KENYA
HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

Issue 6, 1-30 June 2001

HIGHLIGHTS

• MIXED FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK
• MORE FUNDS NEEDED FOR UNIMIX
• CHOLERA SPREADS IN WAJIR

BACKGROUND

June was an interesting month within Kenya with newspapers focusing on a variety of controversial subjects – not least the shock of President Moi’s government reshuffle which placed opposition leader, Mr. Raila Odinga at the Head of the Ministry of Energy. The political changes, which formalize the loose partnership between the National Democratic Party (NDP) and the governing Kenya Africa National Union (KANU) parties, are seen by some commentators as a move to align political and ethnic partnerships in anticipation of the forthcoming election. With the election scheduled for next December, election fever is already hotting up with presidential hopefuls already declaring their interest. Outside Nairobi, ethnic clashes are seen to be precursors of the violence which traditionally precedes Kenyan elections.

Amidst reports that the economy is failing, June 14 saw the release of the budget. In his speech, the Finance Minister said that the poor economic growth rate of 0.3% was due to corruption, poor management of resources and clashes in parts of the country. According to the report by aired KBC radio (14 June), the Minister announced that the GoK is planning a rural development programme, increasing access to basic education and consulting with donors for additional support.

Kenya has again been ranked by Transparency International as one of the most corrupt countries. The ranking in the 2001 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) which is based on surveys from seven independent institutions, reflects the perceptions of business people, academics and country analysts. The Government of Kenya, in Press reports (Daily Nation, 28 June) has refuted the allegations and highlights instead the ongoing efforts to curb corruption such as the establishment of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA). The KACA is now being re-established as part of a response to requests by the IMF and World Bank, after it was ruled as unconstitutional and shut down by the High Court. The IMF and World Bank have reiterated that they will resume funding to Kenya by September, if this, along with two other key bills are passed, namely the Economics Crime Bill and the Public Service Bill.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

“...the long rains (April/May) were below normal and this could cause haphazard movements of migration of pastoralists thereby triggering conflicts over pasture and water”

SC (UK) – Wajir Emergency Report, 11/6-24/6/2001

The poor food security outlook in parts of Kenya as a result of a poor short rains season together with increased pressure on water sources and grazing is likely to result in increased tensions and violence, according to FEWS (June 11). Although malnutrition rates have improved, sporadic or no rainfall in pastoral areas is likely to impact on health and nutrition as livestock move further from homesteads in the search for pasture and water. This will deprive already vulnerable groups of milk and livestock products.

Ms Bertini, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Drought in the Horn of Africa, has agreed to maintain her mandate until the 30 September 2001. The principle reasons to continue focusing on the drought and its follow-up over the next months are that, after consultations with regional players it is felt that the humanitarian community is not in a position to assess the harvest prospects for the current season, and will not be able to do so with any certainty until the end of August, in most of the Horn countries. In addition, over ten million drought affected people continue to receive relief assistance and until the numbers are reduced to about five million, possibly chronically insecure,
the effects of the 2000 drought cannot be declared contained. The third main reason for 
the continuance of maintaining a high-level profile on the drought is that donor response 
to the 2001 regional, and country appeals, has been modest. As of 6 June it stands at 
34.2 % of the regional appeal (covering Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti) total of 
$ 454.7 million. The food aid response is 42.8 % of the appeal figure of $ 315.2 
million. The aim is to meet a 60 % response of the overall regional total, but also to an 
increased proportion to the non-food side of the appeal, which currently stands at just 
15%. In line with the mandate of the Special Envoy, the Office for Regional 
Humanitarian Coordination will maintain its operations in support of her role until 30 
September.

SECTORS

FOOD SECURITY
(Source: WFP/FEWSNET)

According to FEWSNET (11 June), the current food security situation in the arable 
areas is favourable, particularly the drought affected marginal areas, due to good short-

rains harvests. May saw the completion of the planting of all the major food crops but 
“current agro-climatic conditions have increased the likelihood that initial harvest 
projections of 2.34 million MT beans and 240,000MT beans may not be realised” 
(FEWSNET). The condition of livestock has improved significantly in several parts of 
western pastoral and most agro-pastoral districts, although milk productivity is down.

In contrast, however, the eastern pastoral districts are still of concern and the drought 
persists. Poor rainfall throughout 2001 has lead to a deterioration of the food security of 
the pastoralists, particularly in Mandera, Wajir, northern Garissa, Turkana and parts of 
Tana River district and this situation is likely to worsen further due to the approaching 
dry season.

The lack of vegetable oil and a shortfall in pulses and supplementary food is of concern 
for June according to WFP. In addition the current poor agro-climatic conditions could 
necessitate a revision of the scheduled reductions in food needs estimates.

The WFP Study of Chronic Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Kenya, part of a pilot, has 
been completed and a draft report will be available in July.

NEW EMOP

Due to the ongoing needs in the food sector, WFP has extended its emergency 
interventions. The new EMOP 10085 covering the period, 1 July, 2001 – 28 February, 
2002, is appealing for $69,850,290 for a total of 3,093,830 beneficiaries. This will cover 
general food distributions in thirteen districts (1,493,883 people) school feeding 
programme in 16 districts (1,328,159), supplementary feeding in twelve districts 
(278,413 children, 83,524 pregnant and nursing mothers) and Food for Work projects in 
9 districts (271,788 people).

FOOD FOR WORK
(FFW)

A FFW workshop was held, 12-15 June for three districts (Kajiado, Narok and Koibatek) 
where general distributions will be phased out from July.

UNDP Kenya has committed to providing US$ 35,000 for tools and equipment for the 
FFW projects planned in the Kitui, Mbeere, Makueni and Tharaka districts which were 
phased out of the general food distributions in March.

LIVESTOCK &
AGRICULTURE
(Source: FAO/VSF-CH/FEWSNET)

To all intent and purpose, the drought continues in Northeast Kenya. Insufficient rain, as 
predicted by the meteorologists, has not lead to significant regeneration of pasture, nor 
filled shallow wells and pans. Parts of Mandera District are more severely affected now 
than earlier in the year. Livestock recovery is delayed in the districts of Northeastern 
Province with consequent hardship for their owners. There is a continuing need for 
animal health interventions and for supplementary feeds. The situation is likely to 
worsen during the next four months before anticipated rain in October.

The sustainability of the pastoralist livelihood is looking increasingly bleak as a result of 
climactic, social and other developments. This is one of the key findings of the WFP 
coordinated Chronic Vulnerability assessments in Kajiado district in southern Kenya 
during May. (FEWSNET). The assessment team which comprised WFP, FEWSNET 
and GoK found that in the district which is predominantly pastoral, agriculture is
increasingly being practiced as an alternative livelihood strategy. Successive droughts have resulted in deforestation as communities open up the forests for agriculture and charcoal production – this in turn results in poorer precipitation, migration has lead to exposure to more livestock disease thereby depleting herd sizes which again reduces sustainability of the livelihood and HIV/AIDS has exerted its toll. Selective interventions are called for which will help pastoralists maintain their traditional way of life and a GoKdevelopment partners multi-objective programme that will assist those who can no longer sustain their families.

VSF-CH reports that in May, a 3 month project was finalized with the Community Development Trust Fund (joint fund of the EC and the GoK) and Emergency Pastoral Assistance Group (EPAG,) concerning the implementation of a veterinary project in Mandera for KSH 3.4 million. The project will fund the training of 22 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) in Mandera, and provide them with drug kits and will also sponsor capacity building for 8 Livestock Drug Users Associations (DUAs) which are community-based drug stores in Mandera. Meanwhile, VSF-CH is continuing its programme of training of CAHWs in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Ijara and June saw the training for 5 community-based DUAs in Mandera District- a collaborative effort with Oxfam Quebec, EPAG, the DVO, the DALEO, Arid Lands and VSF-Suisse with funding from ECHO and CDFT. A vaccination campaign against CBPP and Rinderpest is underway in Mandera and Wajir Districts (5 June - 31 July). ECHO has signed a project worth 500,000 euro to commence retroactively from 1 May. The project will focus on emergency preparedness in the livestock sector in north-eastern Kenya and will last from 1 May-31 December.

During a recent mission to Mandera (13 –16 June) as part of the Impact Assessment, it was estimated that over 60% of the livestock have migrated to Ethiopia, Wajir or Badera in Somalia. Poor pasture and forage within the district is resulting in poor livestock body conditions and low market prices.

In Marsabit, emergency donor funded seeds planted during the March-May rains germinated well and appeared to be maturing towards a very significant crop. Unfortunately, an outbreak of bollworm has destroyed much of the crop reducing the overall yield by perhaps 40-50%. In some households virtually 90% of the bean harvest has been lost, and the pest is also attacking maize and some other varieties of crop. This, together with insufficient rains to mature maize, mean that there will be no return to food security for most farming households on Marsabit mountain this year. Sorghum has matured where planted on some farms, demonstrating the value of planting at least some acreage to this crop rather than solely relying on maize.

During the next meeting of the agricultural and livestock working groups, (5 July) issues to be discussed will include the findings of the impact assessment, the current situation and the development of contingency capacity for the next drought.

A workshop was held at Egerton University, Njoro, Kenya, 24 June-July 3, primarily sponsored by the pastoral risk management (PARIMA) project of the global livestock collaborative research support programmed (GL-CRSP). The GL-CRISP is administered under the auspices of USAID and participants, from the US, Kenya and Ethiopia, included academicians, researchers, NGOs, Pastoralist institutions and communities and Government officials. Various presentations included ongoing research, climate risk analysis, pastoral livestock marketing networks, rural finance in northern Kenya, constraints in livestock off-take programmes during drought and an overview of Africa and American-based training. Outreach activities conducted through communities was also discussed. It was concluded that the project goal should empower the communities in Southern Ethiopia and Northern Kenya to better cope with social-economic, institutional, and ecological shocks through sustainable improvements in risk management. It also recommended intervention options, which included promotion of savings mobilizations, economic diversification, community investment
improved market integration and conflict resolution. A full report will be available shortly. (Further details: Daoud Tari, OCHA Kenya)

Therapeutic and wet feeding centres continue to close as the nutritional situation improves although some pockets of poor nutrition persist. The average rate of malnutrition in most arid districts is <20% Global Acute malnutrition and <2% severe. However, caution should be exerted as WFP reports that the supplementary food pipeline is shaky. The allocation for June is 1,600MT which gives rise to a 200MT shortfall and there are concerns about the pipeline for August.

World Vision has closed down all its therapeutic feeding centres in Baringo district and is looking at rehabilitation strategies due to falling attendance rates and numbers of those cured. In Garissa, CARE-supported Simaho has closed wet feeding centres in Modogashe and Mbalamba. After closing the nutritional programme in Mandera, MSF-Spain is continuing to monitor the situation through monthly MUAC screenings by former staff. As anticipated the situation in June has deteriorated slightly compared to May.

Tearfund are planning to phase out their current wet feeding interventions across Maikona division of Marsabit district in early July after a final nutrition survey which shows a general improvement across the division with Global acute malnutrition scores falling from 28% in July 2000 to 18% as of April 2001. The NGO now intends to focus on pockets of malnutrition in Laisamis division with the possibility of wet feeding interventions in Korr, Njuruni and Logolot where figures as high as 35% Global Acute are still being recorded. As a result of KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice) surveys carried out in the course of implementing community education across the division Tearfund plan to focus on feeding/weaning practices of young children and lactating mothers as well as hygiene practices in the next phase of the programme. Tearfund has also been working on the issue of traditional coping mechanisms in a drought environment and plan to incorporate this element into their community health education programming across Maikona along with community based growth monitoring to alert the MoH and international agencies to vulnerable communities in the future.

The table below shows the results of recent nutritional surveys (Source: UNICEF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District area</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>GAM</th>
<th>Severe</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baringo</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td>9.3% (z-scores)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<td>Marsabit</td>
<td>FHI/MoH &amp; partners</td>
<td>19.5 (%) of median</td>
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<td>Laisamis</td>
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<td>Ghadamoji</td>
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</table>

Nutritional surveys planned for July include Samburu (IMC), Garissa/Ijara (CARE) and Makuenni (AMREF/World Vision/MoH). The IMC survey will be used as a comparison with one completed in November 2000. CARE’s survey in Garissa and Ijara will include an evaluation of the status of the wet-feeding programmes currently being run by the provincial hospital and the Catholic Diocese.

Due to the current situation whereby Global Malnutrition rates have been stabilised largely due to the relief operation, it has been decided by the Health and Nutrition sub sectoral group to reduce its meetings from twice to once a month for the months of July and August, i.e the third Monday of each month.

The movement of pastoral communities is already having an impact on programming. SC (UK) reports that such migration has resulted in high defaulter rates for the supplementary feeding programme in parts of Wajir. Elsewhere in the north and west of the district however, admission to the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) has gone down due to an improvement in the nutritional situation as identified in the survey.
HEALTH

CHOLERA

A state of emergency has been declared by the District Commissioner in Wajir following new cases of cholera in the district. 29 suspected cases including two deaths have been reported over 150km from Wajir town in Habaswein, and most recently in Hadado, 100km west of Wajir town, 35 cases have been admitted to the treatment centre (TC). Two deaths were recorded within the TC and a further 10 deaths outside, according to SC-UK. World Vision, SC-UK and the MoH are monitoring and trying to contain the situation and SC-UK reports that additional personnel have been requested to cope with the ongoing outbreak. An estimated 270 cases of diarrhoea and vomiting and 17 deaths plus an unknown number of unconfirmed cases indicate that the actual figures are higher and a major cause for concern. There are 24 ORS centres now established in the district to treat the cases. UNICEF, with the District Water Officer (DWO), have chlorinated wells and distributed chlorine tablets and conducted health education activities.

GLOBAL DRUG FACILITY (GDF)

In response to Kenya’s request to the GDF for assistance to procure Anti-TB drugs, a mission from GDF was in the country from 10 to 15 June 2001 to seal the deal with the Government. Consequently, in the next three years, the country will receive anti-TB drugs worth US$2million. The first consignment worth US$500,000 is expected in Kenya by August 2001.

NATIONAL INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE

The MOH, with technical and financial assistance from WHO conducted a dissemination workshop, 24-27 June, 2001 to share with stakeholders the findings of the year 2000 assessment of national Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)/HIS findings. An important product of the workshop was the formulation of Kenya’s 5-Year IDSR Plan of Action.

WHO/GOK


HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE (HOAI)

The HOAI dates back to 1997. Its aim is to improve the health of the highly mobile populations living in the border areas of the Horn of Africa countries according to the March 1998 Protocol of Cooperation between these countries. Cross-border activities on communicable diseases prevention and control have had a good start. A follow-up meeting between HOA countries, WHO’s Regional Offices for Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and donors is scheduled to take place in Nairobi, 4-6 July 2 to chart the way forward.

HIV/AIDS

Human Rights Watch have accused the Government of Kenya of failing to care for children orphaned by AIDS. In its report, *In the Shadow of Death: HIV/AIDS and Children’s Rights in Kenya* which was released to coincide with the UN’s general Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS in New York, the organisation said that AIDS was forcing children in Kenya, which has declared the spread of HIV/AIDS to be a national disaster, into the labour market. The Government was therefore accused of doing too little to protect the human rights of children.

Meanwhile, following a national campaign by the Kenya Coalition for Access to Essential Medicines, GoK passed unanimously, 19 June, the Industrial Property Bill, which is likely to reduce the costs of AIDS treatment. The bill allows the GoK to import or manufacture cheaper copies of brand-name drugs.
MSF-Spain, through their HIV/AIDS Programme in Busia district, found alarming rates of HIV infection. In a blood collection campaign in secondary schools, 30-50% of the blood was contaminated with the HIV virus.

The Water sub-sectoral coordination group (WESCORD) is currently exploring options for improving the coordination of this sector. A training session for members is planned, Monday, 30 July – Friday 3 August with the objective of strengthening the committee. Other key aspects are support to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) where the water database is sited. OCHA’s regional information technology expert conducted a two day mission to evaluate existing facilities and recommend ways forward to improved the management of information. A key recommendation related to the consolidation of information on water sources in one location, namely the MENR, which has an excellent database facility but requires fine-tuning to be a valuable resource to the players in this sector.

The UN’s Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator and Chief, OCHA Geneva, Mr. Ross Mountain was in Nairobi, 14-17 June to meet with OCHA offices based in Nairobi and meet with key humanitarian partners. With regard to Kenya’s drought, Mr. Mountain met with Mr. Mahboub M. Maalim, National Project Coordinator of the Arid Lands Resource Mobilisation Project (ALRMP) and the UN Country team to discuss the current situation and talk about emergency preparedness measures for future droughts.

As part of its Mid-term Review, UNICEF, together with the GoK, undertook a mission to Mandera to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meet with organisations working in the district. The main themes of the discussions included traditional drought coping mechanisms, the linkages between emergency relief efforts and long-term development, girls education and community capacity building. Some of the interesting and pertinent issues that arose included the low immunisation coverage (32% polio and 35% measles) partly due to the inaccessibility of parts of the district, lack of employment opportunities after the completion of schooling, increased numbers of street children and child labour. Girls and women were put in single sex FGDs and gender related issues that arose included educational opportunities hindered by cultural practices. According to the draft report, local officials and the communities felt that too much emphasis had been placed on emergency food relief and too little on longer-term development.

The KFSM Impact assessment is underway and is expected to be completed in July. The assessment team which comprises consultants specialised in food security, health and nutrition, water and sanitation and livestock and agriculture are visiting a series of drought interventions with the objective of reviewing the emergency drought operation and highlighting lessons learned. Difficulties have been encountered, due to the short time schedule, in terms of streamlining the assessment and ensuring all appropriate projects are visited.

A civil society national stakeholders forum on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was held, 4 June in Nairobi in advance of the general release of the paper. The forum brought together members of civil society from around the country and the secretariat working on the PRSP from within the Ministry of Finance. The process has been commended for being inclusive. A monitoring system will be put in place and both civil society and the private sector are expected to play a crucial role in this regard.
The International Medical Corps (IMC)/Kenya held a two day pilot conference on disaster preparedness/community education and systems development in Kenya, 27-28 June. The objective was to consult with partners prior to the establishment of a project focused in Nairobi and Mombasa. (Contact: IMC, e-mail: nairobi@imcoffice.org)

The Peace and Development Network (PeaceNet Kenya) is a national umbrella body for over 200 NGOs, CBOs and religious organizations committed to encouraging training, collaboration and facilitating advocacy in the areas of human rights, peace and development. PeaceNet operates in ten zones within the country: Far East, North Eastern, Nairobi, Coast, Central, North Rift Valley, South Rift Valley, Western Province and Nyanza and focuses on:

- Capacity building, through workshop training and member support
- Networking and coalition building for the membership
- Research and dissemination of information on peace education and training
- Advocacy and Lobbying
- Capacity Building Activities at the Community level

Amongst its achievements:

- The strengthening of its structure: the first challenge after the violent clashes of 1991-92 was to start forming Peace structures in each of the focus regions. PeaceNet managed to decentralize its responsibilities to empower the people working in the field who are directly affected by the conflicts.
- Over 500 Community Peace workers, from all over Kenya, have been trained in Conflict Transformation.
- The network has expanded from 30 to over 200 members.
- The initiation of an Advocacy programme to provide information and create awareness among people in their zones and to lobby for government's intervention.

PeaceNet's current programme and Plans in the near future

PeaceNet has recently assembled a special intervention team to undertake a Fact-Finding Mission to the Nyanza-Transmara border, site of violent clashes between the Kisi and the Maasai. The purpose of this mission is to expose and disseminate the source of the conflict in order to mobilise stakeholders for action.

Last month, PeaceNet organised a National Workshop on Early Warning and Rapid Response Intervention to pre-empt electoral violence. This participatory event brought together 50 people working at the community level.

The next three zonal Capacity Building workshops will take place in South Rift, Nyanza and North Rift where tensions are currently increasing.

PeaceNet publishes a News Bulletin through which members can share information and the organisation is in the process of updating its Website <http://www.kabissa.org/peacenet>, which will play an integral role in its Lobbying and Advocacy effort.

USAID Kenya, in its latest report (June 2001) totals the US Government’s contributions to Kenya during the 2001 Fiscal year as US$93,196,703. This includes contributions to the Water and sanitation, health and nutrition, food security and livelihoods sectors as well as support to refugees.

UNICEF has received a contribution of US$280,000 against the Donor Alert for the Drought from the Government of Norway. This is a blanket contribution and will be targeted in the water and sanitation sector. The health and nutrition sector will benefit from a ECHO/EU donation of $848,000 to be used to purchase UNIMIX in August.

As of 27 June, the Donor Alert for the Drought in Kenya has raised $72,394,022 which is 59.22% of the $122,649,346 requested (see table).

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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>122,649,346</strong></td>
<td><strong>72,394,022</strong></td>
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Financial Tracking Table of the Donor Alert for the Drought in Kenya 2001
IMC had an office break in last Friday night in Nairobi, which resulted in the killing of one guard and the wounding of another. The investigations are ongoing.

Security in El-Wak sub-district in Mandera remains a concern and it is thought that the Arms trade between Ethiopia and Somalia is fuelling the insecurity. On June 26, bandits shot at and attacked a VSF-Suisse/Department of Veterinary Services vaccination team about 5 kms from Banissa. There were no casualties although the team members were robbed and the vehicle was damaged. The team was travelling without an escort on the Banissa-Guba road.

The Police/ GSU and anti stock theft unit have been conducting a swoop to net illegal arms in Samburu district. A lorry was shot at in Kisima, 19 June. The Maralal/Baragoi/Loyangalani road remains closed until the banditry situation improves.

The situation with the transporters of relief food in Baragoi is still not resolved following the killing of the driver of a lorry. Several requested conditions have not yet been met. The Maralal/Baragoi/North Horr road remains closed to UN staff and NGO operations.

Travellers on the road between Lodwar and Kapenguria in Turkana are still required to use armed police escort. Violent banditry continues by heavily armed groups. Kainuk is especially insecure. Despite the amnesty on the surrendering of arms, very few have been handed in to authorities hence the continued insecurity.

Insecurity is reported in Kinna division of Isiolo district, which borders the newly created Meru north district. The formation of this district has created dissatisfaction as the borders have affected Borana grazing areas, consequently fighting between the Meru and Boranas is frequent.

Hostilities between warring clans are reported in Wajir district but the district is generally calm.

Clashes between the Pokomo and Wardeis continue in Tana River and tensions persist. There was a shoot out between police and bandits when a goods lorry was shot at, 7 June. The Un Security Officer recommends that those using the Garsen/Malindi road seek a police escort up to Kanagoni from Garsen.

Students and soldiers have been fleeing to Kenya over the past month seeking political asylum. The influx is thought to be a result of the April clashes in Addis Ababa between students and the security forces. Some of the students have been protesting outside UNHCR about their treatment. Several have been hospitalised due to hunger striking.

A peace agreement was signed, 4 June, between conflicting Marehan clans in Bula Hawa and this has resulted in spontaneous returns of some of the 5 -10,000 refugees who fled from Bula Hawa in Somalia into neighbouring Mandera on the Kenyan side in March. The situation will continue to be monitored taking into account the fragility of the security situation and ongoing humanitarian needs. UNHCR Kenya will provide support to existing aid projects and social services and discuss with UNHCR and UN Coordination Unit, Somali and CARE is likely to conduct a nutritional survey in Bula Hawa which will inform further interventions. (Information: UNCU Somalia, 448434)
MSF CONCERN OVER LACK OF FOOD - DAADAB

In a press release (June 26) MSF highlighted the lack of food for the refugees in Daadab refugee camp, the majority of whom are from Somalia. Due to poor donor funding WFP has reduced the rations to 1,399 Kcal a day as opposed to the recommended daily ration of 2,100. MSF reports that as a result of the ration cuts since April this year, enrolments in MSF nutritional programmes have increased dramatically. Nearly 200 children are now enrolled in the programmes which shows an increase of 172% (see tables). WFP is now facing a serious shortfall with maize, lentils and oil expected to run out completely by August.

BORDERS, FRONTIERS & CONFLICT

A three day conference in Nairobi brought together academicians, advocates and military personnel to debate the issues surrounding regional peace and security initiatives. The conference was organised by the Centre for Conflict Research and the Fredrich Ebert Foundation, 26-28 June. Issues such as the role of women, civil education and the role of the OAU were aired. (Further details: CCR, tel: 448904/5)

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original location</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
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<td>Mount Elgon</td>
<td>1,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laikipa</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NO. OF FAMILIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,593</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A researcher funded by the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) has finalised a report on “The current Situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kenya” The report, published March 2001, estimates that nearly 29,000 families remain displaced in the Rift Valley Province in Kenya, mostly as result of violence generated by the 1992 and 1997 elections but also some displaced by natural disasters or ethnic violence. While some people have returned to their homes, a number remain displaced for a variety of factors according to the researcher including, insecurity, poverty and land disputes. There are also reportedly additional IDPs in the country, particularly in the coast province but JRC was constrained by limited resources. The figures for IDPs are estimated using a variety of sources including the 1999 census and NGOs. The report highlights some of the issues affecting the IDPs including overcrowding and the associated health and social problems, human rights abuses, and child labour and calls for continued humanitarian assistance, additional research into the issue in Kenya and advocacy on behalf of those affected. In light of the approaching election, the report warns of additional potential displacement and election-related violence. The report can be accessed at [http://www.jesref.org/refugee/index.htm](http://www.jesref.org/refugee/index.htm)
FORTHCOMING MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS

Mon, 2 July - Weds, 4 July

• Regional Consultation on Food Security in the Horn of Africa
• Horn of Africa Initiative (HOAI) meeting – HOA countries, Donors, WHO
• Agriculture Working Group of the KFSM Agriculture and Livestock sub-sector, KICC Meeting Room 28th floor, 9am.
• KFSM Agriculture and Livestock sub-sector, KICC Meeting Room 28th floor, 11am

Weds, 4 - Fri, 6 July

• KFSM Health and Nutrition Group, UNICEF KCO Conference Room, D-225 10am.
• WESCORD meeting, KICC

Thurs, 5 July

• KFSM, KICC, 28th floor, 10am

Monday, 16 July

• WESCORD training workshop and review of wescord role, Baringo

Weds, 18 July

• KFSM, KICC, 28th floor, 10am

Thurs 19 July

• WESCORD meeting, KICC

Friday, 30 July – 3 August

• WESCORD training workshop and review of wescord role, Baringo

This update is produced through the contributions of a wide variety of humanitarian organisations working in Kenya. The views expressed therein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations. To contribute or to subscribe to this report please contact OCHA Kenya – e-mail: tracy@ocha.unon.org - telephone: 622119/622082 – fax: 622632.