KENYA: Drought Response
Situation Report No. 3
(As of 29 June 2017)

This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from January to June 2017. The next report will be issued in July 2017.

Highlights

- During May, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group conducted the Long Rains Mid-Season Food and Nutrition Security Assessment for 2017 in 14 of the 23 arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties.
- The assessment confirmed the delayed onset of the long rains in both marginal agricultural areas and pastoral zones. Cumulative rainfall was below average with a majority receiving 50 to 75 per cent of normal rainfall.
- Delayed planting may result in a below average harvest. This would require increasing the number of people targeted for assistance from 2.6 million to 3.5 million by August.
- Nearly 344,000 children and more than 37,000 pregnant and lactating women are acutely malnourished and in urgent need of treatment. From March to May, there was a 32 per cent increase in the total number of acutely malnourished children.
- The lack of adequate funding is preventing partners from scaling up multi-sectorial interventions to assist communities severely affected by drought. Since its launch in March, the Flash Appeal has raised US$71.7 million (43 per cent) against a total requirement of US$165.7 million. The health, education and early recovery sectors have received very limited to no funding.

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1 Marginal land is defined as arid and generally inhospitable land that usually has little or no potential for profit, and often has poor soil or other undesirable characteristics. This land is often located at the edge of deserts or other desolate or degraded areas.
- 594,000 people were reached in May through asset creation for livelihood/relief activities.
- An estimated 175,655 people – including 139,000 children – are at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, 122,655 of whom at risk of gender-based violence.
- After a food pipeline break during term I (January to April) the Ministry of Education (MoE) and WFP resumed school meals in ASAL counties for over 1.6 million children.
- Heightened insecurity due to conflict in northeastern parts of the country has caused non-local teachers to flee leading to the closure of over 18 schools. This has disrupted learning for over 4,500 children.

![Figure 1 Nutrition Phase Classification (February to April 2017)](image-url)
Situation Overview

The onset of the March to May long rains was delayed and characterized by uneven geographical distribution and prolonged dry spells. Although some southeastern and coastal areas recorded above normal rainfall, Kenya was largely sunny and dry throughout March and experienced depressed rainfall during April and May. This resulted in poor crop performance and even crop failure in some regions. March to May seasonal rainfall has ceased over most parts of the country except for western and coastal areas and some of the central highlands, including Nairobi.

In the pastoral areas of the Rift Valley and northeastern Kenya, pasture for animals and water availability has improved in some areas but is likely to deteriorate by August. Some of the most hard-hit areas received none or very little rainfall and remain parched. Coastal areas experienced heavy storms that killed animals.

The 2017 long rains mid-season assessment concluded that modest improvements in pastoral areas due to increased rains at the end of April are likely to be short-lived. Crop production is expected to be below average across the country, while the nutrition situation will deteriorate if shocks continue.

Staple food prices are expected to remain high due to below average crop production, uncertainty over supply and hoarding. High food prices are making it difficult for schools to get adequate food supplies to cover the school term with current levels of funding. This has forced some schools to retender for supplies or to reduce the number of feeding days in order to manage with the allocated funds.

Fall Armyworm was reported in 23 counties with over 800,000 hectares threatened. Meat and dairy prices may show some recovery, but will rise as pastures diminish. Across Kenya, greater numbers of poor families will be unable to meet their minimum dietary needs. As food and milk consumption decreases, malnutrition is on the rise.

The Forage Condition Index was shown to correlate closely with malnutrition levels. FAO predicts a continuing threat to food security and nutrition across most ASALs into September.

The food consumption score in most households has deteriorated due to crop failure, high food prices, livestock migration, and a reduction in household stocks, sources of income and milk production. The mid-season assessment indicates that households consume less diverse food groups and that protein rich foods are increasingly out of reach. Families are adopting nutrition coping strategies such as reliance on cheaper food and on reducing the number, portion and size of meals.

3 More than 125 per cent of their seasonal long-term average.
4 http://www.reuters.com/article/us-kenya-floods-livestock-idUSKCN18E2LP
Funding

The Kenyan Government declared a national drought disaster in February, estimating that US$242 million is required for national drought response efforts. The GoK has provided resources as follows:

- Phase 1 (November 2016 to January 2017): KSH 5.4 billion (USD 52.2 million)
- Phase 2 (February to April 2017): KSH 7.4 billion (USD 71.6 million)
- Phase 3 May to December 2017: KSH 11.1 billion (USD 107.4 million – planned)

In addition, the Kenya Natural Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), with support from the European Union, has disbursed KSH 800 million (US$7.7 million) since July 2016 to date to support drought interventions in various sectors.

The Government has expanded social safety nets and is working with the international community to mitigate the impacts of drought on the most vulnerable.

The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), oversees the bi-monthly transfer of cash to thousands of vulnerable residents in four of the country’s arid northern counties. HSNP expands its coverage of vulnerable households based on analysis of drought conditions. It enables cash to be transferred to bank accounts within two weeks of a decision being made.

In March 2016, the Kenyan Government and the World Bank launched the National Agricultural Insurance Programme.5

Through the Livestock Insurance Programme, the Government purchases drought insurance from private insurance companies on behalf of vulnerable pastoralists. Satellite data is used to estimate the availability of pasture and triggers pay outs to pastoralists. Introduced in October 2015 for an initial 5,000 pastoralists in Turkana and Wajir, the KLIP is scaling up across the ASALs in 2017. The introduction of the digital payment system M-PESA has reduced the cost of sending remittances to Kenya by 90 per cent.6

The Kenyan Treasury has provided KSH 622 million (US$6 million) to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to support the school meals programme. Some of this funding was used to procure food for schools in arid counties currently supported by WFP. The additional food from MoE ensured the supply of school meals for the whole school term (May to August). The rest of the money was used to expand the geographic coverage of the cash-based Home Grown School Meals Programme funded by the government. A total of 1.6 million children benefit from the national school meals programme.

The Kenya Red Cross (KRCs) continues to respond to the drought. Since February 2017, cash transfers have reached 40,251 households (out of the targeted 60,000 HH) equal to 241,506 persons (based on an average household size of six). Households receiving cash on a monthly basis will continue to do so until the end of August. In addition, 34,670 HH (208,020 people) have been reached with food assistance since November 2016. KRCs is currently distributing food for 2,500 households in Turkana North. Thirty community water points have been rehabilitated, providing access to clean water for 99,486 people and 181,000 animals. KRCs reported that de-stocking activities have benefitted 125,352 people in five drought-affected counties. On 27 March, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a revised Emergency Appeal (approximately US$25 million) to reflect a substantial increase in the target population, number of activities, geographic scope and timeframe for implementation. KRCs focuses its interventions in five key areas: nutrition, WASH, food security and livelihoods. As of May, KRCs funding for the drought response stands at 49 per cent.

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In March, the UN and humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal requiring US$165.71 million to reach 2.6 million people with life-saving assistance over ten months (March to December 2017). The Kenya Flash Appeal complements the Government response and covers gaps identified for Phase II and III. It has received US$71.7 million in funding, representing only 43 per cent of the total requirement. A continued dearth in funding will hinder the ability to deliver critical assistance to people in need.

Figure 2 Kenya Drought Response Funding

![Kenya Drought Response Funding Diagram](image-url)
**Humanitarian Response**

### FOOD SECURITY

**Key Figures**

- 2.6 million are acutely food insecure
- 594,000 reached in May through asset creation for livelihoods/relief activities
- US$19.8 million required to respond to needs of target populations

### Needs

- Total estimated people in need of food assistance: 2.6 million
- Total people targeted with food assistance: 850,000
  
  The February food security and nutrition assessment concluded that 2.6 million were acutely food insecure and required food assistance due to a failed October to December rainfall season. However, the 2017 long rains mid-season assessment has estimated that up to 3.5 million people in ASALs are likely to require assistance from August.
- The long rains were several weeks late across pastoral and marginal agricultural areas, with total amounts received by mid-May being 50 to 75 per cent of the long-term average, with poor and uneven temporal and spatial distribution. The crop harvests and regeneration of pasture and browse are therefore likely to be below average.
- Other causes of food insecurity include infestations of Fall and African armyworms in maize in 25 counties, as well as the steep increase in staple food prices and resource-based conflicts.
- Detailed food security assessments will be conducted in July and the results will inform the next response.

### Response & Gaps

- WFP has reached 594,000 people since February 2017 with in-kind food and cash-based transfers through asset creation for livelihood activities. WFP also extended relief food assistance to families in Mandera and Marsabit counties during the post-harvest month of May. The remaining targeted arid counties will receive relief assistance in subsequent months.
- WFP provided technical assistance to the Department of Special Programmes to support the roll out of emergency cash transfers to drought-affected people. By the end of May, 85 per cent of the 270,000 households (1.6 million people) had been targeted, with registration expected to start in June. A simulation exercise was held in Kitui to test systems and processes before the full roll out.
- Amount of food distributed in May: 2,600 metric tonnes
- Amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries in May: US$1.4 million
- Response gaps: WFP and UNICEF have a funding shortfall of US$19.8 million
- The sector’s focus has been to meet immediate food needs and increase people’s resilience to future droughts by enhancing their ability to create and preserve assets. The support complements national and county-level efforts by the Government of Kenya, which increased its assistance to reach 2.6 million people in April.
- UNICEF’s plans focused on increasing cash transfers to vulnerable households with children as part of the government safety nets in six drought-affected counties in Kenya (Taita Taveta, Tana River,

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7 Kenya Flash Appeal
Garisa, Isiolo, Kilifi and Samburu). However, no progress was registered as no funding has been received. WFP and UNICEF continue their advocacy with the Department of Social Protection for adaptive and flexible cash transfer programmes.

NUTRITION

Key figures

- 343,559 acutely malnourished children
- 37,223 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women
- 75,010 children under five severely malnourished.

Needs

- Basic food commodity prices have soared with overall inflation for May reaching a five-year-high of 11.7 per cent and adversely affecting the purchasing power of drought-affected people.
- An NDMA mid-season assessment undertaken in May indicates that the nutrition situation remains acute and of grave concern across the ASALs. This is confirmed through screening activities and an increase in the number of admissions in the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme\(^8\) and through the ongoing scale up of health and nutrition service provision through mobile and outreach services targeting hard-to-reach areas.
- The number of acutely malnourished children under five years requiring treatment in the ASAL counties stands at 343,559, of whom 75,010 are severely malnourished. The estimate for acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the ASALs is at 37,223. These numbers will be revised following the next round of nutrition surveys which conclude in July, in line with the long rains seasonal assessment.
- A Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) is being implemented in sub-counties with global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence estimates above 15 per cent and aggravating factors, which includes Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, East Pokot and Isiolo. The programme has already commenced in Turkana and Marsabit with a plan to roll out in the remaining sub-counties by end June as more resources become available. All children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the programme will receive a highly nutritious food supplement, super cereal plus, providing 787 kcals/person/day.

Response

- The provision of an integrated package of health and nutrition services is ongoing in the 15 most affected ASAL counties. As a result of the scale up, there is increased and timely identification of women and children who are acutely malnourished.
- During May, 37,096 children under five years were screened for acute malnutrition in nine counties\(^9\), 7 per cent were identified as severely malnourished and 25.4 per cent as moderately malnourished. All were referred and admitted for treatment.

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\(^8\) This involves community outreach, Inpatient Therapeutic Care (ITC), Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTC) programmes and Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP).
\(^9\) Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot, Kilifi, Tana River, Laikipia and Kajiado
• Between January and May, 30,270 acutely malnourished children in the ASALs and urban centres were admitted to the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme, accounting for 41 per cent of the sector target, while 59,313 children with MAM have been admitted, accounting for 38 per cent of the sector target.
• There has been steady progress in reaching pregnant and lactating women: 33,742 women have been admitted into the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme accounting for 78 per cent of the sector target during the first five months of the year.
• In the same timeframe, a total of 12,309 SAM and 29,901 MAM children have been admitted to the programmes in the refugee camps, surpassing the target to date.
• A constraining factor to the response is inadequate resources to cover the blanket supplementary feeding programme until October 2017. Current confirmed and anticipated commitments will allow implementation in July and August. However with the severely underperforming long rains, the increased needs will continue at least until January 2018, assuming the next season performs well.
• The supply pipeline for Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) remains secure to the end of 2017 and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) to the end of October based on current admissions. Of concern is the ongoing insecurity affecting access to nutrition services by affected communities in East Pokot, and parts of Turkana and Mandera.
• The nutrition sector will intensify surveillance and advocacy for appropriate child-focused food security and WASH programmes to address both immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition.
• Nutrition teams will conduct the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for Acute Malnutrition alongside the Food Security IPC with funding from UNICEF and IPC global with results due on 28 July. The IPC Acute Malnutrition global office will attend the workshop to offer technical support in nutrition IPC.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Key Figures
• 2,663,400 people need 7.5 to 15 litres per day of safe drinking water
• 1,407,343 people reached with WASH assistance

Needs
• 2,663,400 people need 7.5 to 15 litres per day of safe drinking water

Response and Gaps
• 607,350 people were provided with permanent access to 7.5 to 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d) of safe drinking water through the repair/rehabilitation of water systems. These water systems also serve 267 schools with 35,104 school children and 35 health centres.
• UNICEF has repaired 49 water points benefiting 91,198 people, including 1,007 school children in Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa counties.
UNICEF has disbursed US$1,584,800 to ten INGO partners (KRCS, Caritas, World Vision, Samaritan’s Purse, GAA, ACTED, PLAN, NRC, FCA, OXFAM) to scale up humanitarian interventions in eight ASAL counties (Turkana, Baringo, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River and Samburu) targeting 451,000 people for access to safe water, 414,000 people for access to critical WASH-related information for the prevention of childhood illnesses and 31,672 school children with safe water and hygiene knowledge and practice.

- WASH sector is scaling up interventions over the next few weeks.

### HEALTH

#### Key figures
- 291,000 people targeted for health assistance
- 48,000 reached (mainly children through vaccination, disease outbreak control and primary healthcare)

#### Needs
- Communicable diseases have emerged due to the consequences of drought. The sharp rise in malnutrition, poor sanitation and shortage of potable water has led to the spread of communicable and waterborne diseases, especially among children under five. Cholera, dengue fever, measles and kala azar outbreaks are being reported and responded to by partners across the country.
- In 2017, a total 673 cases of cholera with nine deaths (CFR 1.3%) have been reported in ten counties, including Nairobi, and two refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma.
- The new South Sudan refugees influx, coupled with poor water and sanitation infrastructure, has led to cholera outbreaks in the two refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma. Other notable ongoing disease outbreaks include dengue fever in Mombasa and Wajir counties, with a cumulative total of 1,066 dengue cases with one death reported. There is an outbreak of kala azar in Marsabit and Wajir counties (215 cases and seven deaths) with case fatality rate of 3.3 per cent.
- Vaccination coverage is low in drought-affected regions, which means a high risk of preventable disease outbreaks. It is estimated that 10 per cent of children will end up with severe malnutrition and medical complications that require immediate lifesaving interventions.
- Limited access to reproductive health services for women and adolescent girls is putting lives at risk.
- Community based primary health outreach must be established in the affected counties.

#### Response and Gaps
- The Ministry of Health (MoH), the Garissa County Health team, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF and health partners in the refugee camps have rolled out a measles response campaign among refugees and host communities in Hagadera, Wajir South and Dadaab sub-counties. Findings showed that there are overstretched WASH and health capacities. There is an urgent need to scale up the response in these two sectors. The mop up campaign in the refugee camps started on 21 May targeting 99,000 children under five years. The initial coverage ranged from 85 to 95 per cent.
- A team of MoH and partners is responding to the cholera outbreak in Turkana through case management, active case search, hygiene and health promotion, disease surveillance, and WASH
activities. WHO have provided technical, logistical and financial support for the health response targeting 20,000 people. Screening and provision of vaccination and treatment of new refugee arrivals at the Nadapal border point is also enhanced by WHO through the deployment of nurses at the entry point for 24-hour screening.

- An alert has been issued to all sub-counties in affected areas. Health promotion and prevention measures are being implemented in six public schools. Social mobilization and community sensitization involving local radio stations are ongoing.

- At the sub-county levels, aqua tabs were distributed to the communities. Water samples were taken from the main water supplier for examination by National Public Health Laboratory Services (NPHLS). Health prevention and promotion activities were provided among affected households and communities.

- The response to the dengue fever outbreak in the Mombasa and Wajir counties is ongoing. WHO, MoH and the county health teams have continued vector control activities including inspection and identification of breeding sites for subsequent larviciding, targeted indoor residual spraying (IRS) in households/institutions in affected areas.

- For the containment and control of kala azar, partners and health workers have been reoriented to diagnose and treat cases. Support for diagnosis is provided through the NPHLS.

- Response activities for all outbreaks include the procurement and distribution of essential lifesaving medical and health-related commodities, including laboratory reagents, basic testing kits (measles, cholera, HIV and other communicable diseases), the referral of specimens in hard-hit areas (drugs, vaccines and non-pharmaceuticals), technical support, outbreak investigation and response to disease outbreaks.

- Other response actions include the scale up of Early Warning and Risk Navigation Systems (EWARNS), disease surveillance, alert, outbreak investigation and confirmation activities in counties, sub-counties and refugee camps, in addition to capacity for the management of acute malnutrition with medical complications.

- Due to limited funding, the sector has reached less than a quarter of the target population. This has been compounded by the limited capacity of organizations to assist the MoH for timely alert investigation, diagnosis and confirmation of disease outbreaks and response, as well as social mobilization. Partners are overstretched by limited expertise to support government and partners in the field.

- The main gaps are: limited resources such as water treatment chemicals and vector control equipment and chemicals; limited laboratory capacity in some counties; and limited capacity to respond, including untrained Rapid Response Teams.

- UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF are appealing for US$1,157,799 to control the outbreaks in both Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps.

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**PROTECTION**

**Key figures**

- US$509,800 required to reach 31,000 children with child protection interventions
- 6,094 children reached by the child protection response
- US$2,150,000 required to reach 122,655 people with protection/GBV assistance
- 11,236 men, women, boys and girls reached with GBV prevention and response/assistance
Needs (Child Protection)
- 139,000 children at risk of separation, violence, abuse and exploitation due to drought. The target for the sector is 53,000 children.
- A sharp increase of children living on the streets has been reported. Assessments identified 1,770 street children in three urban centres in Turkana and Isiolo, leading to an increase in child labour in urban centres.

Needs (GBV)
- 122,655 people in need of protection/GBV assistance.
- 100,225 people in need of GBV information to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and psychosocial support for survivors.
- 10,000 survivors of GBV need urgent identification and referral for life-saving health services (clinical management of rape) and safe spaces for psychosocial support.

Response and Gaps (Child Protection)
- 6,094 children have been reached with child protection activities (including identification, tracing and reunification of separated children with caregivers, rescue of children from child marriages and from exploitative labour, and the provision of psychosocial support).\(^{10}\)
- To prevent family separation and exploitation of children, child protection in emergencies messages have been disseminated to over 50,000 listeners through local radio stations in Turkana and West Pokot.
- Coordination and information management has been strengthened for child protection through training 62 government and non-government stakeholders from Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo and Marsabit counties.

Response and Gaps (GBV)
- 11,236 people reached with GBV prevention and response/assistance.
- 9,183 reached with GBV awareness information and campaigns.
- 1,981 displaced persons and 69 GBV survivors provided with psychosocial support.
- 40 members of staff from the National Drought Management Authority were trained on the identification of gender concerns and gender mainstreaming in ongoing interventions.
- Procurement for supplies (Rh Kits and tents for safe spaces) has been completed and distribution is ongoing.
- GBV partners conducted a joint meeting to finalise assessment tools and methodology and have planned for joint GBV assessment in ten counties in early July.
- Preparations for training in CMR, Psychological First Aid and EmONC are ongoing and facilitators have been identified. The training will take place from the week of June 26. Participants were selected in collaboration with the MoH and KRCS at the county level.
- Community members are being trained to form community response teams. Equipment for the community protection teams has been procured for distribution during training.

\(^{10}\) In Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa, West Pokot, Baringo and Wajir counties.
EDUCATION

Key Figures
- 2,909 schools in 23 drought-affected counties were surveyed on 19 July.  
- Among the sampled population, 20 per cent of enrolled ECD learners and 9 per cent of primary school children are not attending school.
- The Treasury has allocated KSH 622 million to bridge pipeline breaks in the national school meals programme.
- In May, MoE and WFP resumed school meals for 1.6 million children in 4,000 ASAL schools. The government has declared its commitment to take over the entire programme by 2018.

Needs
- 1.2 million children are affected and in need of meals and education interventions.
- 38,660 drought-induced displacements were reported in Isiolo and Baringo counties in April. Water shortages and the lack of school meals have reduced school attendance. Some schools have closed as families and teachers migrate, while others have experienced an influx of displaced children.
- 588,000 children require an urgent education humanitarian response, preparedness, early-recovery and transition or development oriented interventions. The Kenya EiE Working Group is coordinated nationally by UNICEF and Save the Children. Due to the escalation of current and anticipated emergencies, an increase in response and preparedness planning and coordination is required from the EiE WG.
- During crises, children get displaced, which leads to protection issues, and schools and teaching and learning materials get destroyed, which disrupts the continuity of education. Disease outbreaks may lead to deaths (learners or teachers) and increase absenteeism and drop outs among learners.

Response and gaps
- School feeding by MoE and WFP has reached 1.6 million children. A further 18,088 children (42 per cent of learners) have had their capacities enhanced to cope with emergencies (including drought) and have been supported to participate in resource-induced conflict reduction activities (i.e. sports for peace).
- Regular EiE WG communication and coordination is ongoing to establish and strengthen information flows between national and county working groups. The education sector has made inputs to the long rain assessment tool to be used in the July assessments.
- 8,577 children in 26 schools have benefitted from school feeding programmes in Mwatate, where 4.49 metric tonnes of food was distributed.
- 13.3 per cent of schools in Wajir do not have school feeding programmes and 32 per cent of pupils have migrated due to food insecurity in their localities. Since the onset of the drought, school enrolment is in decline, but enrolment in schools with School Feeding Programmes is overwhelming.
- Gaps still exist in funding to scale up the response, emergency education supplies and information management. The EiE WG continues its advocacy and fundraising efforts along with its mapping of agencies that have prepositioned supplies.

11 UNICEF/MoE Echo Mobile SMS survey for 19.06.2017 (See Annex Below)
12 Early childhood development
13 Education in Emergencies (EiE) comprises learning opportunities encompassing formal and non-formal education for children aged 3 to 18 years.
- MoE and WFP are undertaking verification of school enrolment in Turkana, West Pokot (North Pokot), Baringo (East Pokot), Mandera, Wajir and Garissa for effective utilization of resources. Insecurity in some parts of Baringo and Mandera is impeding the exercise.
- WFP supported schools in arid areas will have adequate food up to the end of the year while MoE is able to meet up to one third of school requirements under the Home Grown School Meals programme (HGSMP). However, MoE is looking into ways to increase the number of days covered.

### AGRI CULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

#### Key figures
- 2.6 million people need agriculture and livelihoods assistance; likely to increase to 3.5 million by August/September.
- 772,000 reached through agriculture and livelihoods assistance.
- 800,000 hectares of maize and pasture are affected by an infestation of Fall Armyworm.
- 80 per cent livestock deaths reported in some areas.

![2.6 million people in need](image)

#### Needs
- Rainfall has been unevenly distributed across the country. Some of the worst affected areas received insignificant rain and are now sustaining another prolonged dry spell without the expectation of rains until October.
- Although patchy rainfall has provided some respite, livestock prices have not risen significantly and livestock mortality is likely to increase in August.
- Conflict over grazing resources, resulting in the deaths of more than 50 people, has been reported in more than five counties.
- 1.85 million people do not receive agriculture and livelihoods support due to the lack of adequate funding as partners cannot scale up multi-sectorial interventions to assist communities severely affected by drought. This number is likely to rise to 2.9 million by August 2017.

#### Response and Gaps
- 2,000 people have benefitted from early animal feed distributions to restore milk production in herds in two coastal counties, producing enough milk to cover home consumption and sale.
- Food Security partners, in coordination with the Government, are delivering a combination of cash and in-kind interventions.
- The Agriculture and Livelihoods sector is providing emergency livelihoods support to rural areas, although funds fall short of what is required.
EARLY RECOVERY

Key figures

- 520,000 people need assistance to recover from the impacts of the drought and to rebuild their livelihoods support system. The number of people in need of assistance is expected to increase due to poor performing long rains.
- 3,285 people reached through livelihoods assistance

Needs

- 517,000 people in need of support to rebuild their livelihoods support system.
- Advocacy for social cohesion and management of conflicts arising from competition for natural resources.
- Rehabilitation of community livelihood infrastructure and productive assets for an estimated 200,000 people.

Response & Gaps

- 3,285 people have benefitted through support for alternative livelihoods and the development of value chains.
- A stakeholder dialogue forum and an exposure/learning visit on drought response, recovery and resilience were facilitated for select affected counties.
- Community dialogue facilitated in Baringo, Laikipia, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, Garissa and Samburu counties to resolve conflicts resulting from competition over natural resources.
- Key Gaps: Limited funding to implement recovery activities, and access to data/information on recovery needs in various locations remains a challenge.
Coordination

The Flash Appeal will be revised after the long rains assessment. This will provide better data for the needs analysis and allow for focused geographical and multi-sectorial prioritization.

Preparation for the long rains assessment starts the second half of June. All sectors are working with their respective line ministries to review questionnaires and related indicators.

A Cost of the Diet (COtD) survey\textsuperscript{14} was undertaken in Turkana Central earlier in the year. The study revealed that there is a wide financial gap for families in meeting their daily nutritional requirements. Recommendations have been put in place, including a potential increase in the cash transfer value of programmes that are currently being implemented in Turkana.

Medium term planning and a review of the previous government plan in relation to Ending Drought Emergencies is ongoing as part of the Medium Term Plan 3 development process, with all sectors actively engaged in the NDMA-led process as well as through sector specific reviews.

The National Task Force for Epidemiology and Disease outbreaks led by MoH meets regularly to support capacities for counties to effectively lead the response in line with the devolution.

The current drought and sporadic floods, disease epidemics, conflicts and anticipated election-related violence in Kenya (after the August 8 polls) threaten the continuity of education. The Kenya EiE\textsuperscript{15} Working Group is coordinated nationally by UNICEF and Save the Children focal points that are double-hatting. Due to the escalation of current and anticipated emergencies, an increase in response and preparedness planning and coordination is required from the EiE working group.

In May, WFP, UNICEF and partners provided technical assistance for a review of the social protection sector. The review will assess the current status of the sector and highlight policy options. Consultations for the development of the sector’s 14-year investment plan and a five-year strategy are underway until the last quarter of 2017 when final plans will be launched by the Government.

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\textsuperscript{14} The Cost of the Diet (COtD) is a method and software used to model the cost of a theoretical, simulated diet (food basket) which meets all nutritional requirements of individuals in a household of interest (e.g. breastfed child, lactating mother, and other members) at the minimal possible cost, based on the availability, price, and nutrient content of local foods.

\textsuperscript{15} Education in Emergencies (EiE) comprises learning opportunities encompassing formal and non-formal education for children aged 3 to 18 years.