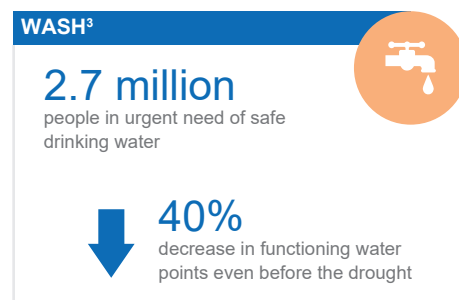
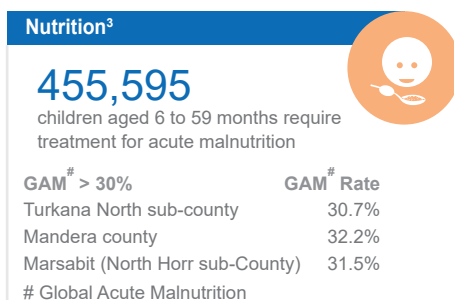
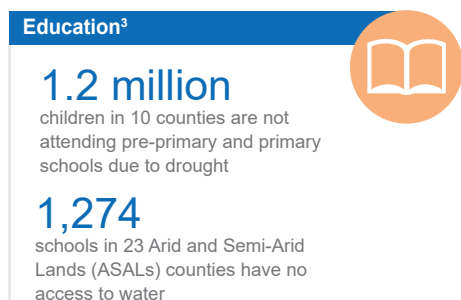
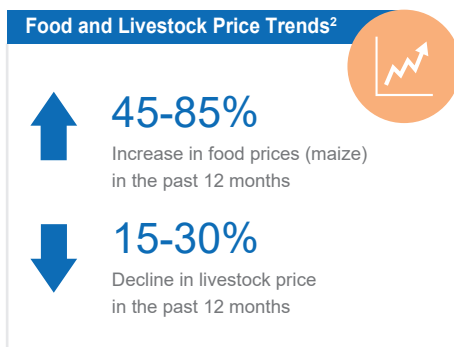
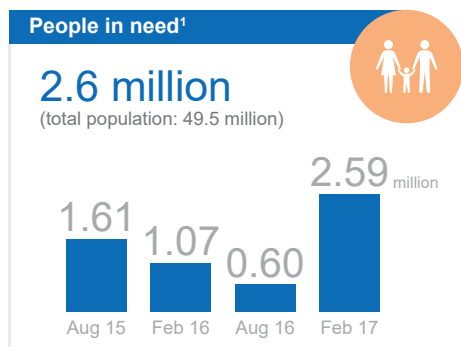


SITUATION OVERVIEW

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



Drought Intervention⁴ by Government of Kenya



Cluster	Percentage funded	Requirement million USD	Funded million USD	Unmet million USD
Livestock	59%	41.6	24.7	16.9
Agriculture	51%	3.9	1.9	2.0
Water	69%	27.7	19.0	8.7
Peace and Security	49%	4.7	2.3	2.4
Environment	32%	23.9	7.7	16.2
Health & Nutrition	26%	19.4	5.1	14.3
Education	70%	11.2	7.8	3.4
Food and Safety nets	47%	99.0	46.9	52.1
Drought Coordination	63%	0.6	0.4	0.2

Kenya Flash Appeal⁵ by UN and partner agencies

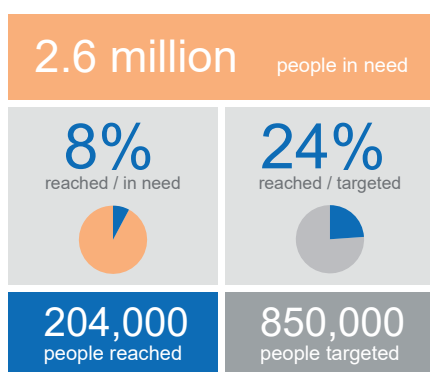


Cluster	Percentage funded	Requirement million USD	Funded million USD	Unmet million USD
Food Security	15%	39.3	6.0	33.3
Health	7%	15.0	1.0	14.0
Nutrition	44%	43.2	18.9	24.3
WASH	15%	21.0	3.2	17.8
Agriculture and Livelihoods	14%	30.0	4.3	25.7
Protection	24%	3.1	0.7	2.4
Education	1%	5.9	0.1	5.8
Early recovery	1%	8.1	0.1	8.0
Multi-sector	100%	0.0	10.1	0.0

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 post harvest storage facilities are resulting in inadequate food stocks.

Needs

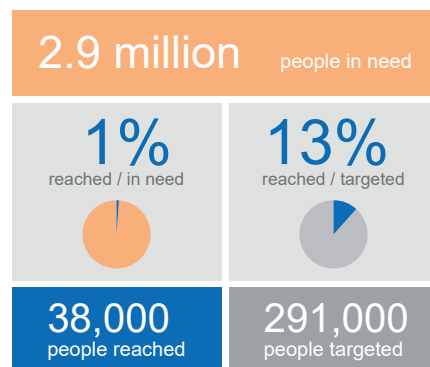
- 2.6 million people are acutely food insecure (2.2 million in Integrated Food Security Phase [IPC] phase 3 "Crisis", the remainder in IPC phase 2 "Stressed")
- Poor 2017 Long Rains have exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition

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

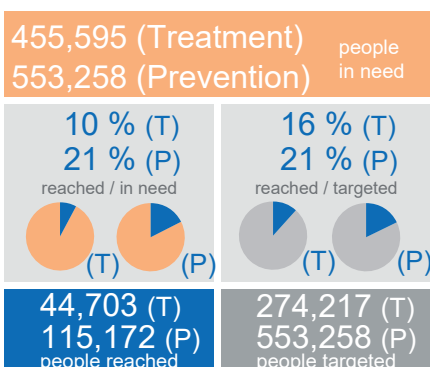
- Comprehensive life-saving health services
- Building the capacity of NGOs and Government health workers on early warning and timely response to disease outbreaks

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

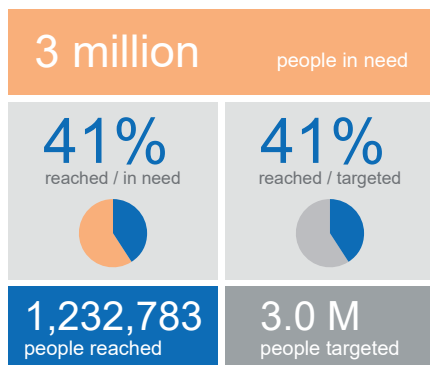
- Blanket supplementary feeding
- Urgently support moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases to prevent further deterioration to severe malnutrition levels
- Commodities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

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

Needs

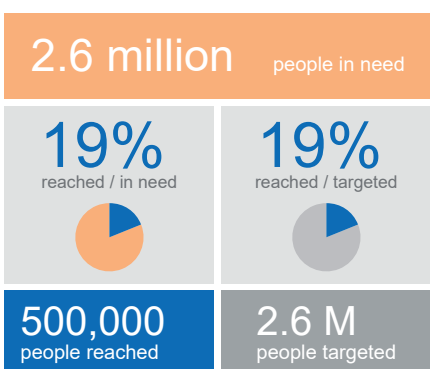
- Safe drinking water
- Water trucking to communities and institutions and livestock
- Repair, rehabilitation of Boreholes
- Maintenance of water supplies

Response

- Rapid needs assessments
- Repairs to water trucks, supply of fuel and/or spare parts to boreholes
- Rehabilitation of broken down water points
- Hygiene promotion
- Provision of WASH services in schools

For more information, contact: atrevelt@unicef.org

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

Needs

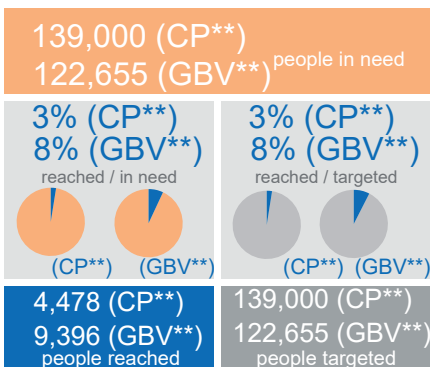
- Livestock offtake
- Upscaling the provision of feeds
- Emergency provision of water for livestock
- Animal health interventions

Response

- Livestock off take and distribution of meat to most vulnerable.
- Purchase of hay and concentrates for core breeding stock
- Livestock disease control
- Provision of recovery kits (including seeds)

For more information, contact: Paul.Mutungji@fao.org

PROTECTION



Drought and conflicts disproportionately impact on the most vulnerable groups

Needs

- Setting up effective prevention, surveillance, reporting and response mechanisms for SGBV
- Strengthened community participation in prevention and response

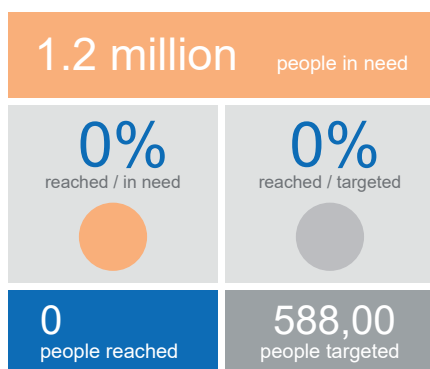
Response

- Conduct protection needs assessment
- Strengthen community feedback mechanism on protection.
- Provide psychosocial support to children affected GBV survivors and those at risk of violence
- Mobilize communities, local governments and organizations to prevent and respond to family separation, sexual exploitation and abuse, child trafficking and child marriage

** CP: Child Protection GBV: Gender Based Violence

For more information, contact: malunga@unfpa.org

EDUCATION



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

Needs

- 1,274 schools have no access to water
- School closures reported due to drought and conflict-related migration. Other schools received an influx of students migrating to the area and seeking school meals
- School preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures

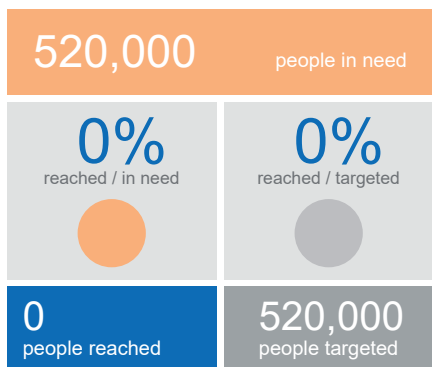
Response

- Support national and county level coordination
- Maintain a robust information management system
- Provide emergency school feeding in schools and Early Childhood Development (ECDs) in ASAL counties*

* Where schools/ECDs are not receiving school feeding through ongoing MoE and WFP programmes

For more information, contact: jetaylor@unicef.org

EARLY RECOVERY



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

PEOPLE IN NEED⁶

