



KENYA: MARSABIT UNREST

No. 05ME045

11 October 2006

FINAL REPORT

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 29 July to 31 December 2005.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 200,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF on 29 July 2005 to respond to the needs of this operation and to replenish disaster preparedness stocks distributed to the affected population. Refer to: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05ME045.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin.
- This operation was expected to be implemented for 5 months; to be completed by 31 December 2005.

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This operation was aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

Background and Summary

Ethnic clashes in Marsabit, northern Kenya, have been a common occurrence for years, with raids and counter raids between various communities resulting, in many cases, to death, injuries, displacement and theft of animals. These clashes escalated to what is now termed as the Turbi Massacre of 12 July 2005; where 90 people were killed, property destroyed and over 7,500 people displaced. At least 68 children were orphaned due to the ethnic clashes. Out of the people who were killed, 22 were pupils from Turbi Primary School. The attack on the helpless children took place at the school just as pupils were preparing for their morning classes. As a result, this school was closed down.

Most of the animals were not recovered. Many farms belonging to the displaced families were also looted or intentionally destroyed resulting in food insecurity in the district. The Government of Kenya (GoK) sources put the official death toll at 135, including previous attacks and counter attacks prior to the massacre. 7,500 people were driven from their homes due to tension and widespread arson targeting people in far flung villages where security outposts were yet to be set up.

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From the onset of the conflict, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) moved swiftly – it was the first humanitarian agency on the ground - and within 24 hours of the attack, it had dispatched a team comprising of the disaster response officer and nine volunteers to carry out an assessment and oversee the distribution of 60 metric tonnes (MT) of relief food which included maize flour, beans and cooking oil. The relief food was dispatched to assist 3,000 affected people. The non-food requirements for this operation were substantially met by the KRCS. In addition, the national society released the following non-food items (NFIs): 1,567 blankets; 1,083 tarpaulins; 867 mosquito nets; 1,200 pieces of soap; 600 jerry cans and 1,083 kitchen sets.

For months, the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) did not return to their homes due to the fear of attacks or because their houses and property were either looted or completely destroyed. Assessment reports by the KRCS indicated that the IDPs required emergency relief food and non-food assistance for at least five months. This was after the assessment team had interviewed community leaders, government officials and the displaced families. The families that were displaced, dispossessed and their houses burnt, were camped at the Administration Police camps for protection, while some were hosted by relatives. Many other schools were affected by the clashes and closed for a considerable period of time. Many pupils were displaced and moved to other schools, while some orphans could not resume school due to lack of fees to pay for their education.

A serious food security situation generalized across a number of countries in the greater eastern Africa region was witnessed in early 2006; a period which coincided with the final reporting for this operation. Kenya's northern arid and semi-arid regions were particularly affected by critical food insecurity and scarcity of water for both human and animal consumption. This prompted fresh assessments and the subsequent launching of a drought appeal for Kenya in January 2006. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRKE001.pdf> for the Emergency Appeal. This necessitated the national society's active involvement, especially in terms of its reporting capacity, thus resulting, in part, to delays in reporting.

Coordination

The KRCS is the co-chair of the Rapid Onset Disaster Committee, which comprises: office of the President (Chair); the Meteorological Department; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the World Food Programme (WFP); World Vision (WV); CIDRI¹; Action Aid as well as the ministries of health, special programmes and agriculture. Support for the affected people was channelled through the national society.

The GoK provided relief food comprising maize, beans, vegetable oil and powdered milk. It also set up an animal recovery unit to restore the livelihoods of families that lost their animals in the clashes. WFP donated 48 MT of Unimix. WV provided 1,267 blankets and 3,125 bars of soap, while UNICEF and Action Aid donated mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, bed sheets, emergency medical and education kits. The national society worked closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Safaricom and Celtel mobile phone companies donated three and two mobile lines respectively, to the national society for emergency use during the operation. Celtel also donated airtime worth KES 50,000. KRCS was the channel through which numerous other miscellaneous donations were received from the general public and distributed to the affected people in Marsabit.

The Media Owners Association established a joint approach by providing constant information and awareness to the public about the humanitarian crisis. In Marsabit district, the local authorities met frequently with the national society's staff during regular relief operation planning meetings. These meetings discussed support to the IDPs, the security situation and long-term solutions to the clashes.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

The KRCS received CHF 200,000 (USD 155,581 or EUR 128,206) from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 July 2005 to support its response to the emergency through the provision of emergency relief food and non-food items for 7,500 displaced persons for five months. Medical assistance was also

¹ **In English:** The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

In French: Le Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI)

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given to the victims of violence and the wounded, whilst educational support was provided to the orphaned and displaced school children.

Provision of emergency relief support.

Between July and December 2005, the national society distributed a total of 897.75 MT of relief food to 7,500 people (1,560 families). This included 621 MT of cereals, 108 MT of pulses, 33.75 MT of vegetable oil and 135 MT of corn soya blend (CSB). The relief food was distributed in Mabatini, Gabra Scheme, Bubisa, Huri Hills, Turbi, Gar Qarsa, Forolle, Manyatta Jillo, Sagante-Huka Adhi, El Hadi, Loyangalani, Moite, Balesa and Yaa Gara in Marsabit district as well as Walda in Moyale district. The relief food was also distributed to primary schools and health centres in both districts as some schools were seriously affected by the conflict. The GoK donated part of the relief food. All delivery costs were met by KRCS and the Federation.

Impact

- The relief operation assisted 7,500 people to cope with the effects of the conflict and prevented possible deaths from starvation since most of the displaced families lost their livestock, their only livelihood, during the raids.
- The supplementary feeding for children aged under five years, lactating and pregnant mothers helped to reduce malnutrition and diseases.

Constraint

- Marsabit district's difficult terrain and its vastness, some pockets of IDPs and the absence of locally trained KRCS volunteers initially presented logistical and operational difficulties.

Provision of emergency temporary shelter and other household needs.

NFIs were distributed to displaced families at the initial outbreak of the clashes. The support was offered to people who fled without their household items or who had their property destroyed during the clashes. KRCS distributed 600 jerry cans, 2,260 mosquito nets, 2,797 blankets, 1,083 kitchen sets, 1,083 tarpaulins, 2,566 bars of soap, 300 mattresses, 14 medical kits, 6 educational kits and 140 bales of used clothes between July and December 2005. These items were distributed in Turbi, Walda, Bubisa, Gabra Scheme, Mabatini, Gar Qarsa, Marsabit District Hospital, Manyatta Jillo, Huka Adhi, Huri Hills, El Hadi, Forolle, Yaa Gara, Balesa, Loyangalani, Marsabit Children's Home, SKM Primary and Turbi Primary School. The national society utilized stock from its warehouse at the start of this humanitarian crisis in Marsabit and later replenished its stock level.

Impact

- The provision of temporary shelter items and essential household items restored the displaced families' sense of security, belonging, dignity and security.
- Weather-related diseases such as pneumonia, which were initially reported, were minimized in the cold mountains of Marsabit and Huri Hills.

Medical support to the people affected by the clashes and the wounded.

Nine critically wounded people were airlifted from Marsabit District Hospital to Kenyatta National Hospital for specialized medical attention. At the same time, 200 units of blood were airlifted from the National Blood Transfusion Centre in Nairobi to Marsabit District Hospital to help save lives. The national society also donated 14 medical kits to the Marsabit District Hospital.

Owing to lack of qualified medical personnel in most of the locations' health facilities, KRCS, in collaboration with the Director of Medical Services, airlifted surgeons from Nairobi to Marsabit to boost the capacity of the Marsabit District Hospital to conduct clinical operations.

Impact

- Many lives were saved during specialized treatment in Nairobi that is not available in Marsabit.
- The Marsabit District Hospital and other health facilities benefited from a supply of drugs, blood and equipment as well as doctors to attend to emergencies.
- Generally, the capacity of the hospital to treat patients was improved.

Constraint

- Lack of basic first aid skills was evident, even among the nurses, especially when handling the wounded during air lifting. There is need to train nurses, medical personnel and volunteers in first aid skills in the remote health centres.

Support to orphaned and displaced school children.

Six educational kits and textbooks were distributed by the national society to the survivors of the massacre in Turbi Primary School. Some children also received long-term food and accommodation support from KRCS.

Impact

- Children orphaned and/or displaced due to the clashes were able to continue their education uninterrupted.
- The children also received some psychological support from the national society staff.

Animal restocking for families whose livestock were stolen.

Marsabit is largely a nomadic pastoralist district and residents depend entirely on livestock for their livelihood. It was reported that 500 cattle, 1,400 camels and 4,000 goats were lost during the clashes. By December 2005, 227 cattle, 231 camels and 1,200 goats were recovered following a government security operation. Many more animals were not recovered.

Impact

In some areas, the displaced families received livestock donations from the host communities and are integrated. However, in most cases, the families' basic livelihood has not been restored. For this reason, they are currently integrated into the general food distribution for which the KRCS is the lead agency in Marsabit district.

Constraint

The national society did not make any major progress in restocking the animals due to lack of funding, as part of the funding pledged was not received. The animal restocking project was aimed at achieving a certain level of rehabilitation and restoration of the IDPs' means of livelihood, thereby minimizing the chances of revenge attacks and counter raids to recover the lost animals.

Provision of financial resources and/or materials for shelter reconstruction to some of the most vulnerable among the IDPs.

The national society supported families that were living in makeshift shelters by providing building material. This was specifically needed in areas where IDPs were not likely to go back to their former areas or their properties were completely destroyed. However, at the time of reporting, semi-permanent houses had not been built in Turbi, Qilta, Sagante, Dirib Gombo, Jaldesa, Maikona and Badassa.

Provision of water in areas worst hit by water shortages due to the clashes.

Following an assessment by the national society and the Marsabit District Steering Group chaired by the office of the President, it was noted that clashes over water sources was one of the main causes of the Turbi massacre. The national society provided water trucking services for the two communities in Huri Hills and Turbi Centre. Previously, the community living in Huri Hills used to get water from Kalacha borehole, while the community in Turbi got water from Walda borehole during the dry seasons. This is now impossible due to the hostilities between the two communities.

Lessons learned

The DREF allocation allowed the national society to respond rapidly to the needs of the displaced families. The national society was able to respond effectively and efficiently by distributing food and non-food items. In addition, the exposure to a difficult working environment strengthened the KRCS's capacity and improved its visibility.

Effective coordination is vital for any response operation and particularly in emergencies. It is important, therefore, that the Kenya Red Cross Society continues the partnership with other actors to ensure a coordinated, effective and efficient response to humanitarian needs in the future.

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Continued media publicity of the national society activities gives the public and donors a transparent account of the humanitarian situation. However, the national society needs to strengthen the capacity of volunteers, nurses and other medical personnel through training in basic first aid skills.

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For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Final Financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05ME045 - KENYA: MARSABIT UNREST

Final financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2006/4
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2006/4
Appeal	M05ME045
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		0				0
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		200'000				200'000
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		200'000				200'000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		200'000				200'000
D. Total Funding = B + C		200'000				200'000

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		200'000				200'000
E. Expenditure		-200'000				-200'000
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		0					0	
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			187'000				187'000	-187'000
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers			187'000				187'000	-187'000
Program Support								
Program Support			13'000				13'000	-13'000
Total Program Support			13'000				13'000	-13'000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)		200'000					200'000	-200'000
VARIANCE (C - D)		-200'000					-200'000	