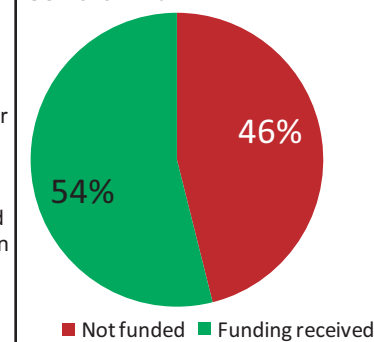


Kenya Humanitarian Snapshot (May 2011)

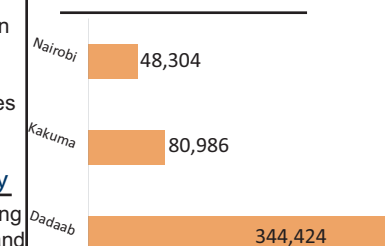


EHRP 2011 Funding

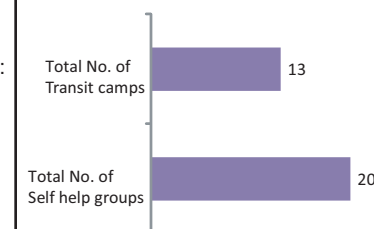
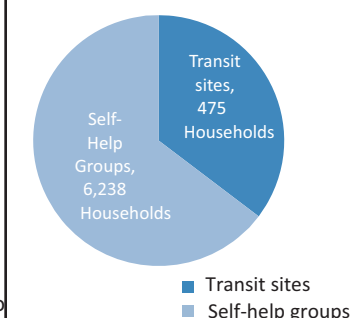
Total revised requirements for 2011:
USD 525 Million



Refugees in Camps



Internally Displaced Population (IDPs)



Humanitarian Situation

On 30th May 2011, the Government of Kenya declared drought a national disaster with the President directing the Treasury to prepare the necessary instruments of approval to facilitate urgent importation of maize to boost the current stocks at the nation's Strategic Grain Reserves. There has been a sharp increase in prices of maize and beans between February and May 2011, which has signaled a looming shortage of the two commodities. Pastoralist communities and the urban poor are worst affected. Scarce resources have resulted in conflict between communities competing for diminishing water and pasture in pastoral areas.

Drought

The arid and semi-arid lands are set to face further deterioration of already severe drought conditions after the March-April-May rains end on an overall very poor performance rating. The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) says that some districts in northern Kenya (Marsabit, Moyale, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera) received less than 15 per cent of 'normal' rains. (Source: KMD, GoK/ ALRMP, Fewsnet, Kenya Red Cross Society)

Food Security

Food insecurity for the already affected 2.4 million people who are at stress and crisis levels is expected to deteriorate further following the poor performance of the Long Rains. Erratic food distributions have been reported in Moyale, Garissa, and Tana River districts because the on-going food assistance program is affected by severe resource constraints by the government, WFP, and other donors. Food prices have also sharply risen between February and May 2011 with the staple maize food rising from Kes 2000 to Kes 3200 per 90 kg bag in Nairobi impacting severely on the urban poor. (Source: Fewsnet, WFP)

Agriculture and Livestock

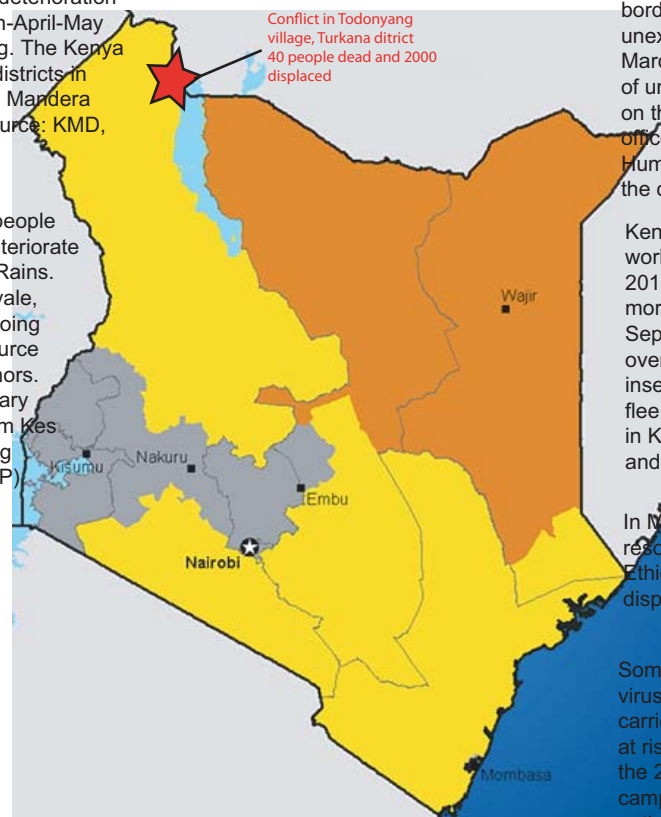
The early forecast of the 2011 maize production is put at 2.5 million tonnes about 11 per cent below last year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that the current maize stocks will meet the national maize demand until July 2011. The Borana, Rendille, Samburu and Turkana in the Isiolo Triangle are concerned that herders from as far as Moyale, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa are migrating to their grazing areas to access their already diminished pasture. The concentration of livestock has led to conflict over resources. (Source: GoK/MoA, GIEWS/FAO Fewsnet)

Urban Vulnerability

In urban areas, the fuel (kerosene) and food price hikes have led to decreased food security and dietary diversity; increased use of negative coping strategies; Loss of human, social and physical capital; and presents a high risk for civil unrest. Source: Concern

Humanitarian Financing

Humanitarian actors, donors and the Government held a one day Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) 2011+ workshop to review current responses to humanitarian challenges in Kenya, funding status, gender marker implementation and also humanitarian needs wrought by deteriorating drought conditions. Also propelled to the humanitarian agenda were urban vulnerability issues which remain under-served in many sectors, and the need to scale up activities in the early recovery sector and mainstream disaster risk reduction in all projects.



Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- 1: None or Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe/Famine

Map data source(s):
FEWNET
Disclaimers:

The designations employed on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Protection

UNICEF is holding discussions with the UN Mine Action Service over the possibility of utilizing their services in Mandera and other border regions to implement awareness raising activities on unexploded ordnance. In early April it was discovered that the March conflicts on the Somalia border, left an unknown quantity of unexploded ordnance in Mandera, Bullahawa (in Somalia) and on the Ethiopian border. In response to IDP issues, 25 protection officers have been recruited to work with the Kenya National Human Rights Commission to monitor the IDP situation across the country. (Source: UNICEF)

Refugees

Kenya continues to host the largest refugee population in the world with no signs of the refugee influx slowing down. The EHRP 2011+ mid-year review noted that the monthly refugee influx has more than doubled from the 4000 per month projected in September 2010 to 11 000 refugees being registered monthly in overcrowded Dadaab camps since January 2011. Increased insecurity in Somalia and drought continue to force Somalis to flee into neighbouring states. Overall, there are 473,714 refugees in Kenya of whom 344,424 are in Dadaab, 80,986 in Kakuma and 48,304 in Nairobi. (Source: UNHCR)

Insecurity

In May 2011, three major conflicts over water, pasture and fishing resources occurred in Turkana in border regions with Uganda and Ethiopia leaving more than 50 people dead and some 3800 people displaced. (Source: KRCS, IOM, Catholic Mission)

Health

Some parts of Kenya remain under the threat of the wild polio virus. Following the 2011 polio risk analysis, the 22 districts that carried out the three rounds of polio campaign were still found to be at risk, in addition to 45 more districts in the country. In May 2011, the 22 high risk districts implemented another round of the campaign to increase population immunity. The measles outbreak affected 41 districts which have also been reached in the national vaccination campaign. (Source: UNICEF, WHO)

Nutrition

The number of children admitted of acute severe and moderate malnutrition generally increased with the first quarter of 2011 recording a 53% and 31% increase respectively when compared to the same period in 2010. There has also been an increase of 43% of pregnant and lactating women admitted under supplementary feeding program. Nutrition surveys conducted in March 2011 indicate high acute malnutrition rates in pastoral districts. (Source: UNICEF, ALRMP, KRCS)

WASH

Access to water remains extremely stressed in northern districts where the Government and support agencies have resorted to water trucking to support households and livestock. Sanitation and hygiene are highly compromised with the lack of water and puts communities at risk of contracting water-borne diseases. (Source: Fewsnet, UNICEF)