

KENYA - DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

700,000

Estimated Population Facing Crisis Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET – August 2018

800,000

Estimated Population Affected by Flooding
UN – June 2018

510,600

Number of Children Ages Five Years and Younger Experiencing Acute Malnutrition
UN – June 2018

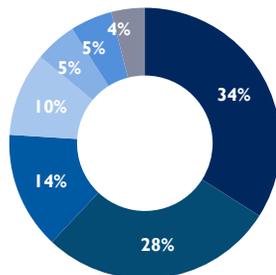
256,042

Somali Refugees in Kenya
UNHCR – September 2018

114,830

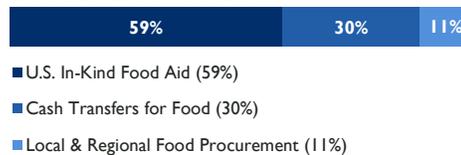
South Sudanese Refugees in Kenya
UNHCR – September 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (34%)
- Nutrition (28%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (14%)
- Shelter & Settlements (10%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)
- Health (5%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (59%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (30%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (11%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security conditions improve in Kenya, decreasing the food-insecure population to approximately 700,000 people
- March-to-May long rains result in extensive flooding, affecting an estimated 800,000 people
- The USG provides more than \$131.4 million in FY 2018 humanitarian funding

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$9,507,992
USAID/FFP ²	\$57,276,699
State/PRM ³	\$64,638,540
\$131,423,231	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- From March–June, heavy rains resulted in widespread flooding across Kenya, displacing an estimated 300,000 people and generating emergency food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs for approximately 800,000 people. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$3.5 million to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and World Vision to conduct relief interventions for flood-affected communities.
- Conversely, above-average seasonal rainfall has improved food security conditions in drought-affected areas, increasing crop yields and decreasing food prices, according to the Government of Kenya (GoK). As a result, the number of acutely food insecure people in Kenya had decreased by approximately 70 percent to an estimated 700,000 people as of August, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.
- In FY 2018, the USG provided more than \$131.4 million to respond to urgent food, health, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH needs among vulnerable populations in Kenya.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). State/PRM funding in Kenya includes assistance to Somali and South Sudanese refugees who are sheltering in Kenya, which is also included in the regional USG response totals for Somalia and South Sudan.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Following consecutive years of poor seasonal rains in Kenya, above-average rainfall during the March-to-May long rains improved food security conditions in drought-affected areas of the country, the GoK and FEWS NET report. Despite causing some flooding and crop losses, the favorable rainfall also led to significant regeneration of pasture and water resources in pastoral areas. As of August, an estimated 700,000 people were acutely food insecure and required humanitarian assistance—representing a nearly 70 percent decrease compared to the approximately 2.55 million people identified in February following below-average 2017 October-to-December short rains. FEWS NET projects that Minimal—IPC 1—levels of acute food insecurity are likely to prevail through early 2019 in many parts of the country, particularly in southern and western Kenya.⁴ However, Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity will likely persist through at least January 2019 in pastoral areas of the country, despite improved milk production and household purchasing power.
- Fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive insect species that can cause significant damage to both staple and cash crops—affected several counties in Kenya after the long rains and contributed to a nearly 40 percent loss in maize production in Marsabit County, according to the GoK. The infestation also affected Isiolo and Tana River counties, resulting in decreased crop production. In response, county-level government authorities conducted awareness campaigns on the early detection and control of FAW.
- Despite improved conditions from the long rains, global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels continued to exceed the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in several counties—including Mandera, Samburu, and Turkana, as well as parts of Baringo and Marsabit—as of August, the GoK reports. As a result, approximately 510,600 children ages five years and younger are acutely malnourished, including more than 85,800 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In addition, more than 31,300 pregnant and lactating women in Kenya require treatment for acute malnutrition.
- With \$17.3 million in support from USAID/FFP in FY 2018, the UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing cash transfers for food for refugee populations, assisting approximately 430,000 individuals to purchase diverse and nutritious foods from local markets and improving both local economic activity and refugee access to food. In addition, USAID/FFP contributed \$28 million to support the provision of specialized nutrition products and in-kind emergency food assistance, including cereals, cooking oil, and pulses, for refugees in Kenya. USAID/FFP also provided approximately \$4 million to WFP to conduct supplementary feeding programs to address acute malnutrition in children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.
- USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) also continues to respond to elevated GAM levels across Kenya. With nearly \$3.5 million in FY 2018 funding, including \$2 million from USAID/FFP and \$1.5 million from USAID/OFDA, USAID is supporting UNICEF to provide emergency nutrition assistance to children experiencing SAM. From January–June, UNICEF treated approximately 36,500 children younger than five years of age facing SAM. USAID contributions also support the training of health workers, monitoring of nutrition program and supply chain management, and rehabilitation of nutrition supply storage facilities. The funding also allowed UNICEF to purchase 420 metric tons (MT) of specialized nutrition products locally and provide equipment and reporting tools for moderate acute malnutrition case management in vulnerable communities.
- In addition to emergency response activities, USAID/OFDA is supporting UNICEF’s early recovery and disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions in Kenya. With USAID/OFDA funding, UNICEF is providing technical and financial support to KRCS and non-governmental organizations in arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) counties to pre-position nutrition supplies and improve early identification of acutely malnourished children.

FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Between mid-March and early June, above-average seasonal rainfall generated widespread flooding across Kenya, affecting an estimated 800,000 people, displacing approximately 300,000 individuals, and resulting in at least 186 deaths,

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

according to the UN. Rainfall reached the highest level in more than 50 years in parts of Kisumu, Makueni, and Narok counties, the GoK reports. The flooding disrupted livelihoods and damaged or destroyed agricultural fields, roads, and WASH infrastructure in affected areas. The rainfall also caused a breach in Nakuru County's Solai Dam on May 9, resulting in at least 48 deaths, injuring more than 40 people, and displacing at least 3,000 people, KRCS reports.

- In response to widespread flooding, the GoK and humanitarian organizations—including USAID partners—delivered multi-sector emergency assistance to an estimated 592,000 people across 25 of Kenya's 47 counties. The GoK allocated 2.5 billion Kenyan shillings—approximately \$25 million—to deliver emergency assistance to flood-affected populations and supported county authorities, KRCS, and relief agencies to evacuate populations, conduct assessments, distribute emergency food and relief commodities, and rehabilitate WASH infrastructure in affected areas. In addition, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund—a humanitarian pooled fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—allocated \$5 million to support life-saving interventions for flood-affected populations in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kisumu, Mandera, Tana River, and Turkana counties.
- With approximately \$2.5 million in USAID/OFDA support, KRCS conducted rapid nutrition assessments, distributed emergency shelter materials, and conducted hygiene promotion campaigns to minimize the spread of waterborne diseases, as well as replaced seeds for farmers whose crops were damaged in the floods. USAID/OFDA also provided \$1 million to World Vision to provide health, nutrition, and WASH assistance to flood-affected populations in Kilifi, Tana River, and Wajir counties.
- USAID/OFDA staff also traveled to flood-affected areas to conduct humanitarian needs assessments. From April 24–25, staff visited Homa Bay and Kisumu counties to assess flood-related needs and meet with KRCS representatives, local government officials, and internally displaced person (IDP) households. USAID/OFDA personnel observed damage to crops, health facilities, houses, latrines, and water access points as a result of the flooding. USAID/OFDA staff also traveled to Kilifi and Tana River from May 9–11 to liaise with KRCS and World Vision representatives and evaluate emergency needs. During the visit, USAID/OFDA staff observed humanitarian conditions at three displacement sites hosting nearly 5,000 IDPs, noting that health and WASH assistance were the most urgent needs among displaced households. Relief organizations reported that flooding had increased waterborne disease risks in the counties, as the majority of IDPs lacked access to latrines and safe drinking water.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Kenya has been experiencing continuous cholera outbreaks since December 2014, WHO reports. From January–June, health agencies recorded more than 5,700 suspected and confirmed cholera cases, including 78 related deaths, according to the UN. Transmission in densely-populated areas and camp settings accounted for a majority of the cases; approximately 70 percent of recorded cases originated in Nairobi County, while nearly 25 percent are due to transmission in Garissa and Turkana, where the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps are located, WHO reports. However, cholera cases had begun to decline in late July; health actors recorded 11 new cases during the week of July 23 compared to 18 cases the week prior, according to the UN.
- In response to the outbreak, the GoK activated a national taskforce to coordinate response efforts, while WHO and other relief organizations provided technical support to scale up surveillance, case management, and social mobilization activities. UNICEF also collaborated with KRCS to conduct targeted interventions, including delivering hygiene education, distributing emergency WASH commodities and providing safe drinking water to affected populations. USAID/OFDA continues to support multiple humanitarian organizations in Kenya to provide WASH assistance to prevent further cholera transmission.
- The GoK declared an outbreak of Rift Valley fever (RVF)—a viral disease commonly observed in animals in agricultural areas of eastern and southern Africa—in early June after laboratory tests confirmed the presence of the disease among humans. From June 2–July 16, health workers reported 94 suspected or confirmed RVF cases, including 11 related deaths, among humans in Marsabit, Siaya, and Wajir counties, according to the UN. The disease also caused approximately 70 livestock deaths in Tana River and resulted in the temporary closure of four markets in Marsabit, the GoK reports. East Africa typically experiences a significant RVF outbreak approximately once per decade; the last major outbreak in Kenya occurred in 2006/2007. Livestock and public health agencies continue to support RVF

preparedness activities ahead of the October-to-December long rains, as heavy rainfall and flooding typically increase mosquito populations and transmission of the disease among livestock.

- In early June, the GoK activated the national emergency operations center and convened an emergency meeting with key stakeholders to mobilize response efforts to the RVF outbreak. USG partners and other relief agencies supported disease surveillance in affected and at-risk counties, while mobilizing limited RVF livestock vaccines for distribution to county authorities and supporting contact tracing of human RVF cases. Health agencies also conducted awareness campaigns for communities in areas previously affected by the disease, including Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, and Wajir. Health actors did not record any new suspected or confirmed RVF cases in Kenya between mid-July and early August, and early August assessments conducted by the GoK and livestock authorities indicated that the risk of RVF recurrence and transmission had decreased in ASAL counties of Kenya.

MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

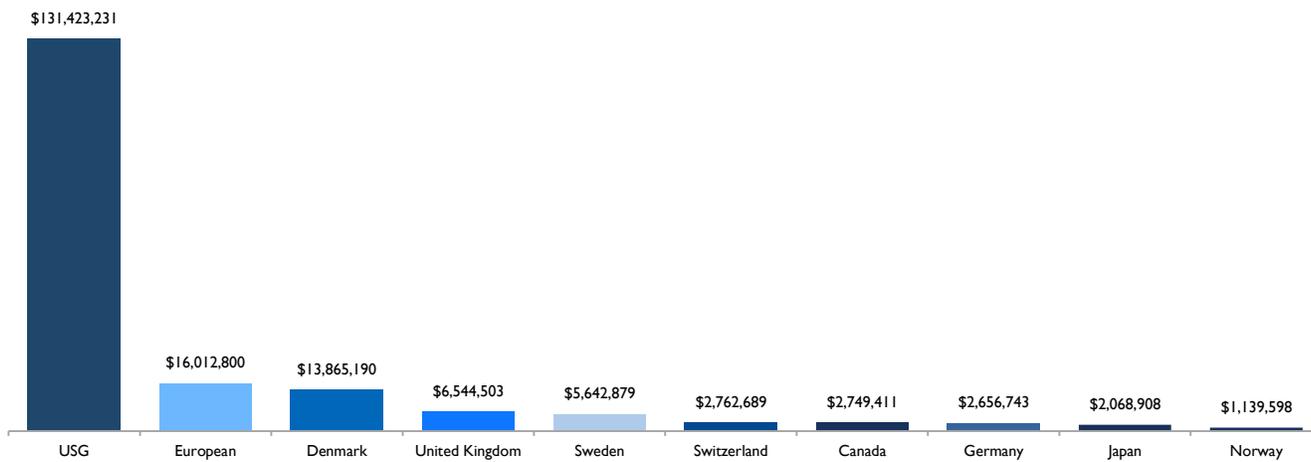
- USAID/OFDA continues to support DRR initiatives and strengthen emergency preparedness and host community resilience to chronic drought cycles in Kenya through multi-sector interventions. With \$1.5 million in USAID/OFDA funding, International Rescue Committee (IRC) is supporting voluntary savings and loan associations, encouraging behavior change, strengthening sanitation practices, and promoting infant and young child feeding practices in Turkana.
- In Marsabit, USAID/OFDA supports Concern Worldwide to train community volunteers on improved small-scale agriculture practices, support livestock marketing associations, and facilitate training on early warning systems. USAID/OFDA partner Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) is also promoting early recovery by enhancing local community drought preparedness, planning, and management capacity in Wajir. In Garissa, Mercy USA is improving nutrition conditions, building capacity of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, and improving access to safe drinking water.

ELECTIONS AND INSECURITY

- Following the late October 2017 presidential elections, Kenya experienced widespread tension and localized civil unrest, resulting in at least 17 deaths and more than 100 injuries, according to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. In response to election-related violence, KRCS deployed first responder teams to affected areas to provide first aid, medical evacuations, and pre-hospital care to injured persons. USAID/OFDA had previously provided more than \$500,000 to support KRCS to pre-position emergency relief commodities and shelter materials ahead of the elections in strategic locations throughout the country. USAID/OFDA also supported World Vision to co-lead elections preparedness and response mechanisms to address needs related to possible election-related displacement in Eldoret, Isiolo, Kisumu, Marsabit, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Nairobi counties. In addition, USAID/FFP supported WFP's election contingency planning, pre-positioning in-kind food and cash resources to prepare for conflict resulting from the election. WFP ultimately redirected the resources to drought response activities, as the elections did not result in widespread food insecurity.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017, respectively.

**Includes contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- Although cyclical drought has affected Kenya for years, droughts are becoming more frequent, contributing to food insecurity and limiting the ability of households to recover between drought cycles. Drought conditions have led to loss of livelihoods, high staple food prices, lack of food and agricultural resources, and limited access to safe drinking water. In addition, high levels of acute malnutrition among populations in ASAL counties and ongoing public health risks—including disease outbreaks—remain of additional concern. In mid-2018, above-average seasonal rainfall generated widespread flooding, prompting population displacement and resulting in emergency needs for up to 800,000 people.
- USG assistance to Kenya continues to support emergency assistance to flood-affected and food-insecure populations across the country. USAID/OFDA funding supports health, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH activities, while USAID/FFP funding supports recovery for acutely food insecure populations through the provision of emergency food assistance and nutritional commodities. Through State/PRM funding, humanitarian agencies are providing multi-sector assistance and protection services to refugees from Somalia, South Sudan, and other neighboring countries sheltering in Kenya.
- On October 24, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Godec redeclared a disaster in Kenya for FY 2018 in response to deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions for drought-affected populations.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Marsabit, Moyale	\$1,000,000
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Nutrition, WASH	Turkana	\$1,500,000

KRCS	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide, Baringo, Busia, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kisumu, Kitui, Makeni, Muranga, Taita-Taveta, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir	\$2,500,000
Mercy USA	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Garissa	\$749,971
Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Mandera	\$750,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makeni, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot	\$1,500,000
WASDA	ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Wajir	\$499,984
World Vision	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Kilifi, Tana River, Wajir	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$8,037
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$9,507,992
USAID/FFP²			
UNICEF	420 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	8,845 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid and Local and Regional Procurement	ASALs Counties	\$9,988,165
	29,040 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Refugees, Cash Transfers	Garissa, Turkana	\$45,288,534
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$57,276,699
STATE/PRM³			
Association of Volunteers in International Service Foundation (AVSI)	Education	Dadaab Refugee Camp Complex	\$715,725
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Health, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Dadaab, Nairobi	\$1,800,000
	Health, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kalobeyei	\$1,080,000
Humanity & Inclusion	Health, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Dadaab, Kakuma, Kalobeyei	\$1,656,545
HIAS Refugee Trust	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Nairobi	\$1,450,000
Internews	Communication and Capacity Building	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$1,400,000
IRC	GBV Prevention, Health, Protection	Kakuma	\$1,800,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	GBV Prevention, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Kakuma, Kalobeyei	\$1,081,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Education, Protection	Kakuma, Kalobeyei	\$1,000,000
RET International	Education, Livelihoods	Dadaab	\$95,440
RefuSHE	GBV Prevention, Protection	Nairobi	\$1,450,000
Terre des Hommes (TDH)	Protection	Dadaab	\$1,300,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$410,000
UNHCR	Protection, Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$48,700,000
World University Service of Canada (WUSC)	Education	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$699,830
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$64,638,540
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$131,423,231

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³State/PRM funding includes assistance to Somali and South Sudanese refugees who are sheltering in Kenya, which is also included in the regional USG response totals for Somalia and South Sudan.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.