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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Kenya – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

March 19, 2008

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 12, 2008.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Population displacement and increased costs of agricultural production related to the post-election crisis threaten to reduce land cultivation by up to 30 percent in the upcoming long rains planting season, which is likely to result in decreased food production and negatively impact food security throughout Kenya, according to a joint-Government of Kenya (GOK), U.N., and relief organization short rains assessment conducted in February 2008.
- Multiple humanitarian agencies report concern over declining food security among populations affected by the post-election crisis, as well as prolonged humanitarian needs among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. An estimated 150,000 IDPs are expected to remain in camps at least through the end of 2008, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). In addition, findings from USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) field assessments indicate that families hosting IDPs are draining existing household resources to meet food and additional needs of those displaced since early 2008.
- In response to the evolving humanitarian situation involving extended population displacement and disrupted livelihoods and food security for affected populations in central and western regions, international relief agencies are working to revise the inter-agency Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan released in January.
- The USAID/DART continues to conduct field assessments throughout affected regions of central and western Kenya, engage with U.N. and partner relief agencies to identify evolving humanitarian needs, and facilitate coordination and information sharing regarding response efforts.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Conflict-Affected Population at Risk of Poverty¹	2,000,000	The World Bank – January 18, 2008
Estimated IDPs in camps	234,725	KRCS – March 3, 2008
Estimated IDPs within host communities	270,000	KRCS – February 19, 2008
Deaths	1,020	NDOC ² – March 11, 2008
Refugees in Uganda	12,000	UNHCR ³ – February 26, 2008

FY 2008 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Kenya	\$5,736,498
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Kenya	\$39,719,000
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Kenya	\$10,843,105
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Kenya	\$56,298,603

CURRENT SITUATION

- The USAID/DART reports that while some humanitarian organizations in Nakuru, Rift Valley Province, are preparing for IDP returns to pre-crisis homes in the coming weeks and months, official IDP numbers are rising in most area sites. Relief staff note several factors leading to increased figures at camps, including the arrival or return of IDPs seeking food and shelter as host communities are increasingly unable to provide support, and others seeking livelihoods assistance or compensation for lost assets and property as a result of post-election violence.
- Based on findings from a USAID/DART field assessment in Rift Valley Province in mid-March, IDPs remaining in camps cite fear of ongoing insecurity in areas surrounding their pre-conflict homes. Aid agencies in the province are assisting in the consolidation of smaller camps into larger sites to improve the provision of humanitarian services to affected populations.

¹ While exact estimates of the total population affected by post-election violence vary, the World Bank estimated that 2 million Kenyans may be driven into poverty as a result of the ongoing complex emergency.

² The GOK's National Disaster Operations Center (NDOC). The number of deaths reported by NDOC only includes those confirmed by area hospitals and morgues. The complete number of deaths is still not known.

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁴ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Coordination and Humanitarian Relief Efforts

- U.N. agencies and international relief organizations are working to revise strategies related to camp coordination and camp management, protection, and the provision of shelter and emergency relief supplies to address the anticipated medium or long-term needs of displaced, host, and vulnerable populations. Participants at a March 13 coordination meeting in Nairobi discussed protection concerns arising in IDP camps, IDP registration processes, and the standardization of transitional shelter and emergency household relief kits.
- The USAID/DART reports the continued need for systematic registration of IDPs in camps and host communities in order to provide targeted assistance to vulnerable populations. UNHCR has conducted camp registration training courses for relief staff in Nakuru and Eldoret towns in Rift Valley Province in recent weeks, and is working with KRCS to plan upcoming registration in several camps, including in nearby Burnt Forest and Turbo towns.
- To meet medium-term shelter needs for displaced persons, the U.N. Shelter Cluster has designed a transitional shelter kit composed of wooden frames and corrugated galvanized iron sheeting. UNHCR is working with the Ministry of Housing in Nakuru to erect a prototype of the transitional shelter, which is valued at \$260 and can create an 18-square meter structure. While the cluster is currently focusing on rural areas, participant agencies plan to assess how to apply the transitional shelter kit to urban slums.

Food Security

- In February 2008, a joint-GOK, U.N., and non-governmental organization assessment team surveyed 31 representative districts to determine the impact of the October-December short rains season on food security. While the annual assessment typically focuses on areas that are prone to drought conditions, the 2008 assessment included additional districts which are typically food secure in order to evaluate the impact of post-election turmoil on food security in most affected areas.
- Findings from the February assessment reveal that inadequate and poorly distributed rains in several arid and semi-arid zones of northern, eastern, and coastal regions of Kenya has interrupted drought recovery among populations impacted from 2006 drought conditions. Although the team noted above-average rainfall in the agriculturally-productive Rift Valley Province, displacement and increased costs of production related to the post-election crisis are threatening to reduce land cultivation in preparation for the March planting season, leading to an expected decrease in food availability and access countrywide.
- USAID/FFP contributions to WFP in Kenya, primarily for emergency drought response and refugee feeding programs, comprise approximately 45 percent of KRCS total food distributions to populations affected by the post-election crisis since late December.

Logistics and Relief Commodities

- As of March 18, previous congestion has eased at the Mombasa port and normal operations have resumed. Due to improved road access and a generally calm security situation, private transporters have also recommenced operations. As a result, the number of commercial and rental trucks available in Mombasa, Nairobi, and areas impacted by the post-election crisis is now at pre-crisis levels.
- WFP reports having adequate food stocks in place in Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Nairobi logistics hubs, and additional GOK and KRCS food commodities are available to meet identified needs. As of March 13, GOK, KRCS, WFP, and partner organizations have distributed a total of 6,633 metric tons (MT) of emergency food aid to 436,805 beneficiaries, including 276,305 IDPs and 160,500 vulnerable residents in Nairobi and Kisumu slum areas.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On January 3, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of election-related violence in Kenya. To date in FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$5.7 million in response to the crisis, assisting affected communities with health, nutrition, shelter, protection, relief commodity, and water, sanitation, and hygiene needs. The USAID/DART in Kenya is conducting humanitarian assessments in affected areas, identifying emergency needs, and coordinating the U.S. Government (USG) response in conjunction with the GOK, relief agencies, and other donors.
- USAID established a Humanitarian Task Force in Nairobi, which includes representatives from USAID/Kenya, USAID/East Africa, USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, and other USG agencies, to facilitate information sharing and coordinate response efforts for the ongoing crisis. USAID staff will continue to conduct field assessments as security permits, liaise with relief partners, and identify emergency priority needs.
- To date in FY 2008, USAID/FFP has contributed 45,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at nearly \$40 million to WFP emergency drought response and refugee feeding operations in Kenya. In response to the post-election crisis, WFP redirected 2,256 MT of USAID-provided food relief to KRCS for distribution to IDPs and other vulnerable groups, representing approximately 45 percent of KRCS' total food distribution to conflict-affected persons to date.

- To date in FY 2008, State/PRM has provided support to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and to Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for ongoing refugee care and maintenance projects in the Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana District, Rift Valley Province, and to CARE for camp management and water projects in the Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa District, North Eastern Province. In response to U.N. and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) emergency appeals, State/PRM has provided \$500,000 to UNHCR and \$3.4 million to ICRC using Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance funding. In FY 2007, State/PRM allocated more than \$14 million in support of refugee programs in Kenya, primarily for activities in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)	Health	Nairobi	\$197,857
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Emergency Relief Supplies, Including Transportation	Countrywide	\$198,395
CRS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies; Protection; and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Coast, Nyanza, Eastern, Western, and Rift Valley Provinces	\$2,815,081
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Rift Valley Province	\$500,000
KRCS	Emergency Relief Supplies	Countrywide	\$200,000
Merlin	Health	Nyanza Province	\$189,940
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$773,825
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$750,000
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$111,400
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,736,498
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	45,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,719,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$39,719,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
CARE	Refugee Assistance to Dadaab Camp	North Eastern Province	\$1,000,000
ICRC	IDP Protection and Assistance, Health, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
IRC	Refugee Assistance to Kakuma Camp	Turkana District, Rift Valley Province	\$1,437,236
LWF	Refugee Assistance to Kakuma Camp	Turkana District, Rift Valley Province	\$455,869
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance, Camp Coordination and Management, Emergency Shelter, HIV/AIDS	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$10,843,105
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2008			\$56,298,603

¹ USAID/OFDA and State/PRM funding represent anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 19, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Kenya may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int