection services offered to survivors of sexual violence, an internet based Gender Based Violence (GBV) service map with information of services provided by 137 organizations countrywide was also established. To strengthen the child protection emergency needs assessment and response, child protection sector successfully trained Departments of Children's Services Staff and other stakeholders on the use of the Rapid Assessment tool.

Education

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF & operational partners			Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report	Cluster Target (Jan to Dec 2013)	Cumulative results	Change since last report
children including pre-school age, girls and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities	240,000*	17,937**	00	360,000	69,273	4,600
UNICEF Operational Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, district Education Offices, AVSI Foundation Note: *The UNICEF target consists of 66% of the Cluster target. ** The numbers include 16,900 children reached through supplies in Mandera and Kisumu and 1,037 children and youth reached through ABE programme in Dadaab.						

Analysis of Results (January – June 2013)

With support of newly hired education cluster coordinator and information management officer embedded within the Ministry of Education, UNICEF has strategized emergency response approaches both at the national and sub national level. One of the key results of such engagements were the joint education assessments and response during local emergencies where 16,900 children reached through education supplies in Mandera and Kisumu and 1,037 children and youth reached through Alternative Basic Education programme in Dadaab.



- The general elections held on 4th March 2013 were broadly peaceful thus not requiring a large scale humanitarian response. There were however serious localized incidents which resulted in 23 election-related fatalities and 14 injuries. In the days prior to the election there was significant movement of population from Ethiopia into Kenya, which inflamed clan tensions in Rhamu (Mandera), resulting in the temporary displacement of 7,000 people.
- On eve of the election, there were a series of attacks on Police stations and Polling centres in Mombasa and Kilifi (Coast region) that were believed to be perpetrated by the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC); in Mandera and Garissa (North East Province) there were a series of IEDs, grenades and shootings on election day. There were also local tensions and riots, which were quickly contained by police, in Marsabit, Moyale (Eastern Province), Garissa and Mandera sparked by the announcement of the results of local gubernatorial elections. On 5 March there was a grenade attack in the Eastleigh neighbourhood of Nairobi following a similar pattern of previous attacks in the areas. The results of the Presidential election were announced on March 9 after a series of delays and challenges with the electronic tallying system. Uhuru Kenyatta was declared the President-elect with a slim margin of 50.07% of the votes cast (the constitutional requirement for election in the first round being 50% plus one, and more than 25% of votes cast in 32 counties). On March 30, the Supreme Court confirmed the Presidential election results in a unanimous verdict. In the aftermath of the court's announcement, there were small riots in urban informal settlements of Mathare and Kibera but these were quickly contained by the police. The Kisumu rioting resulted in 73 people taking refuge at police stations in the area. They were supported by the Kenya Red Cross and the Kisumu Peace Initiative and returned to their homes quickly after the restoration of calm in the area.

Funding (As of July 2013)

UNICEF KCO - 2013 Humanitarian Requirements*				
Sector	Initial 2013 HAC requirements	HAC 2013 Revised requirements (CAP MYR)	Funding Received to date	% unfunded
WASH	7,845,100	5,189,500	1,400,000	73%
Education	6,045,500	5,555,000	1,650,000	70%
Health	3,959,000	5,243,000	1,892,124	64%
Child Protection	5,221,600	4,975,500	1,950,000	61%
Nutrition	15,783,035	13,380,885	8,852,107	34%
Non Food Items	1,005,800	0	0	0%
Total	39,860,035	34,343,885	15,744,231	54%

During the Mid-Year Review of the Kenya's inter-agency 2013 Consolidated Appeal Process, UNICEF's funding requirements for drought-affected areas were revised downwards due to a change in the projected humanitarian situation following the mostly peaceful 2013 general elections. However, the Health requirements were revised upwards in order to respond to the on-going Polio outbreak. In line with the mid-year revised requirements, UNICEF is requesting US\$34,343,885 to meet the humanitarian needs of children and build capacities in communities and in local and national service delivery systems to enhance resilience to recurrent shocks. Without additional funding, gains in programme

coverage and coordination maybe lost and women and children faced with multiple shocks such as food insecurity, drought and temporary or protracted displacement will not receive timely assistance to support them in fulfilling their basic need and realising their rights.

Note:

*Note funding is **inclusive** of the 7% PSC costs

*To date funds have been received from USAID/OFDA, DFID, Government of Japan, SIDA, ECHO and UNOCHA

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ⁱ Short Rains Assessment 2013

ⁱⁱ FEWSNET Kenya Food Security Outlook, April to September 2013

ⁱⁱⁱ Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{iv} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^v Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{vi} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{vii} As per the mid-year revised requirements

^{viii} UNICEF KCO Humanitarian Situation Report # 5 covering 07 May – 06 June, 2013

^{ix} Short Rains Assessment 2013

^x FEWSNET Kenya Food Security Outlook, April to September 2013

^{xi} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{xii} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{xiii} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{xiv} Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 Mid-Year Review, June 2013

^{xv} 2012/2013, Kenya Election Contingency Planning

^{xvi} February 2013, UNICEF Preparedness and Response Plans for Elections

^{xvii} April 2013, UNICEF Kenya Humanitarian Situation report #3

^{xviii} Hubs: The purpose of the coordination hubs is to provide additional support to humanitarian operations where organizations can supply surge capacity, preposition relief items and harmonize response activities. Hubs would also serve as centre for information management and reporting

^{xix} As per the mid-year revised requirements

^{xx} UNICEF KCO Humanitarian Situation Report # 5 covering 07 May – 06 June, 2013

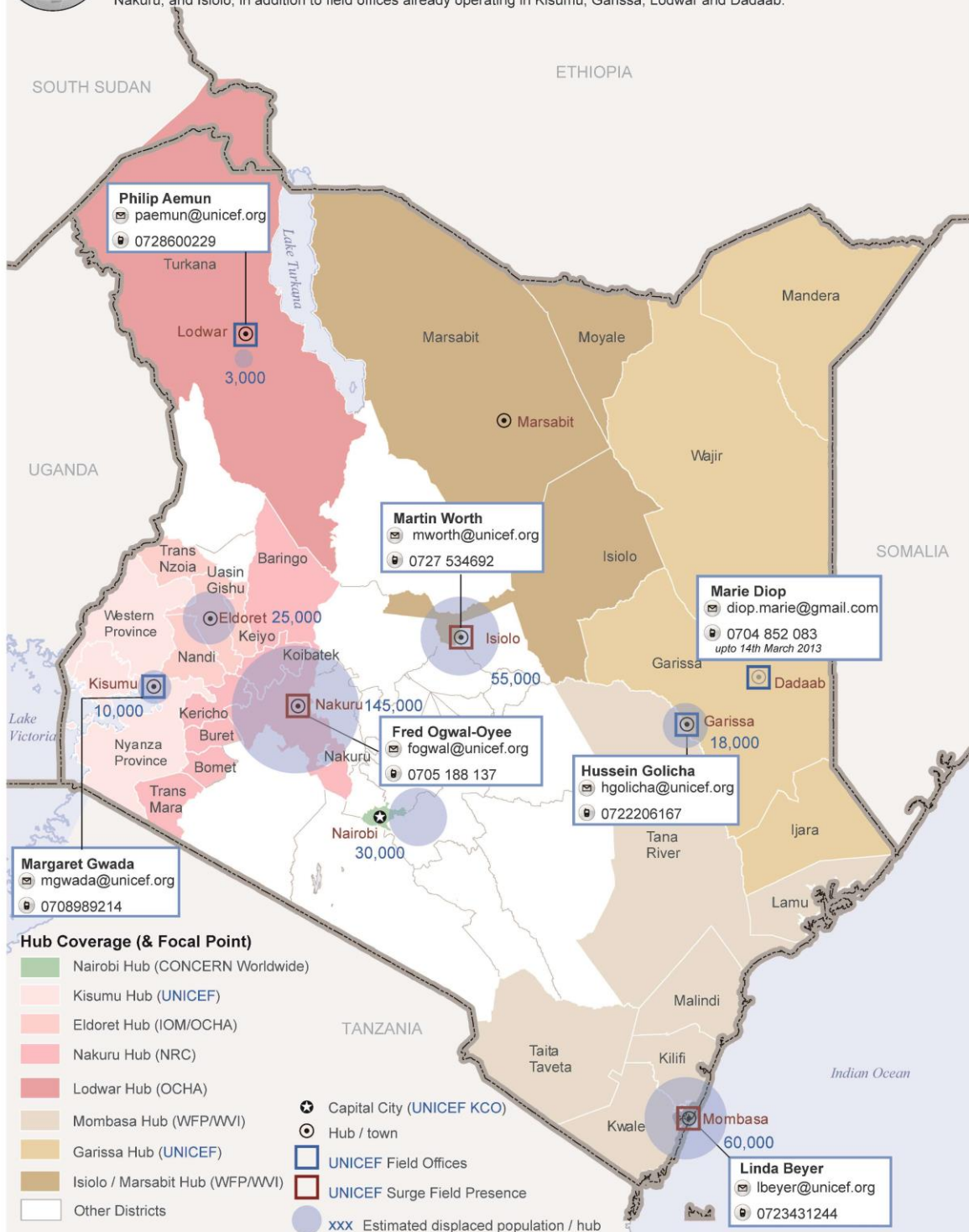
^{xxi} UNICEF KCO Humanitarian Situation Report # 4 covering 31 March – 07 May, 2013

^{xxii} UNICEF KCO Humanitarian Situation Report # 5 covering 07 May – 06 June, 2013

Kenya: UNICEF KCO Election Response Plan (as of 26th February 2013)



The most likely scenario of the inter-agency contingency plan foresees between 350-450,000 people affected by elections related violence including up to 150,000 people displaced throughout the election period to June 2013. As a part of the KCO preparedness plan, UNICEF deployed international staff with significant Kenyan experience to three hotspot hubs – Mombasa, Nakuru, and Isiolo, in addition to field offices already operating in Kisumu, Garissa, Lodwar and Dadaab.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 7 March 2013

Sources: 2013 IASC Contingency Plan / UNICEF KCO/Emergency field operations Feedback: kenopcen@unicef.org