KENYA: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 26 May 2017)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than 2.6 million Kenyans are severely food insecure and this number is rapidly rising. High levels of malnutrition are prevalent across the arid and semi-arid lands. Three sub-counties report Global Acute Malnutrition rates of 30 per cent, double the emergency threshold. Severe drought has dried up water resources in half of Kenya’s 47 counties and an estimated 3 million people lack access to clean water. Recurrent droughts have destroyed livelihoods, triggered local conflicts over scarce resources and eroded the ability of communities to cope. Families are on the move, which poses protection risks for women and children. More than 1.2 million children are in need of education assistance. Kenya is experiencing multiple disease outbreaks including cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhea and measles. An estimated 2.9 million people require lifesaving medical interventions and community-based primary health outreach.

KEY FIGURES

People in need

- 2.6 million (total population: 49.5 million)
- Aug 15: 1.61 million
- Feb 16: 1.07 million
- Aug 16: 0.60 million
- Feb 17: 2.59 million

Food and Livestock Price Trends

- Increase in food prices (maize) in the past 12 months: 45-85%
- Decline in livestock price in the past 12 months: 15-30%

Protection

- 175,000 children targeted by child protection sector in 23 ASAL counties
- 122,655 people targeted by gender based violence (GBV) sector

Education

- 1.2 million children in 10 counties are not attending pre-primary and primary schools due to drought
- 1,274 schools in 23 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) counties have no access to water

Nutrition

- 455,595 children aged 6 to 59 months require treatment for acute malnutrition
- Gam > 30%
  - Turkana North sub-county: 30.7%
  - Mandera county: 32.2%
  - Marsabit (North Horr sub-County): 31.5%
- # Global Acute Malnutrition

WASH

- 2.7 million people in urgent need of safe drinking water
- 40% decrease in functioning water points even before the drought

Drought Intervention

by Government of Kenya

- 213 million Funding Requirement (USD)
- 54% FUNDED

Kenya Flash Appeal

by UN and partner agencies

- 165.7 million Funding Requirement (USD)
- 27% FUNDED

Percentage funded by cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Requirement USD</th>
<th>Funded USD</th>
<th>Unmet USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace and Security</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Safety nets</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought Coordination</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Requirement USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Requirement USD</th>
<th>Funded USD</th>
<th>Unmet USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Livelihoods</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early recovery</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
2. Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA), 10 May 17 and FewsNet Food Security Outlook, April 2017
3. UNICEF in Flash Appeal 2017 and EMIS 4. NDMA Report, January 2017
5. FTS 1 May 2017

Creation date: 26 May 2017
Feedback: rane@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int http://fts.unocha.org
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Provide timely life-saving assistance to people affected by drought
2. Strengthen assistance to, and protection of, communities at risk of losing their lives, livelihoods and assets, with a focus on the most vulnerable
3. Strengthen the resilience of drought-affected communities to absorb and recover from climatic shocks

FOOD SECURITY

Below-normal crop production and poor harvest storage facilities are resulting in inadequate food stocks.

Needs
- 2.6 million people are acutely food insecure (2.2 million in Integrated Food Security Phase [IPC] phase 3 “Crisis”, the remainder in IPC phase 2 “Stressed”)
- Poor 2017 Long Rains have exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition

Response
- 1,800 metric tonnes of food cereals, pulses, vegetable oil) distributed in April 2017
- Cash transfers
- Additional cash transfers through government safety nets

For more information, contact: annalisa.conte@wfp.org

HEALTH

Kenya is experiencing cholera, measles and kala azar outbreaks. The MOH is also investigating a suspected dengue fever outbreak.

Needs
- Comprehensive life-saving health services
- Building the capacity of NGOs and Government health workers on early warning and timely response to disease outbreaks

Response
- Scale up delivery of life-saving medical interventions at health facility
- Establish community based primary health outreaches
- Scale up mass lifesaving community based essential health interventions and campaigns

For more information, contact: tepreyj@who.int

NUTRITION

High levels of malnutrition reported across the Arid and Semi Arid Lands and the nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate in coming months if the dry spell persists

Needs
- Blanket supplementary feeding
- Urgently support moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases to prevent further deterioration to severe malnutrition levels
- Commodities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

Response
- Procurement and distribution of life-saving essential nutrition commodities
- Roll out of Blanket Supplementary feeding
- Scale up delivery of life saving health and nutrition interventions
- Coordination and programme implementation

For more information, contact: vmwenda@unicef.org
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

Surface water dried up in most affected counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Safe drinking water</td>
<td>• Rapid needs assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Water trucking to communities and institutions and livestock</td>
<td>• Repairs to water trucks, supply of fuel and/or spare parts to boreholes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Repair, rehabilitation of Boreholes</td>
<td>• Rehabilitation of broken down water points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Maintenance of water supplies</td>
<td>• Hygiene promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, contact: <a href="mailto:arevette@unicef.org">arevette@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>• Provision of WASH services in schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 million people in need

- 41% reached / in need
- 41% reached / targeted

1,232,783 people reached

3.0 M people targeted

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS**

Loss of livestock assets forces pastoralists and agro-pastoralists into negative coping mechanisms, destitution and eventual migration into relief camps or cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Livestock offtake</td>
<td>• Livestock off take and distribution of meat to most vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Upscaling the provision of feeds</td>
<td>• Purchase of hay and concentrates for core breeding stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Emergency provision of water for livestock</td>
<td>• Livestock disease control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Animal health interventions</td>
<td>• Provision of recovery kits (including seeds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 million people in need

- 19% reached / in need
- 19% reached / targeted

500,000 people reached

2.6 M people targeted

**PROTECTION**

Drought and conflicts disproportionally impact on the most vulnerable groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Setting up effective prevention, surveillance, reporting and response mechanisms for SGBV</td>
<td>• Conduct protection needs assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Strengthened community participation in prevention and response</td>
<td>• Strengthen community feedback mechanism on protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide psychosocial support to children affected GBV survivors and those at risk of violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mobilize communities, local governments and organizations to prevent and respond to family separation, sexual exploitation and abuse, child trafficking and child marriage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

139,000 (CP**) people in need

122,655 (GBV**) people in need

- 3% (CP**) reached / in need
- 8% (GBV**) reached / in need

4,478 (CP**) people reached

9,396 (GBV**) people reached

139,000 (CP**) people targeted

122,655 (GBV**) people targeted

**EDUCATION**

Water shortages and the absence of school meals are affecting school enrollment and attendance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* 1,274 schools have no access to water</td>
<td>• Support national and county level coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* School closures reported due to drought and conflict-related migration. Other schools</td>
<td>• Maintain a robust information management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received an influx of students migrating to the area and seeking school meals</td>
<td>• Provide emergency school feeding in schools and Early Childhood Development (ECDs) in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* School preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures</td>
<td>ASAL counties*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 million people in need

- 0% reached / in need
- 0% reached / targeted

0 people reached

588,000 people targeted

* Where schools/ECDs are not receiving school feeding through ongoing MoE and WFP programmes
Early Recovery programmes aim to strengthen the sustainability of community based activities and rebuild livelihood support mechanisms that have been adversely affected by drought.

**Needs**
- Stabilize the situation, prevent further deterioration of local and national capacities
- Reduce the longterm need for humanitarian assistance

**Response**
- Strengthen government capacity for effective responses, recovery of livelihoods and building community resilience
- Mobilize short-term emergency employment
- Social cohesion and conflict management
- Establish monitoring and evaluation framework

For more information, contact: evelyn.koech@undp.org