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Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Absenteeism at schools in Mandera West District reaches 40% due to lack of water resources.**
- **10,000 pastoralists were displaced from Turkana South district due to clashes.**
- **Emergency fund established to prevent the spread of a livestock disease decimating pastoralists' herds.**
- **Independent Review Commission releases report on the conduct and result of the 2007 General Election noting that the election process was severely flawed.**

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 Independent Review Commission (IREC), mandated to investigate all the aspects of the December 2007 General Election in Kenya, concluded that the election process was so flawed that it was not possible to identify which party had genuinely won the elections. The Commission report focused on the reforms required in advance of the 2012 elections.

While serious defects in the voter register and tallying processes were cited, the IREC report highlighted the systemic corruption that tainted the entire electoral system. Specifically, it was noted that the constitutional and legal framework on elections was flawed and the legitimacy of the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) had been irreversibly impaired during the general election. It was further noted that the electoral process had been severely disrupted by the actions of the public, political parties and media.

Recommendations from the report included an overhaul of the ECK, improvements to the electoral process, new voter registration systems and development of a new constitution to revamp the electoral system.

There was widespread public discontent that the IREC neither verified nor nullified the election results. However, senior diplomats, including His Excellency Kofi Annan who received the report on 19 September, and 24 heads of diplomatic missions, called for speedy implementation of the recommendations, particularly in advance of the forthcoming 2012 general election.

The Office of the Spokesperson noted that the IREC report will be made available on their website: www.communication.go.ke. It

was also confirmed that the Government has initiated the implementation of the recommendations.



A farmer who planted tomatoes with support from the WFP/FAO voucher/input fairs programme to support the recovery of livelihoods in PEV-affected communities. Source: FAO. For more information on the programme, see p. 9

Africa Confidential reported that since independence in 1963, 26 commissions of inquiry have been established in Kenya, however, none of the previous results have been made public thereby preventing the public from holding the Government accountable for the findings or recommendations.

Amidst criticism from the international financial and lending institutions that the inflation rate was being computed inaccurately, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is changing the way in which the rate is computed. The basket of goods used to measure the inflation rate had been based on consumption surveys from 1993-1994; the basket will be adjusted to reflect a survey from 2005-2006. It is expected that this shift could adjust the inflation rate downwards from 27.6% in August.

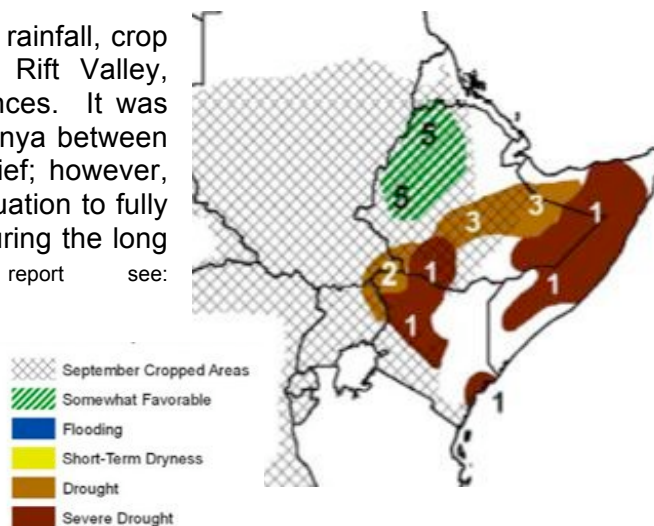
Following the June 2008 entry into force of the Great Lakes Pact, Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and the International Refugee Rights Initiative released a Guide for Civil Society on the Pact and the rights of Displaced Peoples. The purpose of the Guide is to assist organizations to promote the rights of refugees and IDPs in the region using the Great Lakes Pact, specifically the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Populations. (The Guide can be downloaded at www.internal-displacement.org/greatlakes)

II. Humanitarian Situation

Food Security

FEWS NET reported that due to insufficient rainfall, crop conditions have deteriorated in Northern Rift Valley, Central, Eastern and North Western provinces. It was highlighted that some rainfall in western Kenya between 18-24 September has led to short-term relief; however, increased rainfall will be required for the situation to fully recover from depressed and erratic rains during the long rains season. (For the full report see: http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/afr_Sept18_2008.pdf)

The Earth Environment Monitoring food assessment by satellite technical (FAST) report noted that the maize outputs are projected to be 15% below normal, due to drought. Yields were expected to be particularly low in the Rift Valley Province.



Source: USAID FEWS NET Weather Hazards Impacts Assessment for Africa, September 18-24

The Government of Japan has provided a grant of Ksh 440 million (USD 6.5 million) for an Underprivileged Farmers scheme. The funding will support the purchase of fertilizer for farmers; the Acting Finance Minister noted that there was currently a 250,000 metric tonne deficit in fertilizer.

Pastoralists Livelihoods & Resource-based Conflicts

An emergency fund with Ksh1.66 billion (USD 23.9 million) has been established by the Government to support vaccination against the livestock disease, peste des petits ruminants (PPR). PPR has killed an estimated 2.5 million sheep and goat in 17 districts since 2006, deteriorating pastoralists livelihoods which are tied to the health of their herds, while also reducing the amount of milk and meat available for consumption. The vaccination campaign will cover 59 districts in northern Central, southern Rift Valley, lower Eastern, Coast and North Eastern Provinces.

An increasing number of clashes over resources is forcing some pastoralists into dry areas, which cannot sustain their livestock. As pastoralist livelihoods are eroded in resource-scarce areas, increased movement towards remaining resources and subsequent clashes can be expected according to Practical Action (PA).

PA reported that 10,000 pastoralists were displaced from Turkana South district on 13 September and a total of 15,000 have reportedly been displaced in the Turkana area since January 2008. Furthermore, 20 pastoralists were killed in Isiolo district and seven more people were killed in Samburu district during raids and subsequent retaliation in mid-September. District Peace Committees are being formed to promote community dialogue and reconciliation; however, PA highlighted that they require increased financial support.

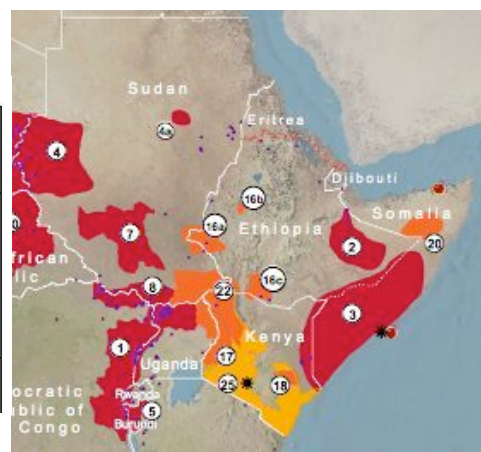
Peacenet also reports that there is high tension along parts of the Cherangany-Marakwet district border near Kapolet forest. Over the last three weeks, there have been organised livestock raids in these areas, which are not traditionally affected by this practice. One alleged raider was killed by security forces during the third week in September and anxiety over expected retaliatory attacks is rising.

The raids in this area are reportedly targeting diary and other pedigree livestock species, rather than indigenous livestock species which are usually targeted in the North Rift Valley region. Stolen herd are reportedly being taken across the border to Uganda. PeaceNet noted that the incidence of raiding in this area has increased since the PEV, owing to the movement of communities and consequent increased competition for resources in the area.

Recognizing the cross-border nature of pastoralism and cattle rustling, a regional framework to combat cattle rustling in Eastern Africa was agreed between Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Since January 2008, 224 pastoralists have been killed in cattle rustling incidents in Kenya, many of which involved pastoralists from neighbouring Southern Sudan, Uganda and Somalia.

Types of Conflict

Armed Conflict	A conflict in which government forces are fighting armed insurgents, or armed groups are fighting amongst themselves. ¹
Inter-communal Strife	Internal conflict that is based on communal or social identity, including language, race, religion, sect, ethnicity, caste, class, clan, tribe, residence, nationality, or some combination of these. ² For this definition, inter-communal strife is not directed against a state, but involves sporadic and often prolonged fighting between communities that are not usually organized with standing militarized forces.
Political Violence	Violence between rival community groups or competing political parties that is associated with elections or some other triggering event.



Africa: Conflicts Without Borders - Sub-national and Transnational Conflict-Affected Areas (January 2007 - August 2008). Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit. Full map with complete key available at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/CJCN-7JLM9S?OpenDocument&RSS20=02-P>

The protocol intends to reduce rustling by enhancing regional cooperation and promoting peace, human security and development. The key articles of the protocol promote standardization of legislation; standardization of systems to track livestock; improvements in the capacity of security personnel to control rustling; and support for development programming in pastoralist areas.

A team of specialists are establishing Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) to reduce livestock losses related to climatic shocks, such as drought. The guidelines are under development/testing and will assist actors to respond to emergency needs in the livestock sector in times of drought. Consultations on the Guidelines were held in Kenya during the last week in September. (For more information on this initiatives see: <http://www.livestock-emergency.net>)

Drought and Floods

ActionAid noted that 35,000 people are facing extreme food and water shortages in Mandera; at least 16,000 of whom are in the Takaba area of Mandera East district. Furthermore, recent clashes have limited access to the districts as roads have been closed due to militia activity.

One of the most severe impacts of the drought conditions has been on schools. In Mandera West district, 16 educational institutions are reliant on water trucking after the dams and water catchments dried up, according to the Ministry of Education. However, water trucking services have been inadequate and inconsistent, and provide only 100 litres of water per household for 14

days, forcing households to ration the scarce water resources available. Furthermore, children have to participate in fetching water and the MOE reports that absenteeism reaches 40% on days when water is delivered. The affected schools may be forced to close down if the access to water does not improve by the end of September. (See an update on the emerging crisis in Mandera in "Averting an Emergency in North Eastern Province, Kenya: Not Too Late to Act" on ochaonline.un.org/Kenya)

IRIN reported that the livelihoods of approximately 40,000 people in Tana River and Tana Delta districts are under threat because of the sudden change of course of the Tana River, the longest river in the country. The River changed course near the town of Garsen in early August after a farmer reportedly cut a channel to divert water for irrigation; following heavy rainfall, the river then changed course due to resultant sedimentation. The population of the districts is approximately 250,000, many of whom rely on fishing, irrigated farming or pastoralism. A lack of water has jeopardized all of these livelihoods.

Furthermore, the diversion could cause massive flooding on the banks of the new river course. The local and national authorities are trying to redirect the Tana River back to its former course and institute measures to avoid future changes.

Refugees

UNHCR reported that the number of new refugee arrivals from Somalia into Kenya was 5,000 persons for the month of August, up from 4,000 per month earlier in the year. The total Somali refugee population in Kenya has increased by 24 percent since January 2008.



The current refugee population in the three Dadaab refugee camps (213,000) has far exceeded the camps' capacity of 100,000 people. Discussions have been ongoing with authorities and local leaders for the allocation of land on which an additional camp can be built. However, there is an urgent need to ensure that appropriate facilities are established in all camps to meet the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of residents so as to avert the outbreak or spread of highly contagious water-borne disease.

Health

An outbreak of cholera continues to affect Nandi South, Tso, Homa Bay and Nyando districts. WHO reported that ten cases of acute watery diarrhoea in Mount Elgon and Bungoma districts tested positive for cholera. There have been 95 new cases and four deaths due to the outbreak since 12 September. The cause of the outbreak in many areas is attributed to old water systems, which cannot protect water sources from the cholera causing bacteria. In Mount Elgon, infection has been attributed to stream water.

Mount Elgon

Peacenet reported that leaflets linked to the Sabaot Land Defence Force (SLDF) militia were reported in Kararanga, Tuikut, Chepwek, Kimama, Toroso and Cheptais areas of Mount Elgon district. The leaflets contained threat messages and reportedly sparked fear and insecurity among residents, particularly among IDPs who are camping at the Chaptais shopping centre. A new police station in the area is reportedly contributing to security.

Security

On 9 September, the Kenyan Government sent bomb experts to Oropoi, Turkana North district along the border with Uganda to investigate claims that the Ugandan Army bombed Turkana pastoralists in August.

Between 3-9 September, there were clashes in Mandera Central district between tribal groups, which escalated when access to the Alango water point was restricted by one group. The DC subsequently closed the water point, though the DC's office was then attacked by militia. A military operation to disarm the militia and restore the rule of law is ongoing in Lafey, Wargadud, Marankara, Alango, Arabia and Gari divisions. UNDSS reported that a total of 33 people have been killed in recent clashes in the Mandera area.

On 4 September, approximately 40 armed youth stormed into ACF-Kenyas offices in Garissa, district, demanding to be employed; a group of approximately 100 youths were intercepted by police when they again attempted to enter ACF and other NGO offices later in the month, according to the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The same group of youth issued letters protesting nine humanitarian actors in the district and made threats that they would resort to violence if they were not employed.

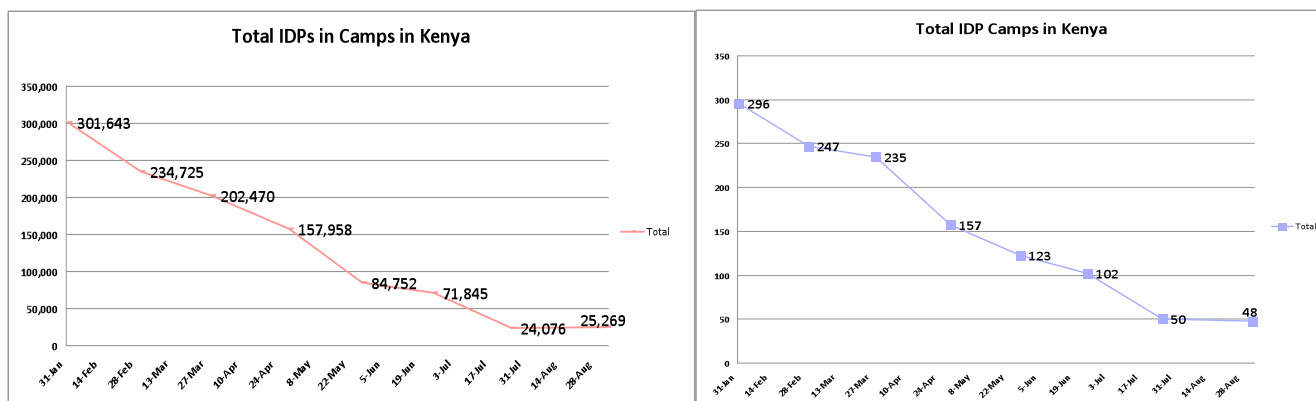
The situation has been tense in Marakwet district near the border with Poko district. UNDSS reported that a peace and reconciliation meeting between clashing tribes evolved into disarray when bandits shot at the DC, who escaped.

On 4 September, highway bandits attacked a lorry carrying WFP food on the Garsen-Malindi road. The driver was shot and seriously injured, but the food was not stolen.

There were armed cattle raids in Marsabit and Moyale districts on 3 and 4 September, respectively. Each incident reportedly led to the death of one pastoralist. UNDSS reported that the raiders came from Ethiopia.

Population Movements and Displacement Trends

The Kenya Red Cross Society reported that there were 25,296 IDPs in 48 IDP camps as of 1 September and 13,164 IDPs in the 10 main camps as of 5 September. The KRCS, WFP and an interagency assessment concluded that there were at least 99,198 IDPs in 160 transit sites. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) reported that as of 14 September, 227,469 IDPs had returned to pre-displacement areas.



Source: KRCS 27 August

South Rift Valley

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population
27	15,610

Source, Kenya Red Cross, 27 August

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) handed over the implementation of the returns exercise to the Provincial Administration and the returns operation continued in the South Rift during the reporting period, though there were minimal movements from camps. As the numbers remaining in camps decline, new logistical/transport challenges are emerging to meet the needs of small groups going to diverse locations.

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites
Molo	42	51,756
Narok	1	3,642
Kipkelion	1	500
Total	64	40,471

Source, Inter-agency assessment 10-11 June for Molo and Narok South districts; KRC/WFP Distribution Plans, 23 August for Kipkelion district (including transit sites only from the distribution list)

Nakuru District

Five groups have registered themselves as “self-help groups” so as to facilitate the mobilization of funds to help support durable solutions.



IDPs starting work on new plot. Pipeline, Nakuru district.

Ten acres are being purchased by a group of 500 families on which to relocate to, around the Pipeline area of Nakuru district. The group had previously selected an eight-acre plot; however, the District Public Health Officer advised that the space would not be adequate for the population, which could lead to health and sanitation concerns. UNHCR and OCHA are jointly assessing the humanitarian needs of the group that will relocate and will provide NFIs; ACF worked with the district surveyor to identify the sanitation site

for the group and the IDPs started digging the pits, with support from UNICEF through the KRCS. The ACF WATSAN team also presented a plan for the plot, which divides the space into eight blocks. The Ministry of Water anticipates that they will have the necessary resources to truck water to the new site for one month, though there remains an outstanding need to find long term solutions to the community’s water needs.

The humanitarian community in Nakuru is clarifying the role that humanitarian agencies will play, and services they will provide, for the relocating populations with the district authorities. Humanitarian agencies are encouraging the DC and municipal officers to support the relocating communities, particularly before land is purchased.

Approximately 120 families departing the Ogilgei IDP Camp (district) were not paid the Government start-up funds; the Government is following up on the issues. UNHCR and KRCS reported that some IDP names were missing from the registries at the Bahati Police IDP Camp and Solai Police IDP camp, and families were therefore not provided the start-up funds. This has delayed their return and humanitarian agencies are following up the issue with DC.

Naivasha District

IDPs in the Naivasha Stadium IDP camp continue to refuse the Government start-up funds and they are requesting that the Government find an alternative solution for them, such as the purchase of land to which they can relocate. Only three of the remaining 285 households in Naivasha Stadium came forward to collect their payments in the week of 8 September.

Approximately 2,000-5,000 people have moved to the Maela Town Centre, Naivasha district from their farms after clashes in Maela farm between 2-6 September resulted in one death and the destruction of ten houses.

North Rift Valley

IDP Camps	IDP Camp Population
5	7,644

Source, Kenya Red Cross, 1 September

The Provincial Administration embarked on the final phase of the IDP resettlement programme, paying each IDP family Ksh10,000 in start-up funds. The DC for Uasin Gishu indicated that all IDPs are expected to return from IDP camps and transit sites by the end of September.

Some IDPs have formed groups to enable them to purchase land collectively to relocate, including in Mai Mahiu, Yamumbi and Kaptagat.

Caritas reported that there has already been an influx of households from Mau Forest, in advance of planned evictions (within the next six months), which have been widely debated. A total number of 5,022 persons have moved into the surrounding communities.

Uasin Gishu District

A total of 10,372 households in Uasin Gishu District have already received the Government start-up payment of Ksh 10,000. The Eldoret ASK IDP Camp still has 4,972 IDPs according to the KRCS, though some of them have been paid the start-up funds. The DC advised the humanitarian community to scale down the support to IDPs in the camps and transit sites, with the exception of very essential utilities such as water and electricity.

IDPs from the Kamuyu transit site held demonstrations over the lack of payment of the Ksh10,000, lack of access to medical services at the health Centre, and need for seeds. There is a growing trend of men leaving their families in camps/transit sites once they receive the Government funds.

Nairobi Province

All camps in Nairobi North and Nairobi West were closed, including the South Winning Camp, Ruaraka Police Post, Mathare Police depot, Mathare Chief's Camp, Alnoor Mosque Camp and the PCEA Camp. Over 1,200 people returned from the camps. According to the KRCS, most IDPs in Nairobi IDP camps indicated that they had found houses to rent in areas near the IDP camps. Some had already started small businesses and had planned to use some of the start-up funds to boost their capital, though many felt that the funds were insufficient. The major constraints reported were funding for secondary school fees, as well as for rents.

KRCS is continuing to assess the situation to determine whether those IDPs living in communities will be assisted.

District	Number of Transit Sites	Population in Transit Sites
Uasin Gishu	48	26,152
Trans Nzoia West	8	17,283
Lugari	13	4,031
Kisumu	2	253
Nyamira	1	194
Masaba	1	204
Bungoma East	3	319
Bungoma South	1	24
Koibatek	1	254
Nandi North	11	3,845
Nandi South	7	6,168
TOTAL	96	58,727

KRC/WFP Distribution Plans, 23 August (including transit sites and transit farms on the distribution list)

III. Humanitarian Response

Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan Funding as of 25 September

Original Requirements: 41,938,954
Revised Requirements: 207,548,63

Funding: 178,759,744 / 86%

Unmet Requirements: 28,788,887

Shelter and Non Food Items

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), with funding from UNCHR is implementing a shelter project in Molo district. DRC launched their project on 8 September in Karirikania area, Keringet division and plans to establish 2,700 housing units. The shelters will have two rooms, roofed with iron sheets and with wooden/mud walls. In addition, DRC is constructing sanitation facilities in the areas of the shelter project. As of 22 September, 49 units they had constructed seven latrines and were continuing construction on another seven.

IOM also launched a project in Ndeffo, Molo district on 10 September and plans to established 200 housing units. Six houses have already been built, two for the affected host community in Ndeffo and four for returnees. The Nakuru Christian Professional organization donated 50 beds to IOM to be distributed to beneficiaries of the shelter project. The MoSSP also donated shelter construction toolkits for the beneficiaries.

The Government plans to establish a total of 40,000 houses for affected families, by March 2009. According to the MoSSP, the project is expected to cost KSh1.3 billion.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), with support from USAID, is providing shelter assistance through vouchers, equivalent to KSh 15,000 for each household.

KRCS has also provided 60 houses to returnees.

Agencies are planning support the IDPs who are pooling their resources to buy or rent land with additional shelter, NFIs and sanitation facility needs.

Distributions of NFIs to returnees and IDPs in Uasin Gishu district continue to await the arrival of tarpaulins procured in Uganda with CERF funding.

Agency missions in transit sites continue to document gaps in shelter and NFI coverage. UNHCR found 67 household in Marao site in Kipkelion Distrc to be sharing less than 19 tents. The 500-650 households at the Chogocho site in Molo lack basic essential services including food, shelter, school and health facilities. DRC identified 635hh in Kamore and Gacharage requesting blankets, jerrycans, soap, and cooking items and a need for tents in Gacharage.

Activities to Commemorate the 27th United Nations International Day of Peace 21 September

15 Day Peace Caravan through Northern Kenya: Targeted youth with innovative peace messages, using theatre, arts, and games.

Rift Valley Peace meetings: Brought together communities in the epicenters PEV affected areas.

Nyanza Province Sharing and Testimony: Nyanza Province IDPs shared experiences and testimonies of the PEV.

Peace Messages to Orphanages in Garissa, Ijara, Wajir and Mandera districts: PecaNet with the District Peace Committee brought peace messages to orphanages hosting children who lost partners during conflicts in the region.

Coast Province Peace meeting: Elders from conflicting clans met to find common ground. 22 guns and 100 rounds of ammunition were surrendered by the members of the community were handed over, and students were engaged on the importance of peace and harmony in the society.

Included: PeaceNet Kenya, Oxfam GB, CRS, Nairobi Peace Initiative, MS Kenya, Centre for Minority Rights Development, CEDMAC, PHARP, Youth Initiative Kenya, Chemi Chemi ya Ukweli, Amani Forum, Kenya Veterans for Peace and Tegla Loroupe Foundation.

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
UNHCR	Huruma Trasit Site, Eldoret 8 Sept	Distribution of two blankets, a tarpaulin, and mosquito net.
DRC	Kuresio and Kerio, Molo	Provision of farm inputs, including seeds, fertilizer and tool to 110HH.

Early Recovery

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
Caritas	Narok, Ololunga, Mulo, Lamek, Kilgoris,	Provision of farm inputs, including assorted seeds and farm implements.
Caritas	Bungoma district	Trained of peace promoters, peace forums.
Save the Child UK (SCUK)	Burnt Forest, Trans Nzoia	Involving a women's group in peace building and reconciliation efforts.
	15 affected districts	PEV- UN Neighbourhood services national training of trainers workshop was held targeting 169 UNVs. The trainers will carry out training on peace building and reconciliation for other UNVs.
Caritas Kenya	Homabay	Trained of peace promoters, held peace forums.
CRS/Caritas	Uasin Gishu district	Two inter-ethnic dialogue meetings held. One residential peace committee formed.
Caritas	Kercho district	Water for peace project ongoing, reconciliation baraza held and inter-tribal tournaments supported.
Caritas Kenya	Koru, Kunyak, Songhor, Muhoroni	Trained peace promoters, held peace forums, supported small-scale traders through microfinance, trained youth on entrepreneurship, providing seeds to farms.
Caritas Kenya	Nairobi district	Established ten support groups in IDP host communities. Supported small-scale traders and trained youth on entrepreneurship.
ACF CRS Catholic Diocese Handicap International	Molo district	Implementing a livelihoods programme targeting 1,728 families and providing Ksh15,000)
ACF	Nakuru district	Launched and set up bank accounts for 1,000 people in 9 low income housing estates in Nakuru with funding from ECHO. A total of KSh10,000 will be provided to beneficiaries for various livelihood projects. Initial fund transfers will occur between 22 September and 29 September.



In Focus: Input Vouchers and Fairs

Displacement related to the PEV resulted in widespread loss of productive assets, erosion of social capital and the disruption of important sources of income and food security, including the long rains planting season.

Input Vouchers: During March April 2008, FAO committed 18,000,000 Shillings (USD 294,000) to assist the Kenya Government to help farming communities affected by the PEV in the North Rift. The resources were used for the distribution of farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) through Input Fairs to 1,700 affected households in Molo (Molo Division), Nakuru (Rongai Division), Koibatek (Eldama Ravine Division) and Uasin Gishu (Ainapko and Kesses Division).

The beneficiaries planted over 2,000 acres primarily with maize; monitoring visits and discussions with the beneficiaries clearly indicated that due to effective agronomic practices, such as the use of the most effective inputs, maize yields will be increased by 20 to 40% from the normal 12 to 15 bags per acre to 15 to 30 bags This was also facilitated by the provision of extension information through the Ministry of Agriculture during the Input Fairs. Unfortunately, the number of beneficiaries reached during this intervention was limited as most IDPs were still in IDP camps and could not access their farms.

Vouchers and Fairs: After the GOK started the *Operation Rudi Nyumbani* in May, IDPs began to return to their farms. However, this was long after the March – April planting period for maize, which



Cabbages in a farm in Sotik. 1.5 acres of cabbages were planted (15,000 plants). Assuming one cabbage head is 5 Kenya shillings, the family can yield over Ksh 60,000 after the family vegetable requirement is met.

is the major crop in the area. Returnees, therefore, had to focus on planting fast maturing vegetable crops in May – July.

In a joint venture, WFP provided FAO USD 540,000 to support 5,400 PEV-affected farm families (32,000 people) in nine districts to re-start their livelihoods and enhance their food security. Through Input Vouchers and Fairs approaches, the project supported each family with either Ksh 5,000 or 6,000 for vegetable seeds or potato planting materials, as well as the required fertilizers and pesticides to plant one acre of land for household consumption and sale to generate income. Some of the beneficiaries also sold vegetable seedlings after planting in their farms to their neighbours to generate income and extend the impact of the project.

Due to the intervention, estimates from the District Agriculture Officers indicate that approximately 4,000 acres have been transplanted or will be planted with vegetables and potatoes, a 1,300 increase from the planned 2,700 acres. The advantage of vegetable crops is that they mature fast and can be used for household food consumption within two months after planting. A number of beneficiaries in Sotik, Borabu and Uasin Gishu districts have started using the vegetables for their household food consumption.

Peace and reconciliation forum: During the mobilization and sensitization meetings and on the input fair days, the project brought together the IDPs and the host families together. These created forums for local leaders, the affected populations and host families to discuss the effects of the PEV and the importance of peace and reconciliation. The inputs targeted IDPs and host families in the ratio of 70 to 30%.

Empowering local stockists: Sourcing farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals) from the local stockists strengthened their financial base and ensured a fast return into business especially after the post election crises which resulted into the loss of their stocks.

Reduced fear of travelling and costs. The inputs fairs were conducted in sites selected by the communities most of which were within reach to the majority of the beneficiaries. This first reduced the fear of being attacked by the hostile communities and secondly the transportation costs that the beneficiaries could have incurred by going to seek inputs in distant towns or market centres.

Flexibility: The input fairs enabled the beneficiaries to choose the types of vegetable and amounts depending on the voucher value. The vouchers were for various vegetables such as kales, cabbages, onions, carrots, beans and potatoes.

Health

St. Mary's Mission Hospital and Merlin are implementing a mobile clinic programme, with support from UNICEF in Narok South, Kipkelion, Molo and Naivasha districts. The clinics established in Naivasha district, will cover ten sites, visiting each twice per month. Offering basic health care and nutrition services, the clinics will target remote areas with limited access to health care.

Merlin will also provide mobile outreach to 11 sites in Molo and 10 sites in Kipkelion, 8 sites in Narok North, and 12 sites in Narok South. Mobile clinics will provide medical consultations and treatment; nutrition screening and supplements; HIV screening' condom distribution; and mosquito net distribution. The programme will run for five months.

St. Mary's Mission Hospital is also undertaking a study of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the Kiambogo area. The incidence of the disease is increasing, though it is not yet a significant outbreak.

Nutrition

The ACF Nutrition Programme in Nakuru Central district closed on 18 September. With funding from the French Government, the project provided nutrition screening for 8,198 children and treatment for 52 children in Nakuru Provincial General Hospital, and 215 children through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and 13 health facilities. The programme also included a strong capacity building element, including trainings on the management of malnutrition for 75 health workers in the Ministry of Public Health. An additional 375 community members were trained on community mobilization to improve the early detection of malnutrition and referral of cases. A recent UNICEF/ACF survey concluded that there was a relatively low rate of malnutrition in the district, global acute malnutrition was at 3.8%. UNICEF is currently targeting an estimated 4,000 children through supplementary feeding.

WASH

Who	Place	Activity/ Report
Danish Refugee Council	Nakuru district	Cleaning and rehabilitating water point in returnee areas, such as shallow wells.
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	5 schools in Elburgon and Molo districts	Constructing latrines and providing hygiene education. ACF has also done training on construction and maintenance of latrines for IDPs in Nakuru ASK Showground Camp.
ACF and UNICEF	Nakuru district	Providing site planning for plots collectively purchased by IDPs.
Department of Public Health and UNICEF	40 Schools in Central Province	Construction of latrines and hygiene promotion in schools hosting IDP children. Training targets Ministry of Health staff, teachers and other stakeholders so as to incorporate these messages into the schools' curriculum and reach communities.
UNICEF	Kisumu	Procurement of 500 ceramic water filters for household use; for distribution to families hosting IDPs.
UNICEF and Lake Basin Development Authorities	Kisumu	Carrying out a rapid assessment to establish the correct status of the 40 wells that are proposed for rehabilitation using CERF funds.
Ministry of Water and UNICEF	Lugari, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia West and Trans Nzoia East districts	80 unprotected and broken down shallow wells identified for equipment with Afridev hand pumps. Village water committees have been formed at each well site, and members will be trained on the operation, maintenance and sustainability of the pumps. The pumps are expected to provide safe drinking water to approximately 50,000 people.
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Uasin Gishu district	Constructing latrines and undertaking hygiene promotion.
International Rescue Committee and World Vision	Trans Nzoia transit sites	Conducting hygiene promotion and distributing water and environmental sanitation supplies.
UNICEF and Ministry of Water	Transit sites in Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia districts	Cleaning and chlorinating shallow wells.
	Masaba, Ksumu East and Kura districts	Distribution of reagents for the portable water testing kits for cholera.
	Migori and Nyando districts	Cholera control supplies distributed.
	Rachuonyo district	300 plastic latrine slabs distributed to households in the cholera prone division.
Caritas Switzerland	Kericho district	Spring protection and hygiene education.

Education

The cluster forecasts funding challenges over the coming months, which will increasingly impact the ability to assess the situation on the ground and to obtain substantive and accurate data from the field.

The MoE reported that many schools in Mandera West have not yet opened for the third term due to the drought and security situation in the district. The district education officer (DEO) has expressed fears that if there is no rain in the next two weeks, enrolment for those schools that have opened will drop completely and schools will close down.

The overall change in enrolment in Mandera West district from pre-drought to current rates suggests that the drought is having a serious impact on enrolment: schools have suffered a loss of up to 10% enrolment this term. Absenteeism due to water fetching, during water delivery days as well as the following day to recover from the trek, means that up to 40% of children and some teachers are missing two days of school every other week. Furthermore, the scarcity of water suggests that the quality of education may be very low due to dehydration, poor malnutrition and poor sanitation/hygiene leading to increased transmission of communicable diseases. The MoE is seeking partners who could help truck water to the schools affected by the drought.

The MoE is engaged in the process of establishing a national Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for the education sector.

Regarding the IDPs who plan to relocate to Pipeline area from the Nakuru ASK IDP Camp, the cluster determined that there are only two schools in the vicinity of the relocation areas (one primary and one secondary) with inadequate capacity to accept all the IDP children. Some logistics support was offered by the cluster to facilitate the establishment of tents for learning spaces and discussions are ongoing with authorities.

Child abuse by teachers was noted to be widespread in Nyanza Province, especially towards girls. The DEOs reported that some perpetrators use bribery to avoid prosecution.

Needs	Response			Remaining Gap
	Who	Place/Date	Intervention	
The ten schools visited in Kiambu East and West have enrolled a total 1,286 vulnerable children, consisting of 680 orphans and 606 IDPs.	UNICEF KCO Education	Supplies were assessed from 9-12 Sept	1,082 textbooks for St. 1-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary towels for girls. School feeding program in all schools to assure one meal a day for students. Water tanks to assist in harvesting rain water. Orphans and pupils from poor families especially those in Maciri require school uniforms. Provision of storage facilities for rain water, which the schools rely on.
Sengera DEB Primary school in Manga district hosting 91 IDP children (45 girls, 46 boys)	UNICEF KCO Education	Assessed from 9-12 Sept		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation facilities Psycho-social support
Ribaita DEB Primary in Borobo district is the only school burnt down in the larger Kisii district during PEV is hosting 47 IDP students	MoE		Ksh. 3.6 million for reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> desks 3 classroom tents education kits toilets
10 primary schools in Nairobi hosting 477 IDPs and 533 orphans. The schools are: Mathari, Mukuru Kayaba, Njathaine, Pangani, Ngunyumu, Kawangware, Joseph Kangethe, Maua, Mirema, Kasarani.	UNICEF KCO Education	Monitored, Week of 19 September	Supplies distributed earlier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,534 textbooks 633 teacher's guides 57 education kits 6 blackboards 6 tripod stands 	None reported.
8 primary schools in Nairobi. The schools are: St. Elizabeth, Star Hope, St. Catherine, Bakhita, Kwanjenga, Ngethu, Athi, Gitwaba.	UNICEF KCO Education	Monitored week of 19 September	Supplies distributed earlier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 168 teacher's guides 	None reported.
	MOE	15-30 September Schools that are receiving Govt Funds	Training 78 Head Teachers (HTs) from the PEV-affected districts, targeting schools that have received funds for renovations reconstruction, or those that have an increased enrolment due to the addition of IDP students. The training will focus on financial management and construction-related issues, such as standards, quality assurance, and hiring contractors.	
Separated children face difficulties in continuing their education.	UNICEF	Arnessans Secondary School in Eldoret, Uasin Gishu district	Carried out advocacy to ensure that two unaccompanied IDP children could attend school; both children have been successfully integrated into the school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued advocacy, sensitization and provisions for separated children to continue schooling.
	Save the Children UK (SCUK)	Eldoret, Uasin Gishu	Facilitated the interviewing of children for a Sky documentary to focus on the lives of street	

		Response	
		district	<p>children. Consequently, two children were united with their parents and two have been admitted to the Rescue Centre in district.</p> <p>Sky is launching an appeal with the documentary, and the proceeds will support the local NGO, Ex-Street, to work with street children in Eldoret.</p>
Need for teachers to replace those displaced during the PEV who have not returned.	MoSSP/DEO	Molo district and Elodoret, Uasin Gishu district	<p>237 new teachers were recruited in Molo district; the teachers started on 8 September.</p> <p>The District Education Officer of Eldoret East also confirmed that 150 teachers had been recruited.</p>
			<p>More teachers are required to fill gaps in Eldoret.</p> <p>In Nyanza, there is inadequate staffing both in secondary and primary schools. Gucha District has a remaining shortage of 8,000 teachers in primary schools after 131 teachers were recruited, while secondary schools have a shortage of 300 teachers after 100 were recruited.</p> <p>Rachuonyo district has shortage in primary school of 1,163 teachers, while secondary has a shortage of 310 teachers.</p> <p>Finally, the is also seriously under staffed in Nyanza, and in most cases there are no Quality Assurance and Standards Officers (QASOs).</p>

Food Assistance

There has been little change in the food assistance caseload in the South Rift due to the slow rate of return from IDP camps. WFP said that there have been some tensions in the Nakuru Showground Camp between the group which plans to move to the Pipeline area and those remaining in the camp; the group that plans to relocate has approached DC about providing security and securing safe storage for food rations. There is increasing pressure from the IDPs living in the community to be included in food distributions. At the request of the DC, 885 former IDPs from Afraha IDP Camp who are now living in Nakuru municipality will receive a one-off, one-month food ration in the September distribution.

Approximately 500-650 returnee households in the Chogocho transit site in Molo reported to an interagency mission that they have not received food assistance since KRCS distributed a two week ration on 9 June. WFP informed UNHCR that food distribution to the site was the Government's responsibility. The DC reported that they did not have the capacity to provide food assistance to Chogocho.

The KRCS is testing 5610kg of CSB intended for distribution in Nairobi that has reached its expiration date as a result of delayed returns. If the CSB is found safe for consumption, KRCS will consult with WFP to identify sites for distribution.

WFP and FAO are planning a food security rapid assessment of areas affected by the PEV to review beneficiary needs after the first harvest.

Protection

An inter-agency mission was conducted in Maella, Naivasha, to monitor the situation of approximately 200 people who had sought refuge at Kongoni Police Station following clashes on 6 September. It was concluded that the displaced had returned to their farms and the team witnessed police patrolling Meala Town. The Naivasha DO informed UNHCR that the Government will provide assistance to the affected families.

Complications continue to arise with the Government's payment of the KSh10,000 to IDP households. The Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK) raised concerns that orphans are not appearing in the roster for the payment and consequently they are not being issued the money. During the Eldoret District Coordination Meeting, the DC promised to follow up and ensure that separated children and orphans receive payments. CWSK and SCUK will also conduct an assessment to identify orphans who did not receive payments. Additionally, agencies in Eldoret have noted that some of the payments are being spent on alcohol and not for the benefit of the families. The DC expressed interest in addressing these concerns, especially in advance of the distribution of the forthcoming KSh25,000 payment

The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster submitted its final report to the Commission of Inquiry into the Post-Election Violence (CIPEV). The report concluded that the State failed to recognize the seriousness of, and effectively respond to, incidents of GBV. The report raised concerns that there were not adequate mechanisms to ensure that acts of sexual violence were reported and that perpetrators were prosecuted and therefore the Attorney General was unable to fulfill his constitutional duty to investigate and prosecute offences.

The report suggested that CIPEV make the following recommendations: thorough investigation of all incidents of GBV that occurred during the post election period and prosecution of perpetrators as per international standards; participation of an efficient and independent body to follow up cases of GBV; implementation of effective reporting mechanisms; and training of the security personnel in GBV; provision of free medical services for GBV survivors; and establishment of a fund to assist survivors. The report also recommended that the CIPEV consider whether the State failed its obligations to protect citizens under the Constitution and international and regional instruments to which the country is signatory.

Who	Place and date	Activity/ Report
COVAW	Nairobi	Conducted an orientation for the "We Can" Campaign for members of the GBV Sub-Cluster. "We Can" is a 5 year strategy (2007-2012) focusing on changing attitudes on violence against women especially domestic violence. The campaign will be coordinated by FEMNET and launch on 27 November. The campaign is seeking funding.
FIDA	Nairobi 22-26 September	Supported a display for GBV Sub-Cluster members at the NGO Week event.
Nakuru GBV Sub-Cluster	Nakuru 9 September	Conducted a GBV sensitization exercise for 50 pastors at the Assemblies of God Church.
UNICEF	Nairobi	Launched a collaborative programme on child separation as result of the post-election violence. The six week programme will work with local partners and government offices to carry out a registration campaign, a mapping and reporting exercise in Western and Nyanza Provinces, and develop a database in Nairobi.
CWSK	Uasin Gishu 5-15 September	Reunited 9 children with their families.
SCUK	Kitale and Turbo	Reunited 2 street children with their families.
UNHCR	Kisumu 11 September	Facilitated a workshop on the guiding principles of internal displacement for 13 Nyanza police officers with 3 officers from the Nyanza Provincial Headquarters in attendance.

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