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Glossary

| | |
|----|-------------|
| AS | al-Shabaab |
| HH | House Holds |

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| Locations | Risk Level | Comment | Forecast |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| Nairobi except for those neighborhoods listed below. | Low | <i>The main threats in Kenya are road traffic accident and crime; followed by a major terrorist attack on a high-profile target. Whilst Nairobi is assessed as Low, it can quickly change to Moderate or High especially during elections, which can be violent. The next parliamentary election is in 2021.</i> | <i>The pattern of crime statistics shows a gradual growth in most areas of crime. Whilst the Kenyan police are supposedly becoming more professional and less corrupt, there is little to suggest this is inhibiting the growth in crime. Similarly, the risk of road traffic accident and terrorism will at best not change.</i> |
| Nairobi neighborhoods Mathare, Kawangware, Huruma, Majengo, Kayole, Mukuru Kayaba. Less than 30km from the Somali border and coastal area north of Malindi. | High | <i>The Nairobi neighborhoods assessed as High are well known for high criminality, especially at night. Areas close to Somali border and the northern section of the coast are High risk due to al Shabaab and criminal activity.</i> | <i>There are no indicators in Kenya or Somalia to suggest the risk presented by al Shabaab will reduce.</i> |
| Areas not listed above and Dadaab Camp | To be assessed | <i>There are several other locations in Kenya where the risk could be High due to tribal and ethnic violence. Risk assessments will be conducted on these areas if required. Similarly for Dadaab Camp where the levels change depending on the current situation.</i> | |

1. Insecurity

KIDNAP OF AID WORKER

On 20 Nov 2018 an Italian volunteer aid worker was kidnapped by armed men in Chakama, 60 kilometres inland from the coastal town of Malindi. During the incident 5 people were shot and wounded, including 3 children. The 23-year-old victim, Silvia Romano, is a volunteer with Italy-based charity Africa Milele.

Comment: Media reports speculate the kidnap was conducted by local criminals, but the fear is Romano will be sold on to al-Shabaab. Italian media report negotiations between the Italian government and kidnapers is ongoing. A spate of kidnappings on the coast in 2011 saw a British man shot dead and his wife kidnapped. Weeks later a French woman, was kidnapped. Both women ended up in Somalia, the British woman was released after 6 months, while the French woman died of ill health. Also, in 2011, al-Shabaab militants kidnapped 2 Spanish aid workers from the Dadaab refugee camp close to the Somali border.

AL-SHABAAB (AS) ACTIVITY

Al-Shabaab conduct regular attacks against the Kenyan armed forces in the southeast and close to the Somali border.

- 10 Jul 2018 AS attacked a police station in Garissa county near the border with Somalia, injuring 4 officers.
- AS ambushed a police vehicle on Lamu-Mombasa road on 26 Jul killing 1 police officer and another 3 went missing.
- 8 Aug in Lamu county, 5 soldiers were killed in an AS IED attack on their vehicle.
- Also, on the coast another 5 soldiers were killed when their vehicle hit a land mine on 29 Aug.
- In the northeast close to the Somali border, 3 people were killed by a suspected AS landmine on 13 Aug.
- 20 Aug security forces repelled an AS attack on a police station south of Garissa county.
- 25 Sept security forces killed 10 AS fighters Lamu county.
- In the northeast, AS attacked a school 1km from Somalia border, killing 2 Christian teachers.
- 10 Nov suspected AS fighters shot at an INGO vehicle in Garissa county, wounding a female staff-member.
- 4 police officers were injured by a grenade in Mandera county.



TRIBAL AND COMMUNITY CLASHES

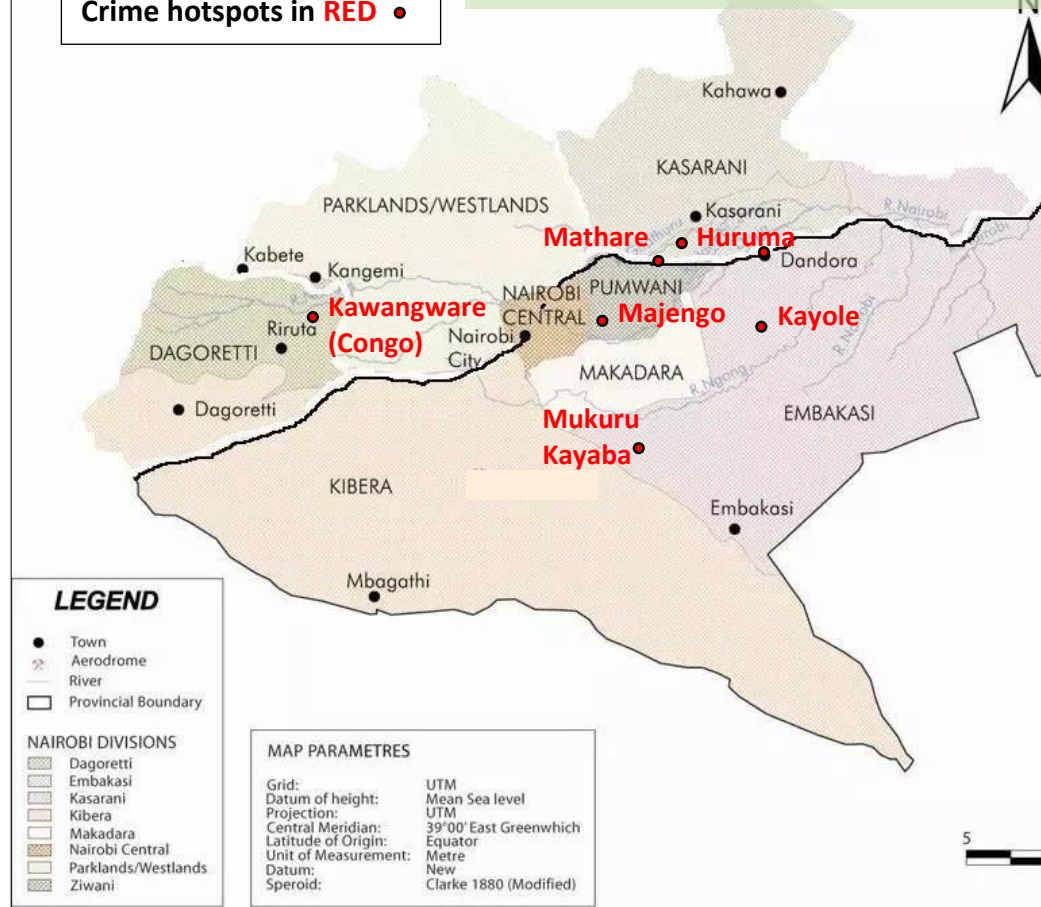
In the centre and north of the country during the dry season, Jul to Sept, tribal armed clashes over pasture and water increase. Cattle rustling also increases causing clashes between tribes and the police.

During Sept 2018 in the Rift Valley, longstanding disputes over land ownership erupted into clashes involving 4 villages. Hundreds of police deployed to quell 3 weeks of fighting that left at least 10 people dead.

Across the north and centre of the country in Oct, Nov and Dec, tribal and ethnic clashes over land and boundary disputes left 13 dead. Police also arrested 2 local Members of Parliament for inciting violence.

NAIROBI CITY

Crime hotspots in **RED** ●



CRIME

The Global Peace Index, produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (www.economicsandpeace.org) ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. The index uses 3 thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation.

- In 2018 the index ranked Kenya 123rd out of 163 (1 is the most peaceful country, 163 the least)
- Kenya notably scored high, 4 out of 5, in the indicators **Criminality, Violent Crime and Access to Weapons.**

Criminality is high in Kenya, particularly in Nairobi. The following are extracts from the “Economic Survey 2018” published by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics <http://www.knbs.or.ke/download/economic-survey-2018/>

“The total number of crimes reported to the police increased by 1.3% from 76,986 in 2016 to 77,992 in 2017. Among the crimes reported to the police, assault, creating disturbance and affray collectively accounted for 28.9% of all reported cases in 2017. Stealing accounted for 14.9%. Nairobi City County command station recorded the highest number of cases, representing 9.7% of all cases reported to the police.”

| Crimes Reported to the Police | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Homicide | 2,751 | 2,774 |
| Other offences against persons | 22,295 | 22,515 |
| Other offences against persons | 2,697 | 2,713 |
| Breakings | 5,621 | 6,131 |
| Theft of stock | 1,918 | 2,136 |
| Stealing | 10,361 | 11,656 |

2. Humanitarian Situation

BACKGROUND

Kenya is transforming rapidly, as a lower- middle-income country. However, significant challenges persist with food and nutrition security driven by rapid population growth, climate change, stagnating agricultural production, gender inequalities and underperforming food systems. Recurring disasters, particularly droughts and floods, have significantly impacted livelihoods and economic development in Kenya.

There is high undernourishment, with acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months often exceeding the “critical” threshold of 15%. Stunting is above 25% in some counties. Net enrolment in primary education in the arid counties is below 50%.

Kenya also hosts a large population of refugees, mainly in camps located in Garissa and Turkana counties. Unable to work or move freely, refugees are highly dependent on international assistance.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP%20Kenya%20Country%20Brief%2C%20October%202018.pdf>

NATURAL DISASTERS

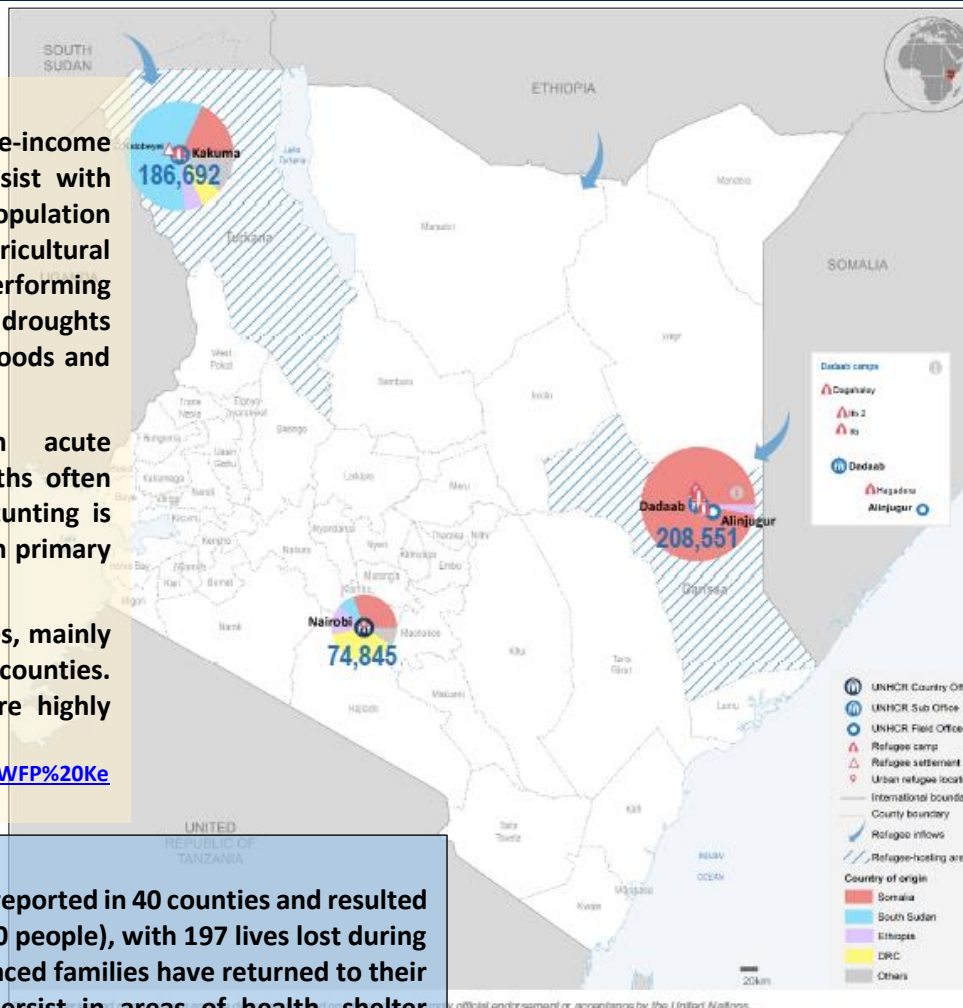
Floods: Cumulatively, floods effects have been reported in 40 counties and resulted in displacement of 54,500HHs (approx. 327, 000 people), with 197 lives lost during the rainy season 2018. While most of the displaced families have returned to their homes after flood waters receded, needs persist in areas of health, shelter reconstruction, livelihood support, and water and sanitation interventions.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-floods-emergency-plan-action-operation-n-mdrke043-update-n-02>

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDRKE043ou02.pdf>

Droughts: Adequate availability of water is critical for sustainable economic growth and reduction of poverty est. at 36.1% of Kenya’s population. Furthermore, violent conflicts over water resources could reduce if adequate access to quality water is improved across the country. In the latest UNICEF publication, in Kenya children suffering from malnutrition is 329,000 and 85,105 were severely malnourished.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/enhancing-access-safe-water-and-improved-sanitation-services-kenya-are-we-track>



REFUGEES

The total number of refugees is 470.088 as of 30th Nov 2018. Majority of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya originate from Somalia (54.7%). Other major nationalities are South Sudanese (24.4%), Congolese (8.7%); Ethiopians (5.9%). Persons of concern from other nationalities including Sudan, Rwanda, Eritrea, Burundi, Uganda and others make up 6.3 % of the total population. Almost half of the refugees in Kenya (44%) reside in Dadaab, 40% in Kakuma and 16% in urban areas (mainly Nairobi).

82,925 Somalis have been assisted to voluntarily return to Somalia between Dec 2014 and Sep 2018. The planning figure for voluntary return to Somalia is 10,000 in 2019. It is also expected to see, in the course of 2019 about 27,598 new arrivals. The majority of these new arrivals will be from South Sudan, Congo (DRC), Burundi, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/Kenya-Infographics_November-2018.pdf

REFUGEE – NEED ASSESSMENT

The key needs highlighted in all participatory consultations include: provision of emergency life-saving activities, enhancing protection response, strengthening capacity of national service providers, promoting access to livelihoods and education programmes, targeted assistance, and expanding the community-based engagement strategy. The ongoing complexity of protection concerns like early marriage and the risk of abduction of girls for the purpose of forced marriage is increasing.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-refugee-response-plan-south-sudanese-january-2019-december-2020>