I. General Overview

On 30th May 2011, President Mwai Kibaki declared drought a national disaster and directed 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. The President’s declaration came barely two days after the National Cereal and Produce Board announced that Kenya needs to consider importation of maize and beans from other countries as current stocks can only last until September 2011.

Parliamentarians from north-eastern Kenya called on the Government to provide more water trucking services in the region to facilitate better access for residents and their livestock.

It has been announced that Ministry of Water and Irrigation will get additional funds amounting Kes 600 million so as to effectively respond to current drought.

In order to cushion livestock owners from incurring hefty loses, the Government allocated Kes 1 billion to the Ministry of Livestock of which Sh500m will be used for livestock off-take and the balance to be channeled through the Agricultural Finance Corporation.
II. Humanitarian Situation

Humanitarian Financing

The EHRP 2011+ revised requirements have increased by USD$ 85 million in light of increasing humanitarian needs wrought by a severe drought. The 2011 EHRP+ is thus funded at 46 per cent with USD$ 285 million received from the requested USD$611 million that is still being reviewed at Headquarters. Humanitarian actors concluded the mid-year revision of funding requirements in May 2011 and considered the deterioration of drought and its impact on pastoral, agro-pastoral and urban poor populations. Humanitarian actors, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, are considering appealing to the Central Emergency Response Fund rapid-response window to support emergency interventions. The CERF window is aimed at addressing urgent needs in the food and nutrition sector, health, Water & Sanitation, livestock and agriculture, and refugees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Total resources available (US$)</th>
<th>Unmet Requirements (From Total Running Requests)</th>
<th>% Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>327,566,311</td>
<td>283,645,135</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Sector</td>
<td>219,604,247</td>
<td>127,366,944</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Aid</td>
<td>-6,307,644</td>
<td>136,257,373</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>48,798,313</td>
<td>6,895,956</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Livestock</td>
<td>29,984,921</td>
<td>3,168,115</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watsan</td>
<td>10,244,265</td>
<td>3,782,415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,074,549</td>
<td>1,115,904</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>6,033,512</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>7,129,823</td>
<td>632,193</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>1,309,448</td>
<td>784,652</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>517,521</td>
<td>518,939</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unscheduled</td>
<td>-822,644</td>
<td>822,644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Poor

The Urban poor populations are facing serious food insecurity following a rapid increase in food and fuel prices. The 2011 EHRP+ mid-year review in May 2011 noted the gap in response and the need to step up safety net programmes in urban settings under the leadership of the government. The Urban Vulnerability Forum will in July 2011 discuss a strategy to strengthen response and advocacy on funding to urban food insecurity.

Food Security

The Kenya Food Security Steering Group presented the results from the mid-season assessment conducted in May 2011 in the arid and semi-arid lands where drought is strongly manifesting. The assessment indicates a deterioration of drought conditions which have led to rapid depletion of pasture and water for livestock, increased migration of livestock and eroded food security of especially pastoralists. It is widely expected that the food...
beneficiary population will increase from 2.4 million people to up to 3.5 million. In Moyale district in northern Kenya, the District Commissioner informed an inter-agency assessment that the food insecure population has doubled from 19,000 to 38,000 people between January and May 2011. The mid-season assessment was prompted by the strong indication of the failure of the Long Rains (March-June).

Agriculture and livestock
There is an urgent need for livestock off take (destocking) as a mitigation measure against severe losses as drought impacts continue to ravage the pastoral livelihoods system in the arid lands. Pastoralists in Moyale also made the call to an inter-agency mission Security in Mobility which visited the area on 4th to 11 May 2011. The SIM partners (OCHA, IOM, FAO), accompanied by a local partner PACIDA visited a market in Moyale which has completely collapsed because cattle terms of trade have deteriorated alongside the emaciating livestock physical/body conditions. Livestock traders lamented about huge losses incurred in their attempts to sell livestock in Nairobi where the business community has now started to reject purchasing of livestock from the arid lands because of the deteriorated body conditions. An urgent off take will ensure that pastoralists at least salvage capital assets from the sale of the livestock while still alive and possibly contribute to the household food security from the off take initiative.

With drought set to worsen as the arid lands enter a dry spell after the failed rains, access to water and pasture will be extremely stretched – a situation which will only lead to further stresses for livestock.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation, the lead agency in agricultural and livestock sector has prioritized the following activities as urgent:
1. Scale up destocking for food and commercial livestock off take in the coming 4-6 weeks when body conditions of the small livestock goats and shoats are expected to still be good conditions.
2. Disease surveillance and control
3. Voucher for work activities to meet immediate need and improve resilience of community (water and soil conservation, rehabilitation, irrigation and water collection
4. Farm input distribution to support early preparation of farms for the Long Rains (Oct-Dec).

FAO is also encouraging long-term interventions in the livestock sector as a solution to addressing drought impacts.

Flash floods kill hundreds of livestock in Isiolo: Whilst drought remains a harsh reality for the arid lands, heavy down pour in the last days of the rainy season (March-June) left more than 500 livestock dead in Isiolo. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) reported that ten days after a flash flood occurred at the Gotu watering point in Isiolo, at least 100 households from Gafarsa, Muchuro, Merti, Kombola and Belgesh are still counting losses after the flood waters swept away their household items and livestock. Herders from Merti and Garbatulla districts had shifted to Gotu grazing point, some 80km from Garbatulla along Ewaso Ng’iro River in search of water and pasture. The herders, who were initially living between River Waso and the Gofo season river, were caught unawares by the floods on 14th June 2011, and forced them to seek refuge under trees.
Water and Sanitation
The 2011 long rains ended after were an erratic and below normal performance, particularly in southern Moyale, eastern Marsabit, Western Wajir, eastern Isiolo, northern Tana River, and north Garissa, where rainfall was less than 20 percent of normal. The poor performance has left water points undercharged and pasture regeneration in disarray. In most parts of Turkana and some areas in southern Garissa received up to 120 percent of normal long rains. Most of the rains occurred after April through mid-May. Subsequently, water trucking needs have declined by up to 50 percent in Mandera, northern Moyale, Marsabit, and Wajir while pressure on boreholes has declined in several areas, according to Fews Net. The Water Sector has prioritized water trucking as a key intervention in the short term but notes it is very expensive and difficult to get funding for; household water treatment support; bore holes and water point rehabilitation.

Education
The Education sector says drought has led to an influx of students in some schools and a high dropout rate in communities that are migrating. Schools with larger number of students need to be supported with education materials to keep them going even when government funding for the student influx is not available and school feeding is also critical to support students in school. UNICEF says schools that offer food are seeing less of a decrease in pupils; Closer collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of water.

Coordination
The ALRMP has been a critical partner and leader in strengthening coordination at district level, water provision and livestock off take during droughts, but the uncertainty of the future of the ex-World Bank supported Arid Lands Resource Management Project is impacting on the its leadership role at district level in directing and coordinating drought response on the ground. The lack of financial resources to support drought management programs in the arid lands has disrupted service delivery.

At national level, the government-led sectors, supported by UN agencies have led efforts to assess drought impacts and prioritize response. Inter-Sector Meetings have also been held to discuss drought and its sectoral linkages and need for some sectors to jointly plan response.

Nutrition
Malnutrition mortality rates in northern Kenya have exceed emergency thresholds prompting the Nutrition Sector to seek emergency financial support to scale up interventions. The 2011 Nutrition surveys indicate a deterioration of health in 11 northern districts where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are recorded at 24-37 per cent and severe acute malnutrition rated at 3-9 per cent. The World Health Organisation emergency threshold for GAM is 15 percent. Food insecurity has deepened in northern districts where drought impacts have worsened in past months, and will continue to deteriorate because of the current La Nina phenomenon.

In response to the deteriorating situation, the Nutrition Sector is calling for emergency response which includes blanket supplementary feeding in all districts with GAM rates over 20 per cent; increase access to stabilization centres treating malnutrition; increase general food distribution (GFD) and ensure that pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five that are receiving supplementary feeding also received GFD. The Nutrition Sector is also in discussions with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation over the human resource capacity (nurses) needed to support the new health facilities that are being set up in response to increased needs in nutrition and health.
KENYA NUTRITION SURVEY RESULTS
GAM and SAM by District as at June 2011

GAM % by District

SAM % by District

GAM % Change from 2010

SAM % Change from 2010

Map data source(s):
Administrative boundaries: DEPHA
Project Information: Nutrition Survey Results 2011
Creation date: 26 June 2011
Map produced by OCHA Kenya Information Management Unit

Disclaimers:
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map produced by OCHA Kenya IMU
Disaster Risk Reduction

The SIM initiative is looking at the drought impacts and assessing what projects / programmes have in the past years made real positive impacts in supporting communities’ buffer against drought shocks. Most communities visited indicated that if supported with water- they will be able to sustain their livelihoods. A community that has been on food aid since 1984 implored the government and its development actors to support it wean off food aid by investing in long-term projects like dams and irrigation schemes. The SIM agencies have also been pointed to some strong initiatives that require strengthened support in the livestock sector- a main source of pastoral livelihood- as main viable economic schemes for pastoralists. Pasture range management, through bush clearing, fencing and reseeding is being commended as an environmentally viable intervention in light of massive land degradation and forest encroachment that the arid land faces. It is also emerging that some interventions that have been implemented the past years in drought management have yielded little results in risk reduction and have contributed to increasing vulnerabilities in communities.

Save the Children in Wajir has also visited some families that are more secure today in the midst of drought because of interventions against drought implemented in 2009.

The Ending Drought Emergencies campaign continues to gain momentum with REGLAP- a consortium of 8 International Organizations recently endorsing the campaign. Taking cognizance of the cyclical nature of drought in Kenya and noting some interventions that have supported certain communities build resilience to drought in the last few years, OCHA Kenya in February 2011 initiated a two-year campaign called “Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya” whose objectives include consolidation of best practices in drought response, preparedness and mitigation, as well as raising awareness about the importance of continued actions to build community resilience in drought prone areas. The campaign also aims to ensure that preparedness for drought remains a priority in Kenya even when the rains come. The campaign is supported by the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (Disaster Risk Reduction Department), Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, National Disaster Operations Centre, Kenya Red Cross Society(KRCS), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM) ACTED, CARE, Concern Worldwide, Catholic Relief Services, ACT Alliance, VSF and PACIDA. REGLAP comprises of OXFAM, Save the Children UK, Veterinaries Sans Frontiers-Belgium, Cordaid, CARE, Reconcile and the Overseas Development.

Moyale District Livestock Officers show IOM during the SIM mission in June 2011 some innovative programs that demonstrate that drought does not have to lead to emergencies. Clearing bushes and reseeding provides fodder for livestock during droughts. Photo: Security in Mobility
Refugees and Host Communities
The overcrowded Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa continues to receive new arrivals at alarming levels. The camp is bursting at its seams with more than 353,921 refugees registered at nearly four times its capacity. Most of the new arrivals settle on the fringes of the camps in deplorable living conditions. In a desperate move, several hundred newly arrived refugees from the outskirts of Ifo Camp in Dadaab moved on their own initiative, to the prepared plots in Ifo 2, which are still unoccupied pending government approval. After three days they returned to the Ifo outskirts, following instructions from the Government. The refugees were informed that Government was working expeditiously towards a solution to their plight and indeed the decongestion in the Dadaab camps. There is a deadlock on relocation on the new site for several months now and new arrivals in the overcrowded camps are living in deplorable conditions on the outskirts of the Dadaab camps. Local authorities who represent host community demands have differed with UNHCR and partners on construction conditions for shelter in the relocation site. The disagreement led to the Kenyan Government discontinuing operations in the relocation site which halted the decongestion of Dadaab camps.

With drought conditions worsening in Somalia, which is also conflict ridden- Kenya continues to receive hundreds of refugees who are fleeing conflict but also seeking refuge in Kenya for better access to humanitarian aid. Save the Children has reported that over eight hundred children a day are fleeing to Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya as a devastating drought tightens its grip on neighbouring Somalia and other parts of East Africa. Save the Children in the Dadaab camps in the northeast of the country say children are arriving from Somalia exhausted, malnourished and severely dehydrated. The agency has launched an emergency response to help children at risk from East Africa's drought. 20,000 people have arrived in Dadaab during the last two weeks alone, a sharp rise on the average of four to six thousand refugees per month last year. Around two thirds of the new arrivals are children, according to official UNHCR figures.

In marking World Refugee Day on 20 June 2011, the global International Community was called upon to address the refugee situation in Kenya. Amnesty International says that in the spirit of responsibility sharing, the "international community must substantially increase the numbers of Somali refugees resettled out of Kenya and other countries in the region to safe third countries so that they can finally enjoy the full spectrum of rights to which they are entitled as refugee". Amnesty international called on the international community to categorically reject and denounce attempts to send people back to southern and central Somalia. The AI noted that in 2010, Saudi Arabia, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK have also attempted or carried out forced returns to southern and central Somalia, in clear disregard of current UNHCR guidance which advises against all returns of Somali nationals to these parts of the country.

Protection/Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)
The Uasin Gishu County Peace Forum was launched on 21st June 2011. The forum will comprise of all the sitting Members of Parliament (MP's), District Commissioners, NGO's, FBO's.CBO's, civil society and county officials. Its mandate is to coordinate peace activities in the county. The forum will only sit twice a year. This forum has already been constituted and will be helpful in taming ethnic animosity especially in the run up to the 2012 general elections.

The post-election IDP resettlement process is set to complete its allocation of shelters this month in line with the Government's pledge to settle remaining PEV IDPs in the next six months. The ADB/MoSSP program was assigned to International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to carry out construction of shelters for IDPS who had returned to their farms. The IOM is set to complete its share of 3569 houses (in Burnt Forest) shelters by end of July 2011 while DRC will complete the 2400 shelters by end of September. Challenges facing the shelter program range from non occupation of houses to arson.

The 1040 acre of land in Burnt forest (Chemusian Farm) acquired by the government for the resettlement of IDP's in the region was invaded by the local community last month who demanded to be included in the consultation process should the government consider resettling IDP's in the land. Negotiations are ongoing. The resettlement issues have now taken a political/Ethnic angle with the passing of the electoral and boundaries bill, where new constituencies have been created. The resettling of a large group of people in particular constituencies is perceived to influence the voting patterns and leadership aspirations.
Conflict in Pastoral Areas

The insecurity in Turkana district, in north western Kenya remains alarming. An increase in attacks and retaliatory attacks continue to be witnessed with minimal security response interventions to stop or prevent further attacks. Ten people were killed following three raids reported the past week. On 27 May seven community members and two raiders were killed and 4000 livestock stolen in a cattle rustling incident in Pokot; on 29 May, two attacks occurred in different villages where some 120 raiders attacked an area and stole over 300 assorted animals before killing one herder; another 700 raiders from both Kenya and Uganda also stole over 3,000 camels in another village; On There has been a public outcry over insecurity with demands for long-term security governance systems to be put in place as sustainable solutions.

In south –central Kenya, tensions run high after herders from the north migrated with their livestock to Mwingi in search of pasture and water. The Standard newspaper reported on 23rd June 2011, that armed herders from Garrisa and Tana River invaded a village in Mwingi which caused tensions with the host community- many of whom are sedentary agro-pastoralists. The Standard reports that Kyenini villagers temporarily moved from their homes in fear of attacks.

Cross-border insecurity is rife in Kenya's border regions where mobility in search of water and pasture forms a core of pastoral livelihoods. Some regions have traditional facilitation initiatives in place which are getting challenged by the lack of linkage to national security governance and protection systems in making cattle rustling accountable to law. Cattle raids have been aggravated by the proliferation of small arms, sometimes linked competition over resources sharing and is also deeply rooted in clan-based politics, and is supported by some communities as a form of wealth acquisition/restocking in times of drought. More than 125 people were recorded killed in Kenya in cattle rustling incidents between January and June 2011.

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