General Overview
The Committee of Experts for the draft Constitution has completed the process of collecting views on the draft constitution. A harmonized draft constitution will now be released to the public for scrutiny and proposal of amendments for a period of 30 days beginning 17 November. A National Youth Forum with a panel discussion from the Committee of Experts was held on 17 November in Nairobi. The Committee of Experts for the draft Constitution has informed that the referendum for the constitution review will be held in April 2010. The draft constitution will go through a laborious process before it goes to the ballot, possibly in April 2010. The last Kenyan constitutional referendum was held on 21 November 2005. The proposed new constitution was voted down by a 58% majority of Kenya's voters. The referendum divided Kenyans and spurred violence. Nine (9) people died during the campaign period spread over several months, but the process itself was peaceful.
Illegal squatters started to vacate the Mau forest amidst political confrontation on where they get resettled to, their entitlements and the manner the evictions are conducted. It is unclear how many families are squatting on the roadside in Korosei. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) informed it would distribute food rations for 1200 families for a month. An Inter-agency team comprising UNHCR, UNICEF and OCHA will visit the affected population on 19/20 November to ascertain level of response and work with the government in addressing some of the humanitarian needs.

Flood waters in coastal Kenya subsided, and with no heavy rains received for a while in Garsen, flood-affected families returned to their homes. Heavy rains in late October left an estimated 1000 households displaced. The KRCS provide NFIs (family/kitchen sets) to 300 HHs. In Magarini, an estimated 2000 households were affected and displaced to schools, family and friends. UNICEF and the KRCS provided tarpaulins and the local authorities led coordination efforts to respond to other needs. Pre-positioned food stocks supported flood response and curtailed a protracted delay to respond. Meanwhile the damaged road that connects Malindi, Garrisa and Lamu remains unrepaird due to unfavorable conditions for construction. However the Ministry of Roads has completed a diversion gravel road which is now being used for commercial, humanitarian and private transportation.

Humanitarian Financing
The Kenya humanitarian partners will launch the 2010 humanitarian appeal in early December. The appeal prioritises response to drought, IDPs and refugees and urban vulnerabilities. The Humanitarian Emergency Response Plan is totalling US$ 508 million. The global humanitarian appeal will be launched in Geneva on 30th November 2009.

II. Humanitarian Situation

Food Security
Drought conditions and consequences on food security continue to be felt across Kenya, with pastoral and agro-pastoral communities being affected more seriously. The ALRMP October Early Warning Bulletins stated that depleted milk availability at household level compounded food insecurity among pastoral households at remarkable level. The failed long rains season continues to frustrate efforts to improve food security. In Marsabit for instance, the hiked food commodity prices by 61.33% compared to similar time of the long term averages was attributed to food shortages across the district. Humanitarian actors are pessimistic that there will not be significant improvement in food security in the short-run, however with the arrival of the short rains, there is anticipated increased availability of milk and short-cycle crops which could moderate the heightened rates of child malnutrition.

Agriculture & Livestock
Pasture for livestock regenerated in parts of pastoral and agro-pastoral areas following the onset of rains. However, some places remained relatively dry, In Marsabit, the lowlands received little rainfall, prompting livestock to move to higher grounds where pasture has regenerated. In the pastoral livelihood of North hor division, livestock was concentrated in the north Dukana along Ethiopian border and Koobi Fora while those from Maikona division were around Hurri hills and towards...
Arbijaan in Wajir west district. In Samburu, cattle and sheep body conditions remained poor across the district despite the rains received. Goats’ body conditions ranged from fair to poor. Cattle and sheep succumbed to starvation and massive deaths were reported across the district at onset of the rains.

Nutrition
Concern remains high that nutritional levels are continuing to deteriorate. The failure of four consecutive rain seasons has left grave consequences on nutrition, with little hopes of the anticipated enhanced rainfall to cushion the stresses after this season. The pastoral community is highlighted as worst affected, with most malnourished cases being noted from pastoral drop-out communities.

ECHO has funded a blanket feeding programme for four months targeting pregnant and lactating mothers to help cushion the food stress. The project will commence in December.

Health

![Cholera affected areas map](attachment:map.png)

The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation reported that between 9-13 November, 935 suspected cholera cases in: Mutomo (588), Turkana South (169), Kipkelion (52 cases and 5 deaths), Mbooni (65), Kitui (36), Makueni (15), Nairobi East (2 cases and 1 death), Nairobi North (2) and Kiambu East (2).

There are 1033 cases of dysentery reported and no deaths reported nationwide.

H1N1 cumulative laboratory confirmed cases reported are 404. Thirty nine (39) new cases were reported in the week ending 11 October.

In Nairobi and Lamu informal settlements, media reports indicate an outbreak of cholera.

Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water for livestock and households recharged in October after the onset of rains, in some areas, leading to reduced distances to water points by households and livestock. In Mandera for instance, the average distance to grazing areas was 18.0 km at the peak of drought while average house distance was 11.9km. The grazing distance has decreased by 6.2Km and is expected to reduce even more as rains continue.

In Chalbi District, east of Turkana, little/no rains have been received. The area remains extremely dry necessitating the continuation of water trucking activities.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

UNHCR reports that on 11 November, a second group of Kenyan refugees in Uganda returned home via the Malaba border. The group of 54 families/151 individuals originated mainly from the Western Province. The returnees were met at the border and welcomed home by the Government and UNHCR representatives. They proceeded to their home areas on 12 November after receiving a return package.
of non-food items (blankets, soap, kitchen sets, etc) from UNHCR and a cash grant of 35,000 KES and money for transport from the Government. The National Council of Churches supported the operation. There are about 600 families of Kenyan refugees remaining in the camp in Uganda but very few expressed interest to return between now and December.

According to a rapid survey conducted by National Council for Churches in Kenya (NCCK), there are 19,916 post-election violence IDPs living in transit sites across the Rift Valley. There appears to be a reduction in the number of IDPs from the 7,100 households (35 000) that MOSSP reported to be hosted in 30 transit camps in the Rift Valley provinces by 6 October. The IDPs are hosted in tents, which require urgent replacing. The presidential decree issued early October to resettle all IDPs has stalled, as the Ministry of Lands has not identified land for IDP resettlement.

Refugees
Dadaab continues to experience a continuous influx of new arrivals from Somalia. According to UNHCR, more than 57,000 new arrivals have registered this year with more than 51,000 from Somalia. Current rainy season has made roads less passable which has resulted in a decrease in arrival trends. The overall population in Dadaab currently stands at 267,525 persons as of 13 November 2009. With the ongoing verification exercise, the population figures saw a further reduction despite the continuous numbers of new arrivals. (Peak population was 288,874 persons in July 2009).

In Kakuma, 137 refugees and 44 nationals had been diagnosed and treated for cholera. UNHCR collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health Services (MPHS) and WHO in active case finding and management, hygiene promotion and water quantity and quality improvement are ongoing in the camp. A general distribution of 30,000 (20-litre) water jerry cans targeting 46,065 refugees started on 11 November. The target population excludes all the new arrivals as well as the relocates from Dadaab, as they were issued with sufficient NFI s on arrival. However, the stock is not sufficient to cover all the 61,461 persons in the camp and more will be required in view of the cholera outbreak.

Protection
The Legal Aid sub-working group met on 12 November to begin the planning process for the drafting of a national IDP Policy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice. The drafting process is expected to take 3 months. In October, Dr. Walter Kaelin, the UN Special Representatives for Human Rights of IDPs, joined the PWG in a meeting with the PS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, where it was agreed to start the drafting of the IDP policy.

Two PEV returnees were killed in Kuresoi in the Rift Valley, in what is believed to be ethnically motivated disputes. OCHA is liaising with UNDP's Peace and Development Team to ensure targeted peace-building initiatives in areas with high potential for ethnic clashes.

Conflict
An armed cattle rustling incident on 15 November in Isiolo left 11 people dead. It is reported that Sumburus attempted to steal 4000 camels from Somalis in a grazing field in Kisima. Four Kenyan Police Reservists and an unconfirmed number of herders were seriously injured and are hospitalised. There have been no displacements as the violence erupted in a grazing field far from habited areas. The District Administration held a security meeting over the latest clash. The MP for the area has requested the Government to step up protection for people in these areas. Conflict in Isiolo is endemic, but clashes have become more violent with the proliferation of small arms in Kenya. In October, six (6) people, including a police officer were killed and more than 200 people displaced in a similar clash.
Other districts too have been affected by violent cattle rustling incidents exacerbated by drought conditions and consequent diminished pasture and water. OCHA’s analysis into pastoralist killings estimates that, as at 31st October, 354 people have died since January 2009. The figure is higher compared to that reported last year over a similar period.

Reported killings in pastoral areas for the year 2008 and 2009 (Cumulative)

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