

# Kenya Humanitarian Snapshot (June 2010)



## Humanitarian Situation

The focus in the month of June is on post-flood responses in areas that were affected by floods and landslides due to the heavy rainfall which intensified since March. The rain affected more than 100,000 households in 15 districts with displacement, loss of assets and livelihoods. There are ongoing outbreaks of Cholera in 18 districts since January 2010 and vector and water borne diseases manifesting more in resource poor communities. The continuous flow of refugees flow into the country and related insecurity which ultimately increase vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs in border communities

### Refugees

Between 31 May and 4th June there have been new arrivals reported in Nairobi (6208), Dadaab refugee camp (21899) and Kakuma refugee camp (4040). Around 270 returning Kenyan refugees who fled PEV in 2008 plan to arrive from Uganda in June. Government, UNHCR and partners will facilitate the return to their home areas in Rift Valley, Central and Western Provinces. (Source: UNHCR)

### Drought

Food security shows continued improvements due to good rains across all livelihood areas and more significantly in drought prone pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. Generally, there is increased livestock productivity and food supply at household levels. Decline in producer prices in the southeastern lowlands however has been recorded which may compromise expected income gains in the farming households. (Source: Fews Net May 2010)

### Floods

Floods that occurred in May causing loss of several lives and assets including disruptions of livelihood have subsided in many affected districts in June. Although there is no new flooding expected, there will be intermittent rains during the period June to August 2010. Some rains recorded in Nairobi and some areas in central province including areas in the Rift Valley. Focus is to continue post flood recovery assistance to help communities rebuild lost livelihood. In 2010 landslides occurred in areas such as Mt Elgon, Marakwet, Nyakach and Nyeri districts.

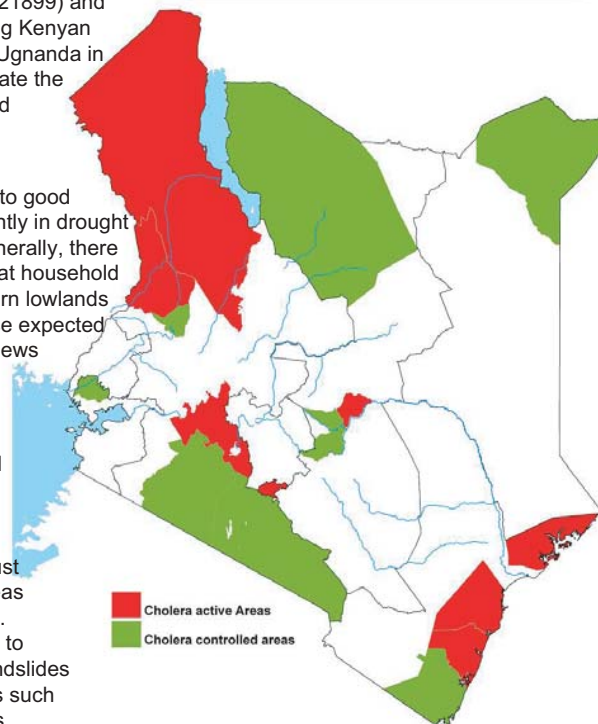
### Agriculture and Livestock

An estimated 1.58 million MT of maize from the short rains harvest should be sufficient to meet demand up until August 2010. The next maize harvest should begin at the end of July and will continue through October. Access to water and pasture led to improved livestock body conditions adding value to animals. Livestock prices increased and are 10-60 percent above average in northern and central Kenya with Isiolo recording up to 77%. (Source: GoK/MoA, ALRMP, Fews Net)

### Food Security

Generally food security conditions have improved. There has been re-targeting of food aid beneficiaries with reduced beneficiary numbers to approximately 1.6 millions people. There is need to consider that some household livelihoods may be affected by the impacts of floods and the Aflatoxin poisoning in maize harvests. (Fews Net, MoA)

CHOLERA AFFECTED/ CONTROLLED AREAS



Cholera active Areas  
Cholera controlled areas

Map data source(s):  
International boundary is from DEPHA2002  
Provincial boundary is from DEPHA2004  
Lakes data is from DEPHA2004  
Cholera affected areas data is from Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation report of 4 June 2010

Disclaimers:  
The designations employed on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

### Urban Poor

The Government is planning to conduct an urban vulnerability and food security assessment in urban informal settlements to commence by the end of June 2010. OCHA and the Urban Vulnerability consultative forum have set up monitoring tools and coordination mechanisms on conditions of these vulnerable population to advocate for their needs. (Source: GoK, OCHA, UN-Habitat)

### Health

Cholera has cumulatively affected 27 Districts nationwide with a total of 2834 cases, 46 deaths and a CFR of 1.6% since January 2010. However, it has been contained in 18 Districts. 6 Districts have reported new cases namely Malindi, Central Pokot, Langata West Pokot and Kilifi. Resurgence of cases could be attributed to the increased long rains, inadequate sanitation coverage and infrastructure (Turkana, Pokot, Kilifi).

### WASH

Enhanced rains in most areas have resulted in substantial improvements in availability of water. Distances to water for both livestock and domestic use have reduced significantly. Grazing distances have reduced to 3-5 km from the 8-10 km reported at the height of drought even in parts of northern Kenya. Sanitation is compromised by fears for outbreaks of waterborne diseases after the rains. (Source: ALRMP)

### IDPs

There remains 3,714 households from the post-election violence living in 25 transit sites in three districts in the Rift Valley. Displacements from floods and conflict in pastoralist areas have been temporary. (Source: MoSSP)

### Insecurity

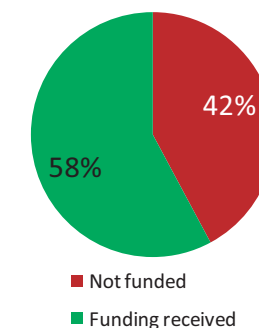
Conflict declined substantially over the short rains season, in the hotspots of the northwest, particularly in Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, West Pokot, Isiolo, Marakwet and Baringo. Resource based conflict incidents may decline in June due to adequate grazing resources lasting through the long rains period. There is increasing threat from militants from Somalia crossing into communities at the North Eastern border, which could affect adversely food security recovery prospects. (Source: Kenya Food Security Outlook Jan-June '10)

### Malnutrition

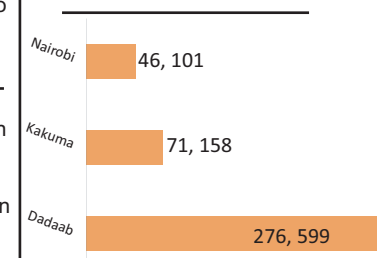
Since December 2009 malnutrition risk rates (MUAC < 135 mm) are indicative of generally improving trends in Garissa, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir districts. The highest MUAC rates are found in Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit, areas that have experienced repeated incidences of livestock raids over the past one and half years. Improvements in household food and milk availability should increase the downward pressure on malnutrition rates. Households that will be at risk are those who may have suffered substantial crop losses such as due to floods, aflatoxin poisoning, etc. (Source: Kenya Food Security Outlook Jan-June '10)

### 2010 Funding

Total requirements for 2010:  
USD 512,144,734



### Refugees



### IDPs

