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**Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Approximately 9,600 people were displaced in Mandera town due to the floods on 14 October and related clashes in the region.
- New flooding in Mandera Central district has submerged 600 hectares of farmland, affecting 1,200 households.
- Allegations have been made of serious human rights abuses perpetrated during a Joint Security Operation to disarm clans in Mandera Town.
- Approximately 10 IDP households fled to Mu'ngetho after they were attacked at the Githiriga transit site in Molo district.
- Two people were killed during clashes between farmers and herders in Maela, Naivasha on 29 October.
- Less than 30 percent of the needed funding has been secured to support non-food assistance interventions to address pastoralists' deteriorating food security in arid and semi-arid land areas.

*The information contained in this report has been compiled by OCHA from information received from the field, from national and international humanitarian partners and from other official sources. It does not represent a position from the United Nations. This report is posted on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/kenya>*

**I. General Overview**

The release of the Commission of Inquiry into the Post Election Violence (CIPEV) Report has fuelled widespread public debate, centred around the recommendation that a special tribunal be established to hold those most culpable for the violence accountable. Parliament considered the recommendations for endorsement on 30 October but was unable to reach agreement. Some political leaders have criticised the report for being based on hearsay, while others have claimed that implementing the recommendations would negatively impact reconciliation by, "opening up old wounds".

There is concern among human rights groups and some foreign representatives that if the recommendations are not heeded measures to ensure accountability and justice will be ignored and an important opportunity to end cycles of impunity will be missed. Furthermore, local media has indicated that the continued debate of the recommendations among high-level politicians could fuel animosities and deepen divisions between communities and some IDPs who continue to fear insecurity in areas of return.

Progress was made in other areas addressing longer-term reforms as Parliament passed a Bill which provides the legal framework for review of the Constitution. While some politicians are already campaigning for the 2012 elections, it is critical for Kenya to redress the underlying drivers of past conflicts, including socio-economic disparities, land issues, and marginalization.

Meanwhile, Kenya's role in the peace process in neighbouring Somalia was praised at the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development



Somali refugees wait at the gate of the UNHCR compound to be admitted to Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya, October 2008.  
© Manoocher Deghati/IRIN For more on refugees see p. 4

(IGAD) Summit on 29 October. The Summit also produced a new peace roadmap for Somalia which includes the formation of a new cabinet, several reform measures and the appointment of a Somali peace facilitator to oversee implementation of the process.

Securing peace in the war-torn country is of paramount importance for Kenya. The conflict, human rights abuses, humanitarian concerns and proliferation of lawlessness in Somalia has had a significant impact on Kenya including the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs), and insecurity along the Kenya-Somali border.

## **II. Humanitarian Situation**

### **Mandera Crisis**

The water levels have receded in some areas affected by flash floods in Mandera district on 14 October; however, new flooding due to continued rainfall and runoff in some areas is impacting communities. On 3 November, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) reported that 600 hectares of farmland were submerged in Rhamu and Rhamu Dimtu Divisions of Mandera Central district. The 600 hectares normally supports approximately 1,200 families whose livelihoods were jeopardized after recently planted crops were destroyed. The KRCS estimates that flooding will last 60-90 days and is currently assessing humanitarian needs of the affected populations.

Overall the response to the floods in Mandera has been very well coordinated. Humanitarian agencies and partners have worked through the District Steering Group and the KRCS: UNCEF and WHO dispatched supplies from Garissa while WFP released local food stocks; the supply of water to some parts of Mandera town was restored by 18 October; and water and sanitation supplies were provided to mitigate the possible spread of water borne diseases. Hygiene and sanitation trainings are being planned, additional drugs are being stockpiled to treat any potential cholera outbreak and a water treatment plant will be established in conjunction with the District Water Office.

However 9,600 persons have been displaced in the vicinity of Mandera Town including 3,800 people displaced by inter-clan violence which erupted in the wake of the floods. Competition for scarce resources (owing to successive droughts and the recent floods) and clan rivalries are fuelling the clashes, which have led to at least thirty deaths since September and resulted in the burning of 138 houses.

Recognizing the deteriorating security situation a joint military and police security operation, “Chunga Mpaka” (Guard the Border), was deployed in late September to disarm the warring clans, who are believed to be accessing some weapons from Somalia. As of 5 November, at least 138 assault rifles, six bombs and 1,051 rounds of ammunition had been recovered. Furthermore, 620 detonators en route to Mandera were recovered by authorities in Nairobi on 30 October.

The clashes and insecurity in Mandera also involve elements from neighbouring countries and have regional implications. It was reported that 155 militiamen from Somalia and Ethiopia had been arrested for alleged involvement in the clashes, those from Ethiopia were handed back to their Government on 28 October while the Somalis reportedly remain in custody in Kenya. UNDSS reported that there were also clashes between the Kenyan military and Somali militia in Damas, Somali on 27 October after a Kenyan contingent reportedly crossed in Somalia during their security operation. One soldier was critically injured and at least one soldier was killed after he had reportedly gone missing during the clashes. On 1 November UNDSS reported that Somali militia attacked in Bula Hawa, Mandera East district in a failed attempt to gain control of the region from local militia.

There have been allegations of serious human rights abuses during the Government security operation documented by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR). The alleged violations include indiscriminate incarceration, torture, harassment, rape and looting. The KNCHR documented over 200 patients in two Mandera hospitals who had allegedly sustained injuries during the security operation and a total of 300 patients were reportedly treated in Mandera, Garissa and Wajir hospitals with related injuries. A KRCS official was also reportedly mistreated and injured by security forces, even though he was wearing a KRCS jacket for identification. According to IRIN, hundreds of people have fled the region, some to neighbouring Somalia and Ethiopia, due to the prevailing insecurity.

A former Member of Parliament (MP) for Mandera Central District was arrested on 31 October after he called for an end to the security operation and accused the military and police of gross human rights

violations. On 2 November dozens of the MP's supporters demonstrated in Nairobi demanding his release; the police responded by shooting in the air and releasing tear gas. The MP was later released and on 5 November it was reported that the security operation had been scaled down and that allegations of abuse would be investigated, as requested by the MPs from the region. According to the KNCHR report, the Provincial Police Officer has denied allegations of human rights violations.

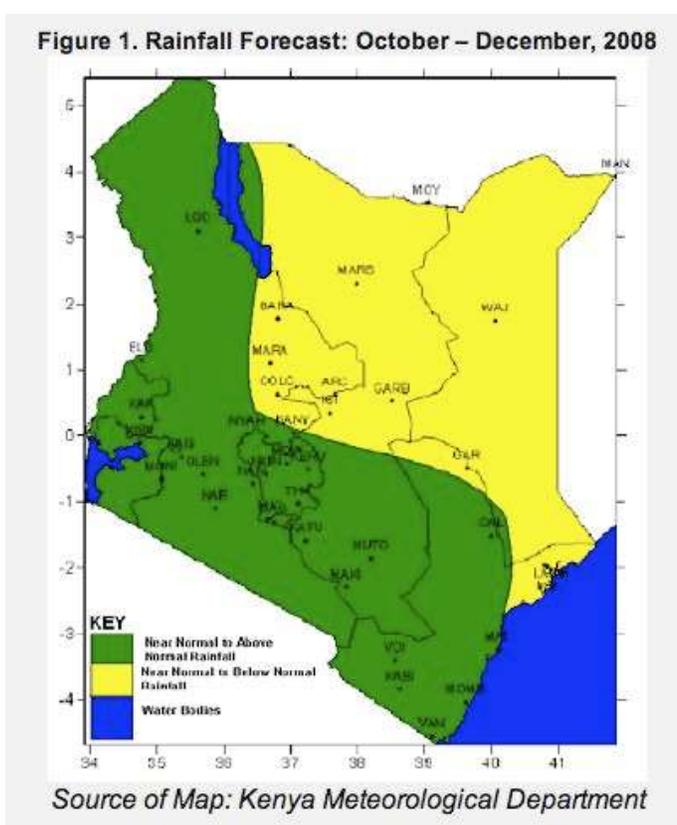
## Food Security

The MoSSP reports that the lower eastern districts in the Ukambani region (Taita, Kitui, Mwingi and Makueni districts) are facing a serious decline in food security, attributed to failed rains and drought conditions. Makueni district is the most populous district in the region and the most severely affected. Although the region faces annual food shortages, increased non-food assistance interventions may be needed. Food security in the region has been deteriorating for several years due to degradation of the land and perennial crop failure due to drought or pests.

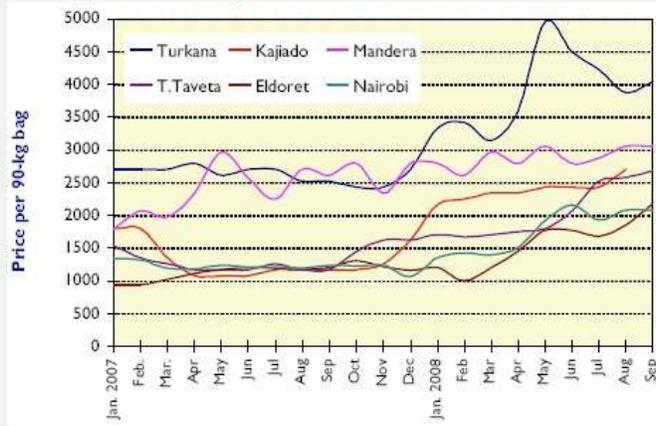
FEWS-NET, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP and Arid Land Resource Management Project (ALRMP) updated on 23 October that food security in the arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) areas continues to be precarious despite recent rainfall. While water resources have been recharged in some areas, pasture and browse remain insufficient due to high denudation, specifically in central Marsabit, southern Moyale, Mandera, northern parts of Garissa and northern parts of Laikipia.

The livelihoods and food security of pastoralists in the affected areas remain jeopardized as livestock body conditions are deteriorating. Herd sizes have reduced due to three years of drought, increased violent raids (fuelled by a proliferation of SALWs) and the spread of livestock diseases (including the disease Peste des Petits Ruminants- PPR). With coping mechanisms eroded, failure of the current short rains could lead to a food security crisis in the northern and eastern pastoral areas. The Kenya Meteorological Department predicts that the short rains will be near normal to below normal in the North Eastern parts of the Coast and Northern Provinces (see yellow areas on the map). The Turkana region is predicted to fare better, with near normal to above normal rains (see green areas on the map).

Despite the favourable rains forecasted for Turkana, drought conditions, conflict and livestock diseases currently affect food security in the region. The MoSSP characterises the situation as an acute food and livelihood crisis. Many pastoralist households have lost their livestock during raids or have lost access to trading centres. In Turkana Central and South, the percentage of children at risk of malnutrition, as per the middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement, increased from 20.2% in August to 25.9% in October which is 13% above the five year average, according to the FEWS-NET, MOA, WFP and ALRMP report. Furthermore, UNICEF reported that in areas of Turkana that have not received rain, 13,000 children under five are being treated at therapeutic feeding centers. Furthermore, food prices are 30-50% higher in pastoralist areas than in production epicentres. (see Turkana and Mandera on the Maize price trends graph below)



**Figure 2. Maize price trends across livelihoods**



Source: MoA and ALRMP

Despite the multiple factors contributing to food insecurity in pastoralist areas, the FEWS-NET, MOA, WFP and ALRMP report noted that less than 30 percent of the required non-food interventions have been financed to support pastoralists' food security in the arid and semi-arid land areas.

Though pastoralist regions face serious challenges to food security, food supplies in Kenya are estimated to be adequate through June 2009. However, the strategic grain reserve remains well below the statutory requirement of 540,00 MTs at 38,000MTs. Not captured in the reserves is an additional 32,000MTs for relief food distributions which the MoSSP provides to

those in districts that are not covered under the emergency operation. Approximately 7,500MTs is provided from this stock each month; between July and 30 September 225,700 bags of maize were allocated by the Government, the majority of which targeted Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces. Furthermore, 1.2 million children in 30 districts are benefitting from the Ministry of Education and WFP's school feeding programme.

## Refugees

As the security and humanitarian situation in Somalia deteriorates, the influx of refugees to the Dadaab refugee camps (Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera in north-eastern Kenya, some 80kms from the Somalia border) continues unabated. Although the Kenya-Somalia border has been officially closed since January 2007, UNHCR has registered over 53,000 new Somali refugees and projects that 15,000 – 20,000 refugees will arrive in the last two months of 2008.

Initially the camps were planned to accommodate only 90,000 refugees. As of 31 October, the three camps in Dadaab hosted 222,717 persons, stretching the existing facilities beyond acceptable limits.

Since the beginning of the latest refugee influx which started in early 2007, sparked by the crisis in Somalia, UNHCR has requested the Government of Kenya to allocate new land in the proximity of the Dadaab refugee camps in order to build additional refugee camps. In initial discussions, the Government had expressed a preference that new refugees be relocated to the Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana District, close to the border with Southern Sudan. UNHCR relocated 2,500 refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma however it has consistently maintained that such a solution is neither economically feasible nor effective given that the refugees would be taken too far from their homes in Somalia. The distance between Dadaab and Kakuma is over 1,400 kms.

Host communities near Dadaab are decrying the negative impact that the refugee presence is having on the environment. Furthermore, they are requesting that development assistance be provided to them in return for their "sacrifice" of accommodating refugees for close to two decades. UNHCR has engaged in discussions with the two MPs representing the host communities and with local authorities for allocation of land in the Dadaab area. An official decision has yet to be reached on this issue.

UNHCR is ready to start the demarcation and site planning for the construction of infrastructure such as water systems, hospitals, schools and latrines, as soon as an official agreement is reached on the allocation of new land.

The Government of Kenya reiterated its commitment to provide land for refugees at the UNHCR Executive Committee meeting in Geneva early in October.

In addition to the expedient provision of land for the establishment of new camps, UNHCR, WFP and implementing partners will need additional support and funding to assist the newly arrived Somali refugees and those expected to arrive given the continued insecurity in Somalia.

## Security

Two UN staff were among the 20 people killed in suicide bombings in Bossaso and Hargeisa, Somalia on 29 October. Increased security measures are being implemented in Kenya though UNDSS reported that specific locations within Kenya have not been targeted.

UNDSS reported that suspected militia from Somalia killed the driver of a Ministry of Health vehicle in Mandera on 24 October after he refused to hand over the vehicle during an attempted car jacking. The perpetrators were reportedly killed by the public following the incident. UNDSS noted that security in areas bordering Somalia continues to be uncertain due to the presence of militia. It was recommended that the area be avoided if possible.

It was reported that gunmen kidnapped two Kenyan pilots and four aid workers from Action Against Hunger at Dhusa Mareb, Somalia near the Ethiopian border on 5 November. This follows the kidnapping of two aid workers with Medecins Du Monde in September who were abducted in Ethiopia and brought to Somalia.

On 29 October local media reported that two people were killed and their houses burned in clashes in Maela, Naivasha district. The clashes reportedly erupted after a group of herders were caught stealing potatoes from a farm. By 30 October calm had been restored in the area after security personnel were deployed. However it was noted that disputes between farmers and herders over use of the land frequently results in clashes and insecurity in this area. Robust security measures may be needed while the root causes of hostilities are addressed.

## Population Movements and Displacement Trends

The MoSSP reported that there were 3,710 households remaining in IDP Camps as of 27 October. The most populous camp is Naivasha Stadium IDP Camp where remaining IDPs have insisted that the Government provide land on which they can resettle. The Government has paid out 80% of the funds (Ksh10,000 – USD 143 per household) intended to help IDPs re-start livelihoods.

At least ten groups, comprised of over 22,000 IDPs, have relocated or are planning to relocate to land that they have purchased or rented. The Ministry of Lands has seconded an officer to the MoSSP to review legal issues related to the purchase of land by these IDP “self-help” groups. The officer will also focus on issues related to subdivision of the land. Additionally, the MoSSP has provided the services of a physical planner to assist the groups with site planning.

## South Rift Valley

### Molo District

Approximately 300 youth reportedly attacked IDPs at Githiriga and Muteme transit sites in Molo district on 1 November causing at least 10 IDP families to flee to Mu'ngetho, Molo. The youth allegedly destroyed tents, vandalized property and damaged crops. Tensions have been high between the IDPs (who were camped near their farms) and neighbouring community members. IDPs allege that the community members are grazing cattle on their farms and community members claim that IDPs have stolen their livestock. IDPs who fled the area claim that it is too insecure for them to return. Though the Anti Stock Theft Unit responded to this incident an increased security presence may be needed in the area as well as interventions to resolve outstanding tensions between the two groups and facilitate reconciliation.

### Nakuru District

The majority of those remaining in the **Nakuru Showground IDP camp** (population 4,227 individuals) belong to groups who are relocating to plots they have collectively purchased in Pipeline and Ngata areas, Nakuru district and have been awaiting the finalisation of preparations of these sites. Movement of these two groups began on 7 November with approximately 5,000 people relocating to Pipeline and 400 people relocating to Ngata. Preparations at the sites included the establishment of latrines and bathing areas so as to ensure that the minimum infrastructure was in place before IDPs arrived. However, outstanding needs at the sites include shelter and livelihoods support.

There is an increased trend of IDPs relocating to the Nakuru Showground IDP camp who had been living in the community so as to take advantage of assistance; this trend is increasing the caseload in the camp beyond the planned distribution numbers.

Because they have not received any financial assistance from the Government, many IDPs who were living in communities have also begun establishing tents at places where they can be noticed so as to attract attention and assistance (some of such sites include Ogilgie, Nakuru district and Lanet and Solai, Nakuru North district). District officials are recording and registering IDPs in communities, however authorities have highlighted that they do not have adequate resources to provide financial assistance to all those claiming to be IDPs. In Nyandurua district the DC has registered 19,000 IDPs who are living in communities. Fearing that some may be fraudsters the DC has requested that IDPs obtain proof from DC's in their pre-displacement homes that they are genuine.

Relocation Group/Site	Origin Camp	Number of IDPs relocating	Status	Outstanding Needs
Rift Valley IDPs Community Based Org.  Nyahururu, Nyandurua district	Nakuru ASK IDP Camp	9,589 individuals (some reports of over 12,000 at the site)	Movement to the site began on 15 October and was concluded on 17 October. The majority of those households who relocated had been paid the Government "start-up" funds of Ksh10,000 (USD 143).  <b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> 100 tents, 100 blankets, 200 mosquito nets 300 jericans, 100 kitchen sets and sanitary towels provided by UNHCR.  <b>WATSAN:</b> Water is provided by a nearby stream; however, use of the stream for bathing and cooking is causing some sanitary and hygiene problems. The MoSSP has provided construction material for toilets and shower rooms and a number of mobilets were moved from Nakuru Showground.	<b>SHELTER:</b> Shelter (tents/tarpaulins) is the most prevailing need.  <b>HEALTH:</b> Establishment of a clinic is needed, according to the authorities, as the nearest facility is 2 kms away.  <b>EDUCATION:</b> Two nearby primary schools will require expansion with the new caseload of children, according to the authorities  <b>WATSAN:</b> Monitoring inputs are needed to ensure that sanitary facilities for bathing are established and adequate  <b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> Support for re-starting livelihoods is required for farmers and small business owners.  <b>TRANSPORT:</b> UNHCR reported that 30 families were awaiting transport to the relocation site and livestock belonging to some households had not been transported.
Molo IDPs Squatters Group  Pipeline II Area, Nakuru district	Nakuru ASK IDP Camp	400 households 1,500 individuals	The group began to move to the six-acre site on 7 November.  <b>WATSAN:</b> KRCS provided water for those relocating to the site and the Rotary Club of Nakuru has offered more tanks if necessary. Solutions for longer-term water access are being investigated. A survey for water access has been conducted.  <b>FOOD ASSISTANCE:</b> Food was distributed to the group on 29 October.	<b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> Some tents were distributed but there were not enough to cover all household in need and some only received tarpaulins. KRCS is following up to provide more tarpaulins and NFIs (kitchen sets, blankets and jericans).  <b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> Support for re-starting livelihoods is required
Makangweni Squatters IDP Self Help Group  Pipeline I Area, Nakuru district	Nakuru ASK IDP Camp	550 Households 2,240 individuals	The group began to move to the site on 7 November.  <b>WATSAN:</b> KRCS provided water for those relocating to the site and the Rotary Club of Nakuru has offered more tanks if necessary. Solutions for longer-term water access are being investigated. A survey for water access has been conducted.  <b>FOOD ASSISTANCE:</b> Food was distributed to the group on 29	<b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> Some tents were distributed but there were not enough to cover all household in need. Some only received tarpaulins. KRCS is following up to provide more tarpaulins and NFIs (kitchen sets, blankets and jericans).  GOAL is looking for funding to support a shelter project at the site.  <b>WATSAN:</b> It was noted that water remains a major concern. The nearest water point is 2 kms from the site and water costs Ksh2 per 20 litre

			October.	<p>container. A survey for a borehole had been completed and it would cost Ksh3 million to establish plus another Ksh3 million to establish the connection for electricity.</p> <p>40 latrines have been constructed, but an additional 20 are needed.</p> <p><b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> Support for re-starting livelihoods is required.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> IDPs are from Makengwni farm and were displaced by their former employer who they claim owed them Ksh 300 million. They are seeking legal advice to pursue their case.</p>
Minto IDP Self Help Group	Nakuru ASK IDP Camp	254 Households	<p>The group began to move to the site on 7 November.</p> <p><b>WATSAN:</b> KRCS provided water for those relocating to the site and the Rotary Club of Nakuru has offered more tanks if necessary. Solutions for longer-term water access are being investigated. A survey for water access has been conducted.</p> <p><b>FOOD ASSISTANCE:</b> Food was distributed to the group on 29 October.</p>	<p><b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> Support for re-starting livelihoods is required.</p> <p><b>WATSAN:</b> Long term water access remains a concern.</p> <p><b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> Some tents were distributed but there were not enough to cover all household in need. Some only received tarpaulins. KRCS is following up to provide more tarpaulins and NFIs (kitchen sets, blankets and jericans).</p>

## Naivasha District

There are four relocation sites in Naivasha district, Mai Mahiu, Mai Mahiu A, Mai Mahiu B and Mai Mahiu B1.

Relocation Site	Origin Camp	# of IDPs relocating	Status	Needs
Mai Mahiu A	Naivasha Stadium Camp	150 households 815 individuals	<p>IDPs have relocated to the site.</p> <p><b>WATSAN:</b> Water is currently accessed from a water point approximately 3Kms from the sites at Ksh 2 per 20 litre container.</p>	<p><b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> None of the IDPs have received the Ksh25,000 shelter support from the government and the shelter problem has reached a critical stage. Those in Mai Mahiu B did not relocate with any tents. All groups require cooking utensils, soap, mattresses and blankets, particularly for the Mai Mahiu B group who did not received NFIs when leaving Narok.</p>
Mai Mahiu B	Narok DC's IDP Camp	60 households 210 individuals	<p><b>EDUCATION:</b> Students have been integrated into the Mai Mahiu primary and secondary school. An early childhood development (ECD) centre tent has been established and serves 70 children.</p>	<p><b>WATSAN:</b> KRCS is looking into the possibility of connecting water for the sites as a longer term solution. There are insufficient latrines and bathing facilities at all sites.</p>
Mai Mahiu B1	Naivasha Stadium IDP Camp	15 Households 60 individuals		<p><b>FOOD ASSISTANCE:</b> Food is being provided, however, due to increased numbers, the food registers need to be updated for Mai Mahiu B.</p>
Mai Mahiu	Eldoret ASK Showground	240 households	<p>Households moved from Eldoret Showground starting the week of 27 November. However, some households are awaiting students to finish their exams before relocating.</p> <p><b>SHELTER &amp; NFI:</b> NFIs were being distributed to the group during the week of 3 November.</p>	<p><b>EDUCATION:</b> Some households are unable to pay school fees and fees required for the additional teachers needed at the school. A larger ECD facility is required.</p> <p><b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> Support for re-starting livelihoods is required for all groups, including farming inputs and farmland.</p>

## North Rift Valley

### Uasin Gishu District

UNDSS reported that sixty families were ordered to leave the **Burnt Forest IDP camp** by the Provincial Administration on 21 October. It was noted that they had been requested to relocate over two months ago; however, the IDPs requested Ksh25,000 for shelter assistance and Ksh50,000 to start small businesses. There are currently 315 individuals remaining in the camp.

Some IDPs in transit sites are waiting for the distribution of the Kshs25,000 for shelter, which is still being distributed in the IDP camps. However, other households who have received these funds are still awaiting the Government to *also* construct houses before they return to their pre-displacement homes.

District	# of IDPs in Transit Sites
Uasin Gishu	36,006
Lugari	5,090
Nandi North and South	12,584
Kwanza	14,459
Trans Nzoia East	16,632
Trans Nzoia West	28,930
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113,761</b>

Source: UNHCR, 5 November

Relocation Site	Origin Camp	# of IDPs relocating	Status	Needs
Yamumbi Farm	Eldoret ASK IDP Camp	160 Households 1,300 individuals	On 9 October the group moved to the site. The “self help” group has rented two acres until December 2009.  <b>WATSAN:</b> Piped water and latrines have been prepared at the site. (KRCS provided latrine slabs).  <b>SHELTER &amp; NFIs:</b> UNHCR provided the group with NFIs and the households plan to use tents before their shelters are established.	<b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> The Group will try to rent farm area nearby on which to cultivate and households hope that the Government will provide assistance to help them start businesses. Many in the group have not received the Government “start-up” funds of Ksh10,000.
Kaptagat	Eldoret ASK IDP Camp	Not known	Land has been donated by an individual in the pre-displacement area after a local chief insisted that the displaced group be provided land.  <b>WATSAN:</b> IDPs are awaiting the establishment of infrastructure (water and sanitation), which the community is working on. The group plans to farm when they relocate.	<b>EARLY RECOVERY:</b> The group plans to farm when they relocate and will require farm inputs.

### Kwanza District

Relocation Site	Relocation Group	Origin Camp	# of IDPs relocating	Status	Needs
Zea Farm	Unassisted Endebeess IDP Landless Group	Endebeess IDP Camp, Kwanza District	43 households	The ½ acre of land was purchased using the Government “start-up” funds on 2 September. However, the land is insufficient to sustain the group: the soil is waterlogged so they cannot farm and latrines cannot be built; and they are approximately seven kilometres from a water source, health facility and school.  The group was almost swept away by flooding in the area; a neighbouring landowner donated a piece of land for them to stay on until they organize an alternative relocation site.	The group requires support to relocate to a different area because the site they used all their funds to purchase is unsustainable. OCHA is following up with the DC.  KRCS is looking into providing NFIs for the group.

## II. Humanitarian Response (See Annex I for cluster response matrices)

### Food Assistance

A recent break in the pipeline was resolved after WFP renegotiated rates to expedite transport following significant delays in the Mombasa port during the first half of October. Delays were caused by the Government's restriction to allow only three axle trucks, rather than four axles, which limited the amount of food transported per truck.

In drought affected ASALs, WFP, through partners, is providing food assistance to 1,028,000 beneficiaries. However, delays in re-targeting and re-registration prevented some populations from receiving assistance in October. WFP warned that without timely and sufficient rains, food insecurity in the semi-arid Ukambani districts could reach emergency levels; the situation is being closely monitored by the Government, WFP and partners.

A shortage of sweet corn-soya blend (CSB) threatened the continuation of supplementary feeding programmes targeting moderately malnourished women and children. Buffer quantities of non-sweet corn-soya blend (CSB) have been established in all districts to ensure that the programmes will continue.

While agricultural activities have resumed in some areas there remain pockets of food insecurity. The total maize yield is expected to be 3.1million which is 50kg bags less than in 2007.

The preliminary findings of the October rapid food security assessment of PEV-affected areas indicates that up to 200,000 people will continue to need food assistance through 2008. Through KRCS, WFP provided food assistance to a total of 211,000 beneficiaries in transit sites, areas of return and other PEV-affected areas in October (127,236 beneficiaries in the North Rift and 85,129 beneficiaries in the South Rift).

Previously untargeted populations are increasing the pressure for inclusion in food distributions including those affected by rising food prices, those who had a poor harvest or IDPs who had been living in communities and previously unregistered for distributions.

WFP is negotiating with the Government regarding the continued distribution of food assistance to the 1,165 beneficiaries remaining in the Navaisha Stadium Camp. Local authorities had been pressuring the KRCS to suspend distributions because the population has refused to leave the camp.

### Education

To address the challenge of collecting data on IDP students, the cluster is training more agencies on data collection and an additional Emergency Education Officer has been identified to be based out of Kisumu.

While Save the Children UK (SCUK) will continue to implement child protection and food security activities, the organization ended their education activities in PEV-affected areas. SUCK reports that the education situation in PEV-affected areas has not stabilized and that they continue to receive requests for additional trainings for schools; however, they have closed their last grant to fund such activities. In the handover to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Nairobi City Education Department, SCUK transferred documentation and made efforts to ensure the continuation of programmes, including identifying lessons learned and plans for the way forward.

Examinations for fourth form candidates commenced on 21 October and 39 candidates from Eldoret Showground IDP Camp sat for the exams. The KRCS and Municipal Education Officer are in the process of making additional accommodations for the remaining candidates.

The cluster is awaiting specific data on the number of school-aged children who relocated from the Nakuru Showground IDP Camp to Nyahururu and Pipeline relocation sites to provide education assistance to the areas. Some IDP students who have relocated to Mai Mahiu site have been unable to attend school because their parents were unable to afford school fees, and reported selling their food rations to pay fees. A rapid assessment to identify causes behind the increase in the school drop-out rate in Nakuru was conducted on 7 October, see Annex I for the findings of the assessment.

## Protection

The cluster is working to transition to a national protection forum and is in the process of identifying a government agency which has the capacity to assume chairmanship of the group with the support of UNHCR. Additionally, the cluster is conducting a “who, what, where” (3Ws) mapping exercise of partner agencies’ activities in 2008/2009.

Echoing reports of clashes in Maell, Naivahsa, returnees in the Naivasha area are reporting that the tensions with communities over grazing lands are affecting their security. They are requesting the Provincial Administration to initiate peace building efforts between the communities.

The National Commission of Gender and Development, now coordinating the Gender-based Violence Sub-Cluster, is organizing events for the 16 Days of Action Against Violence Against Women which will begin on 25 November.

The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) is working with the police in the commission investigating sexual violence in the Rift Valley Province during the PEV. The commission met with government and non-government representatives in Nakuru and is encouraging survivors to share their testimonies.

## Shelter and Non Food Items

The Government has distributed Ksh25,000 (USD 357) to over 17,000 households and will provide some shelter inputs to an additional 5,000-7,000 households. The humanitarian community has also provided at least 1,255 transitional shelters with more ongoing and planned. However, misperceptions about how the assistance is being targeted and whether households qualify for both the financial and in-kind support, is causing some households to wait for expected distributions and/or clarity on the process before returning.

Outstanding Humanitarian Needs in Mandera
One month food rations for 920 households equivalent to 82.2MT
Sanitary facilities for 1000 households, including toilet slabs and soap
Reconstruction of 428 damages latrines
Chlorination of five contaminated boreholes
Shelter, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets for 2,000 households

According to the MoSSP, IDPs that are relocating to collectively purchased land will be eligible for the KSh25,000 shelter grant, in addition to those returning to their pre-displacement homes. The MoSSP has begun distribution to two such groups and has recognized a total of nine groups: four in Mahi Mahiu, three in Nakuru, one in Nyeri and another in Limuru. However, complaints in the distribution are still being reported: in Kuniyak Division, 500 IDP households claimed that people who relocated to the area were excluded from the KSh25,000 shelter grant.

Concerns have been raised that neither the transitional shelter kits nor the KSh25,000 will be sufficient for those resettling at collectively purchased plots to meet the minimum standards. For example, Nakuru municipality requires sanitation facilities for individual households but sanitation plans for the Pipeline site are for community sanitation facilities because of congestion.

UNHCR reported that their stock of tarpaulins has been completely depleted and they have only a minimal supply of tents.

51 of the Mabati Rolling Mills’ prototype steel and corrugated iron houses will be constructed in both the Mai Mahiu and Pipeline relocation sites. The Italian government housing project targeting 200 households in Timboroa will begin shortly. The shelter design has been modified in regards to the GoK suggestions.

KRCS distributed food and non-food items, including water treatment tablets and buckets, to 920 households affected by flooding in Mandera. Insecurity in the area has delayed the delivery of UNICEF and WHO relief supplies from Garissa.

## Nutrition

The cluster is developing a nutrition contingency plan. Cluster partners have developed an implementation framework to guide interventions and ensure coordination in addition to strengthening Government structures and systems. Furthermore, the cluster is supporting the development of an integrated nutrition database for the Ministry of Health to monitor early warning and programme data.

Insecurity and a lack of access have negatively affected nutrition activities in Mandera. SCUUK suspended work in Elwak and Islamic Relief is only able to reach half of their feeding centres.

Nutrition assistance programs are beginning in Kiango district, Coast Province, following a rapid nutrition assessment by the Ministry of Health and World Vision which found that out of a total of 228 screened, 24 had severe malnutrition, 21 had moderate malnutrition and 49 were at risk of malnutrition.

## Health

To improve primary health care in the three Daadab refugee camps and three adjacent districts, WHO is supporting the North-Eastern Provincial Medical Officers to recruit health workers. The additional health workers will provide capacity to link the camps to the national monitoring system which will help strengthen disease early warning systems.

WHO has supplied the Provincial Medical Officer with assorted emergency and essential drugs, infusions, beds and other consumables for distribution to populations affected by the floods and clashes in Mandera. In the reporting period 25 cases of cholera were suspected and one death reported in Nyanza Province.

In Nakuru, IDPs living with HIV/AIDS have voiced concern about relocating to sites without access to health care and have requested assistance from UNHCR to facilitate the continuation of treatment. UNHCR is connecting people with local agencies providing support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

## WASH

Water and sanitation infrastructure continue to be challenges at the sites where populations are collectively relocating to. The Nyandarua relocation site had no sanitation infrastructure when the 2,200 households relocated to the site in the last two weeks. Sanitation is still insufficient, and the situation requires urgent attention. There are insufficient latrines and no privacy for bathing at Mai Mahiu relocation sites. In the Pipeline relocation site 40 latrines have been completed. An additional 20 latrines are needed to provide sufficient sanitation for the 500 families relocating to the ten acre plot.

Rehabilitation of wells throughout PEV affected areas is ongoing, although in the Nakuru hub there has been a delay in the procurement of construction material for hand pump installation for 80 wells.

## Early Recovery

The neighbourhood volunteer scheme is being scaled up to include twenty-one districts by December 2008. Meanwhile the District Officers (DOs) training on peace building and conflict management is ongoing: 200 DOs have already been trained and another training of 196 DOs is underway. UNDP is involved in livelihoods recovery initiatives, and is in the process of expanding the geographic reach and content of these efforts.

In an effort to update the Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster “*who does what where*” 3Ws database, questionnaires have been distributed Cluster member, who have been encouraged to distribute it within their networks. The purpose of the Early Recovery and Food Security 3Ws database is to provide all actors at national and particularly at field levels with information on actors in the cluster and activities so as to facilitate identification of needs and gaps and facilitate linkages between actors. The information from the pilot phase is available online at [ochaonline.un.org/Kenya](http://ochaonline.un.org/Kenya), and there is a corresponding map of interventions. For organisations who are interested in participating in this exercise, contact Nirina Kiplagat, UNDP at [nirina.kiplagat@undp.org](mailto:nirina.kiplagat@undp.org).

The Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster is redesigning its approach from early recovery to recovery. The cluster is also expanding its scope to include emerging crises in the Kenya, such as the impact of the increase in global food prices. The cluster is reviewing best practices, gaps and lessons learned in the response to the PEV so as to improve future responses.

## Annex I: Cluster Response Activities and Mission Findings

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## Education

The following table lists key findings of a rapid assessment conducted on 7 October to identify causes behind the increase in the school drop-out rate in Nakuru:

Source	Factors Affecting Drop-Out Rate
District Education Officer	IDP parents went back to areas of origin and left children alone (in child-headed households or with host families) to attend school. Reasons why many of these children stopped attending school include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hosts were unable to accommodate the children</li> <li>• no school feeding programme in schools</li> <li>• children became engaged in other activities to procure food</li> </ul>
IDP Adults and Children in Nakuru Showground Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children have to collect firewood</li> <li>• parents are unsure about relocating and want to keep children close by</li> <li>• illness</li> <li>• lateness to school, which results in students being caned by teachers</li> <li>• lack of school fees, uniforms, food (leading some children to engage in prostitution)</li> </ul>
Non-displaced students at Moi Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• being an orphan or a child-headed household</li> <li>• poverty</li> <li>• drugs</li> <li>• pregnancy</li> <li>• lack of school uniform</li> </ul>
Host-parent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the resettlement of IDPs in Nakuru town</li> <li>• the rise in poverty generally throughout the country</li> </ul>

Needs	Response			Remaining Gap
	Who	Place/Date	Intervention	
Tents for ECD	Save the Children	Rukuine, Rurigi, Ngarua, Dugulu, Boro, Kipkenyo	Provision of tents.	Funding to assist community to pay for ECD volunteer teachers, which are not paid by the GoK.
Water tank	Save the Children	Chemare area	Provision of water tank.	Piped water.

## Protection

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
Eldoret Senior Community Services Clerk	Nakuru 28-31 October	Facilitation of a training on working with men and boys in prevention and response to SGBV for 30 participants, with representatives from the Government, NGOs, CBOs, and the Catholic Diocese of Nakuru. UNHCR and Men for Gender Equality Now provided support for the training.
Kenya Community Paralegal Association	Kisumu	Ongoing mapping, assessment and data collection in five districts, in addition to training 90 new paralegals to provide links to human and legal rights awareness for IDPs. 100 human rights awareness sessions are scheduled between 15 November and 15 December. Paralegals are currently assisting IDPs with legal cases, the majority pertaining to land issues and inheritance.

## Shelter and NFIs

Who	What	Where	When
UNHCR	100 blankets, 100 mosquito nets, 100 tents, and 100 kitchen sets	Households relocating to <b>Nyandurua</b>	Week of 20 October
KRCS	2400 blankets, 1400 kitchen sets, 1200 tarpaulins, 3600 mosquito nets, 4060 Jerricans , 240 pieces of soap, 60 ltrs detergents, 15 hoes, 15 shovels, 15 rakes	Households relocating to <b>Nyandurua</b>	Week of 20 October
UNHCR Nakuru	25 mosquito nets, 25 blankets, 10 jerry cans, and 32 packages of sanitary towels	Vulnerable families (elderly returnees, single parents, those not yet in receipt of GoK compensation) in <b>Kiambogo Top</b>	24 October
UNHCR Eldoret	Distribution of sanitary pads	153 girls aged 12+ Nyakio Primary School, <b>Timboroa, Koibatek District</b>	Week of 27 October
UNHCR Nakuru	Tents, mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans and sanitary towels.	Five IDP families resettling in <b>Murunyu, Nakuru North District</b>	28 October
	Tents	2 IDP families, <b>Ngata, Nakuru District</b>	28 October
UNHCR Kisumu	Distribution of 15 tents	Vulnerable households in DO's compound, <b>Kunyak Division</b>	23 October
African Hope	Provision of iron sheeting	20 households in <b>Munyaas, Narok South District</b>	

## Nutrition

Who	Activity/ Report
ACF	Ongoing training of 60 government staff on how to conduct, analyze, and validate nutrition and mortality surveys. Following the training, surveys will be conducted in Isiolo, Tana River, and Mathare. Activities are supported by UNICEF and ECHO.

## Early Recovery

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
USAID/DAI	Nakuru	Funded the DC to support capacity building for the district peace committees through the provision of six trainers in each of the eight divisions over a three month period.
Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	Kiamba 20 October	Hosted an inter-ethnic peace building meeting for 40 community members.
SCUK	Burt Forest	Provision of funding to Kenya Soccer Foundation, ECCO, and Rural Women Peace Link to facilitate peace building activities including football tournaments and marathons.
IRC	Kitale 29 October	Held a peace and reconciliation stand at the ASK Show.

## WASH

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
KRCS	Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of 30 latrine slabs and 25 hand washing basins to the Nyandarurua relocation site</li> <li>Provision of 9 10,000ltr water tanks the the Pipeline and Ngata relocation sites.</li> </ul>
Action Aid	Molo and Kipkelion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing construction of roof catchments in 7 schools and hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>Dewatering and de-sludging of wells in areas of return.</li> </ul>
GOK	Molo	Ongoing rehabilitation of three water supplies in Tayari, Kasarani, and Keringet, drilling of borehole in Muache, and construction of Kapkures dam.
	Eldoret	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of water quality in IDP return areas and for host communities.</li> <li>Ongoing construction of new shallow wells in areas of return.</li> <li>Provision of drinking water to transit sites located along the Lake Victoria South Water Services Board pipelines.</li> </ul>
IMC	Eldoret-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 32 pit latrines in four transite sites: Jadsho Farm, Rurigi, Kamuyu, and Rukuine.</li> </ul>
KRCS	Uasin Gishu Koibatek	Ongoing rehabilitation of shallow wells

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
KRCS	Trans Nzoia	Ongoing spring protection
CRS	Uasin Gishu Koibatek	Ongoing construction of pit latrines in 9 schools, with funding from UNICEF. To date 102 of 108 doors of pit latrines have been constructed up to the roofing stage.
Health & Water Foundation	Kisumu	Installation of 14 roof catchments for schools, eight of which have tanks installed while guttering is ongoing.
UNICEF	Nakuru	Provision of 19 mobilettes, 21 squatting slabs, and 40 tarpaulins for the construction of sanitation facilities in the Pipeline relocation site.
GOK	Kisumu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 plastic latrine slabs were issued to the Public health office in Rachuongo district for distribution to households in the cholera prone West Karachuonyo division.</li> <li>• 500 ceramic water filters were distributed to Ngirimori return area.</li> <li>• 5,000 jerrycans were issued to Mt. Elgon, Bungoma West, East and Kisumu West.</li> </ul>

## Early Recovery

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
USAID/DAI	Nakuru	Provision of funding to the DC to support capacity building for the district peace committees through the provision of six trainers in each of the eight divisions over a three month period.
Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	Kiamba 20 October	Hosted an inter-ethnic peace building meeting for 40 community members.
SCUK	Burnt Forest	Provision of funding to Kenya Soccer Foundation, ECCO, and Rural Women Peace Link to facilitate peace building activities including football tournaments and marathons.
NORPEC	Eldoret 26 October	Facilitation of a peace building meeting for inter-ethnic married couples who experience trauma during the PEV.
IRC	Kitale 29 October	Held a peace and reconciliation stand at the ASK Show.
Kenya Community Paralegal Association	Kisumu	In partnership with Youth Peace Forums, are conducting peace promotion activities and alternative dispute resolution and counselling. Activities are expected to continue through December or January.
Peacenet	Nakuru	Facilitation of a peace building meeting targeting elders from all 42 tribes.