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# Emergency appeal

## Kenya: Population Movement - Somali Refugees

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRKE018**  
**OT-2011-000160-KEN**  
**19 October 2011**



Refugees at IFO2 West Camp. Photos Kenya Red Cross Society

**This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 27,618,017 (plus CHF 3,050,000 for Emergency Response Units) totalling CHF 30,668,017 in cash, kind, or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to assist 60,000 beneficiaries for 12 months, to be completed by 31 October 2012. A Final Report will be made available by 31 January 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).**

**CHF 500,000 has been allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.**

**Summary:** Based on the humanitarian situation in the Dadaab camps which host Somali refugees in Kenya, this Preliminary Appeal responds to a request from the Kenya Red Cross Society, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief to 60,000 Somali refugees in the IFO2 West camp in the following sectors: Camp management, Water and Sanitation, Health and nutrition, Shelter, Education, Warehousing, Relief (food and non food) and Support to host community.

This Preliminary Appeal including proposed actions and budget will be revised subject to ongoing negotiations with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies operating in the camp, and subject to recommendations to be made by Emergency Response Unit (ERU) Team leaders who are currently deployed in the operation.

[<click here to view the Emergency Appeal Budget; here for a map of the affected area; or here for contact details>](#)

## The situation

Twenty years after the first Somali refugees fled the crisis that ousted President Siad Barre, more than 900,000 Somalis are now refugees in neighboring countries and some 1.5 million are internally displaced. Thousands of them continue to pour across the border to north-eastern Kenya into the largest refugee complex in the world (Dadaab). Consequent years of drought, shrinking humanitarian space and lack of access to the affected populations in South-Central Somalia—especially in declared famine areas controlled

by the militant *Alshabab* movement—have worsened food security conditions and triggered population influx towards neighbouring countries, with Kenya being the largest recipient country.

Today, the Dadaab complex is composed of Dagahale, IFO1, IFO Extension (made up of IFO2, IFO3), Hagadera and Kambios which is currently under construction.

The total population in all Dadaab camps stands today at more than 480,000 people, the camps were designed originally to host 90,000 people. But since January 2011 due to three years of protracted drought conditions aggravated by conflicts and insecurity, about 163,000 Somalis arrived in the camps. According to UNHCR records as summarized in the table below, the number of refugees who have crossed to the neighbouring countries including Kenya in 2011 alone is 273,054, with 900,239 currently registered.

**Table 1: Refugee population in neighbouring countries (including Kenya)**

Country	Refugees arrivals from 1 Jan - 30 Sept 2011	Total Somali refugees registered as of 30 Sept 2011
Kenya	162,967	514,472
Ethiopia	90,172	171,419
Djibouti	3,817	18,033
Yemen	16,098	196,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,054</b>	<b>900,239</b>

Somali women and children are the most and worst affected. Refugees arrive in the camps exhausted, with a high percentage of malnourished people, especially children. The continuously high number of arrivals has increased pressure on the facilities and humanitarian services provided in Dadaab. Consequently, several aid agencies have arrived and commenced humanitarian response in addition to those agencies who have been present for the past years.

The need for expansion of the camps is an issue that has been discussed for the past 3 years with the Government of Kenya. Recently, UNHCR and its partners started construction of the Kambios camp, and the expansion of IFO2, where new refugees who settled informally around old camps have now been moved. IFO2 is designed to host 140,000 people. Currently, there are more than 60,000 people in the entire IFO2 camp including more than 40,000 that have already been resettled in the West part of the camp (where the KRCS operation will take place).

Upon their arrival, refugees are accommodated in tents, and receive basic NFI kits and food ration cards after their registration. They also have access to water and food provided by the aid agencies present. However, aid agencies' capacities are overstretched due to the increasing demands and needs that grow with the number of new arriving refugees. Therefore, humanitarian services in some sectors are not provided according to SPHERE Standards. The engagement of KRCS and IFRC is being sought to fill this gap, release pressure on aid agencies and improve quality and compliance to international humanitarian standards. Recent rapid deterioration in security conditions may also increase the gap in the humanitarian services provided, as some INGOs may suspend or withdraw their operations. KRCS is enjoying neutrality and acceptance in the area and can take over some basic humanitarian services. Moreover, KRCS has well-established connections, and has ongoing programme activities, in local (host) communities, who have also donated land for the camp construction. These communities will also be engaged in, and receive support through, the refugee operation in order to diffuse tension between local communities and refugees.

KRCS has experience in running refugee camp operations since the first waves of Somali refugees arrived in Kenya, as well as with Kenyan IDPs in the wake of 2007/8 post-election crisis. The intervention in IFO2 West will require significant support from the Movement, especially during the early phases of the operation.

## Coordination and partnerships

The large influx and poor humanitarian conditions of Somalis arriving in Dadaab have attracted many aid agencies and donors. In addition to the technical UN agencies, currently there are more than 30 NGOs working in Dadaab addressing various needs at different scales. Given the high insecurity in most affected areas of Somalia and the funding made available, aid agencies have focused many of their interventions in Dadaab instead of inside Somalia. For Dadaab, there are overall and sectoral coordination mechanisms and structures in place, but due to the significant increase in the number of refugees, growing humanitarian needs,

and the proliferation of aid agencies, the situation has become more complex and the current coordination structure may need strengthening and expansion. It is crucial that KRCS and IFRC engage actively in these structures at a very early stage in order to ensure a smooth start to the operation, avoid duplication and improve cooperation.

UNHCR has the mandate for overall management in the Dadaab camps and works with a number of implementing and operational partners. Other UN agencies such as WFP are leading the food aid sector in Dadaab. UNICEF made a recent commitment to support and lead the education sector and work through NGO partners. Whenever needed, ad hoc task forces and meetings are organized to address urgent emerging coordination matters. The cluster approach has not been applied in Dadaab since other coordination mechanisms already exist.

In order to enhance coordination and ensure that there are no gaps in the current response, UNHCR will organize a meeting with all existing and potential partners to have a better picture of the situation and reconfigure the humanitarian structure in Dadaab if deemed necessary. This shall improve existing structures, and enhance coverage and efficiency of the humanitarian operations. IFRC and KRCS will participate in this process.

IFRC and KRCS also agreed with UNHCR that a proper and gradual engagement in various sectors shall take place to avoid duplication of activities. This is due to the fact that there are various agencies that have been present and operational in the camp.

It is worth mentioning that the refugees in Dadaab may stay for a long time, while this appeal is only for one year to enable the KRCS to address immediate humanitarian gaps and to improve the quality of humanitarian services provided to the refugees. KRCS will assess its engagement in the course of the year in order to define options for its engagement in the camp operation beyond the first year.

The following is a brief description of the present UNHCR partners in the Somali refugees operation. This indicates the necessity for active engagement in the existing coordination mechanisms and for ensuring a smooth phasing of process by the Movement.

- Government: Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) - Registration, camp coordination and management; and the National Bureau of Registration (NBR) - Registration and Verification.
- UNHCR Operational Partners (operate in the camps but do not receive direct funding from UNHCR but coordinate their activities with them):
  - World Food Programme (WFP): food distribution, selective & school feeding, multi-storey gardening, income-generating activities, food for training, food for assets,
  - UNICEF: supplementary food,
  - Save the Children UK (SC-UK): Child Friendly Spaces in camps;
  - International Organization for Migration (IOM): resettlement;
  - Médecins Sans Frontières Swiss and Spain - Health care;
  - CESVI: sanitation facility rehabilitation.
  - German Argo Action (GAA): Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion.
- Implementing Partners (agencies receiving funding from UNHCR):
  - Handicap International (HI): People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) – in Dadaab and Medical Referrals to Garissa.
  - Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC): Shelter and Latrine Construction, Youth Education Project (YEP).
  - CARE Kenya: Primary education in Dagahaley, food distribution, water supply, sanitation, education, community and gender development and counselling.
  - German International Cooperation (GIZ): Health, environment, firewood distribution.
  - FilmAid International: Mass Information, Awareness Raising, Capacity Building and HIV/AIDS awareness.
  - Lutheran World Federation (LWF): Primary Education Hagadera Camp, Camp management/camp coordination, community policing and camp planning, transit centres and safe havens.

- National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK): Sanitation, Peace Education, Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS.
- Windle Trust Kenya (WTK): Secondary Education – DAFI Programme
- Save the Children (UK): Child protection services.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC): Health care; hospital and health posts, Hagadera Camp
- Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS): Child tracing and family reunification, construction of classrooms in the schools within the host community.
- International Service Volunteers Association-Italy (AVSI): School classroom rehabilitation, teacher training.
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC): Shelter construction and infrastructure development.
- African Development Emergency Organization (ADEO): Primary Education Ifo Camp, health service care.
- Oxfam (GB): Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in Ifo extension and Kambioos.
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK): Legal advice and consultation in Camps, protection training, border monitoring.
- Relief Reconstruction and Development Organization (RRDO): Agro-forestry and environmental awareness creation in the host community – Lagdera District.
- Fafi Integrated Development Association (FAIDA): Agro-forestry and environmental awareness creation in the host community – Fafi District.
- Centre for Torture Victims (CVT): Psycho-social interventions in Ifo camp.
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS): Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion in Kambios, Hagadera and host community.
- GOAL: Shelter construction and infrastructure development.

KRCS will lead this operation with support from the IFRC East Africa Regional Representation office and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. An advisory or a steering committee will be formed from KRCS and IFRC in order to oversee and support the operation at higher level. The KRCS will hire a camp manager who will be assisted by an Operations Manager from IFRC East Africa Region. The camp manager will have the overall management role, oversee budget and finance management, coordinate with stakeholders and supervise sector coordinators.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Kenya Red Cross has a tracing team on the ground which facilitates connecting refugees through providing a free phone call service that allows refugees to connect with family in Somalia, Kenya or elsewhere. KRCS has a strong presence, including its volunteers, and works in local communities in Dadaab by implementing various programme interventions. The new operation in IFO2 West will build on and expand this presence to benefit 60,000 refugees and synergize the refugee operation with programmes in host/local communities around the camp.

Following the exchange of letters of intent between UNHCR and KRCS, a joint assessment was conducted to identify ways and modalities of engagement. The assessment team made a recommendation to request the immediate deployment of ERU Team Leaders (Logistics, IT/Communications, Basic Health and Base Camp), prior to the deployment of the ERUs themselves. The team leaders will advise whether the ERUs will be deployed and appropriate configurations (personnel, equipment, etc) prior to their deployment.

KRCS and IFRC are currently coordinating with UNHCR to finalize the terms of the KRCS engagement in the IFO2 West. Other meetings at management and technical levels with current UNHCR partners are underway to sensitize them about KRCS engagement in the camp and to discuss necessary steps for phasing out/in without causing any disruption to services and existing coordination structures

## The needs

### **Beneficiary selection:**

The operation in IFO2 West will target and assist 60,000 Somali refugees who have been settled in this part of the camp. The refugee population comprises women, men and children. The KRCS will provide assistance to all refugees in this part of the camp to cover their humanitarian basic needs. The KRCS will address specific needs of groups with special conditions according to international standards (such as SPHERE) and actual needs. Moreover, the operation shall ensure synergy with the ongoing programme interventions in the local community to maximize outcomes and ensure acceptance and engagement of local communities in the refugee operation. It is worth mentioning that local/host communities have been critical of aid operations for focusing on refugees and giving little attention to their needs especially now when they are affected by the current drought.

There are currently about 40,000 refugees in IFO2 West. UNHCR continues to move more refugees into the camp on a daily basis until maximum capacity (60,000 people) is reached. Upon arrival in the camp, each family is accommodated in a family size tent, and receives an initial NFI kit from UNHCR and their partners, as well as a one month food ration. Aid agencies present in the camp are providing other basic services, however, their existing capacities are overstretched. Therefore, UNHCR requested KRCS and IFRC to take the responsibility of providing humanitarian assistance in all sectors in the camp. Currently, emergency shelter (tents), water, basic healthcare, sanitation, education and protection are provided but below the SPHERE standards. For example, every 5-7 families share one latrine. Consequently, the operation shall provide emergency assistance to cover needs in the following sectors:

#### *Water and sanitation*

At the time of the most recent assessment, the camp was receiving new arrivals at an average of 1,000 to 1,500 persons per day. It is expected that the population will rise to the maximum camp holding capacity of 60,000 people by mid October 2011. The established water supply through water trucking was estimated to provide 5-7 litres of water per person per day, and the supply capacity was not expanding to match the new arrivals rate.

#### *Health and Nutrition*

Priority health needs in the health and nutrition sectors include the following:

- Inadequate coverage of medical services; the camp has one facility under construction which is not yet operational. For adequate coverage to be achieved, the camp requires a fully functional fixed facility, health posts and outreach services.
- Lack of nutritional interventions; a nutrition survey conducted by UNHCR and its partners showed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 38% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 20% among the refugees settled in the outskirts of the established refugee camps (these are the refugees being relocated to the IFO extension, and therefore it is expected that the findings of this survey represent the nutrition status in the camp).
- Low routine vaccination coverage; the refugees have been displaced from a country without a functional system for the Expanded Programme on Immunisation. The majority of the children have therefore had no contact with vaccination programmes and are highly susceptible, in the event of an outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases. At least three measles outbreaks have been reported in the refugee camps over the past two years.
- Health Education/Hygiene Promotion; as the refugees settlement continues, the achievement of the minimum standards in provision of water, sanitation and waste management will be gradual, and will require extensive coverage of hygiene promotion activities.

The KRCS in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) and the Ministry of Medical Services (MoMS) and other partners will work towards improved coverage of health services within the refugee camp and to a large extent, extend the coverage to the host community.

#### *Shelter:*

It is planned that Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) will erect tents for the 60,000 people (about 12,000 families) who will be settled in the camp. If they don't complete by the time KRCS starts its operation, KRCS will need to coordinate taking over this activity and complete it.

### *Education Sector*

There is an obvious scarcity of infrastructure, teaching and learning materials (schools, classrooms, desk, books) and teachers. The development of education sector infrastructure, will be a priority as well as the training of teachers, both local and refugee teachers. The structures are semi permanent type made of brick walls and roofs from iron corrugated sheets. This allows KRCS to complete the construction should funding be made available on time.

### *Relief (food and non food).*

KRCS and IFRC will need to conclude arrangements with WFP to distribute food in the camp. Currently, WFP food aid is distributed by CARE International. KRCS will need to distribute or replenish the NFI kits (content yet to be decided in coordination with UNHCR).

### *Logistics and warehousing of relief items.*

KRCS will be responsible for camp operations management and coordination in IFO2 West. However, UNHCR, according to its mandate will retain high-level overall responsibility of management and coordination of all camps including IFO2 West. Similarly, they will retain registration which is done jointly with the GoK and other protection tasks.

### **Longer-term needs:**

It is planned that this appeal provides assistance to the Somali refugees for one year. However, the refugees are expected to remain in the camp until food security and safety conditions in Somalia improve. Therefore, semi-permanent and more sustainable or durable services will be needed in order to serve for the possible refugee needs in the medium-long run. Current emergency structures and services will need to be changed in the course of the year i.e. drilling boreholes and installing mass water distribution systems instead of water tankering, and replacing tents and rub halls with semi-permanent shelter and classrooms.

The following medium-long term needs shall be addressed during the course of the planned operation. This will need to be assessed at an early stage and then reviewed and amended later on as the situation evolves. The level of engagement of KRCS in responding to these needs will also be determined by the existing commitments of other agencies currently on the ground, in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

- Semi-permanent shelter; UNHCR is waiting for approved specifications from the government on the type of structure to be used and implemented. This includes types of bricks and roofing materials. The time span of the provided tents varies 6-18 months, which indicates the need to address the shelter issue by providing more durable shelters, otherwise, tents will need to be replaced.
- Schools and health facilities are currently organized in tents and temporary structures which need to be replaced with more permanent arrangements.
- More latrines are needed so as to reduce the number of families using a unit from 7 to 1 family per unit.
- Water distribution system to replace water tankering and temporary facilities.
- Sanitation and solid waste systems to be developed.
- Distribution or development of energy saving cooking stoves and other environment protection measures.
- Development of market and worship places.

Various concerns will need to be addressed while implementing mid to long-term activities. These include creating employment opportunities for refugees and local communities, environmental protection, innovation and introduction of durable solutions in various sectors.

The current deployment of ERU team leaders will identify areas of support and capacity building for the KRCS in each sector or function of the operation, this will be reflected in the revised appeal document. The KRCS has well established capacities in various sectors and functions, however, there will be a need for support to enhance these capacities and improve efficiency and effectiveness.

### *Support to Host Communities*

KRCS will need to conduct more assessments and talk to communities in the area to identify and specify type of activities to support the host or local communities. Interventions in support of the host community constitute an integral part of this operation. Further needs assessments will be conducted and more detailed plans will be developed and put forward in the next appeal revision. Tentatively, activities in support of host communities could include the provision of agricultural inputs, access to new water points and health facilities, fill gaps in education infrastructure and services, development of markets, and shelter support. The camp operation will

seek to create economic and employment opportunities for members of the host community. Budget and financial requirements will be provided in the revised version of this appeal.

## The proposed operation

IFRC and KRCS will ensure the integration/mainstreaming of cross cutting issues in the implementation of plan activities in all sectors. This will include addressing gender, HIV & AIDS, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and special needs of vulnerable groups, and environment protection. KRCS will coordinate with present partners to ensure that the mainstreaming process is in accordance with existing protocols and international guidelines. As protection remains with UNHCR, KRCS will need to engage with UNHCR team to ensure that the protection needs of refugees in IFO2 West are addressed adequately. IFRC will also support KRCS to put in place community based accountability systems including basic complaints mechanisms.

### Relief (distribution of food and NFIs)

<b>Outcome: The immediate food and non food needs are provided for 60,000 refugees</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential food and non-food items (NFIs) are provided to 60,000 beneficiaries (12,000 households).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute WFP food rations</li> <li>Procurements and distribution of 12,000 non food item (NFI) kits as per needs</li> </ul>

Further information will be provided in a revised appeal on the relief distribution component, following additional coordination with UNHCR and other partners.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation to 60,000 beneficiaries (12,000 households) in IFO 2 Camp for 12 months</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water collection distances are reduced to less than 500M</li> <li>Water user safety is ensured for 60,000 refugees</li> <li>Increased knowledge on prevention of diarrhoeal and other water borne diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of the water supply capacity through water trucking</li> <li>Develop sustainable water supply systems through sinking boreholes and developing water distribution pipelines,</li> <li>Monitor chemical and bacteriological quality of water to be used in the camp</li> <li>Procure and distribute 12,000 jerry cans (families received already one item upon resettling in the camp)</li> <li>Conduct point of use water treatment using appropriate chemicals</li> <li>Conduct hygiene promotion and community education sessions to the target population</li> <li>Demolition and backfilling of the existing communal latrines</li> <li>Construct 12,000 latrines (each household to have a latrine)</li> <li>Develop waste collection points and ensure proper, handling, sorting, transportation and final disposal of this waste</li> <li>Develop a drainage system for trapping and safe disposal of waste water and surface runoff during rainy seasons</li> <li>Development of laundry areas within the camps.</li> </ul>

### Health and Nutrition

<b>Outcome: The immediate and medium risks to health for 60,000 refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers are reduced</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60,000 refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers have access to health services at the camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of health posts in strategic points of the camp to cater for refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers, including hospital/specialist referral services to other health facilities.</li> <li>Provision of medical outreaches on primary health care within the camp for enhanced coverage.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased vaccination coverage for effective prevention of outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases.</li> <li>At least 50 persons have preparedness and response capacity to respond when needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Screening of children below the age of 5 and pregnant/lactating women and provision of supplements - approximately 15% of the total population (for the under fives) and approx 4% of the population (for expectant and lactating women)</li> <li>Vaccination of all children eligible for vaccination under the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)</li> <li>Comprehensive health education/hygiene promotion using Red Cross Volunteers in the camp</li> <li>Conduct integrated disease surveillance for early detection of diseases with outbreak potential</li> <li>Development of outbreak preparedness and response capacity (pre-positioning of emergency supplies, training of response teams and development of joint contingency plans with MoMS/MoPHS).</li> <li>Management of chronic killer diseases including Tuberculosis, counselling and testing for HIV among others</li> <li>Provide psycho-social support services (individual or group therapy) targeting staff, volunteers and the refugee population</li> <li>Conduct regular tracing for vaccination defaulters, including patients with TB who drop out</li> </ul>
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### Shelter

**Outcome: Improved shelter conditions for 60,000 refugees through provision of durable and sustainable shelters as per required standards**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi permanent houses that meet agreed standards are made accessible to 60,000 refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of 1,000 family size tents distribution for new arrivals in the camp</li> <li>Construction of 12,000 semi-permanent houses</li> <li>Pre-positioning of 5,000 family size tents to be distributed in case of delay in construction of semi-permanent houses</li> </ul>

### Education

**Outcome: School going children and adolescents have an opportunity to receive education at the camps**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to school for children and adolescents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 8 primary schools</li> <li>Construction of one secondary school</li> <li>Train teachers from host community and refugee population</li> <li>Procurement of classroom material, desks, books etc.</li> </ul>

The scope of KRCS involvement in meeting education needs will be further defined in a revised appeal following ongoing discussions with UNICEF and other partners.

### Camp management/infrastructure

**Outcome 1: Effective camp management and coordination systems are in place to facilitate delivery of high quality assistance to 60,000 refugees for a period of 12 months**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFO2 West functions well enough to deliver satisfactory services to 60,000 refugees for a period of 12 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee support and programme functions as well as safety and security of the operation</li> <li>External coordination with stakeholders and partners</li> <li>Coordination and engagement with camp committees, local communities committees, representatives and government entities</li> <li>Develop, implement and monitor strategic and operational plans for camp operation.</li> <li>Identify fundraising opportunities through the existing funding mechanisms for Somali refugees</li> <li>Develop and operate humanitarian accountability and community-</li> </ul>

	<p>based complaint systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place financial systems for effective financial reporting</li> <li>• Regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting</li> <li>• Continuous assessment and review of the operation to determine continuity or development of an exit strategy</li> </ul>
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### **Warehousing/Logistics/Transportation**

In order to efficiently and effectively carry out the operations in these sectors, KRCS will need to have a very strong logistical presence on the ground. It will be involved in procuring, warehousing and delivery of food and NFIs to the 60,000 beneficiaries.

### **Fleet**

In order to sufficiently support the 7 sectors that KRCS/IFRC has been tasked to handle, the following transport needs will be required.

- Light vehicles - 4WD passenger vehicles for staff and equipment movement.
- Ambulances – 2 ambulances will be required to support the Health and Nutrition sector in serving the population of 60,000.
- Trucks with Trailers – KRCS/IFRC will be responsible for distribution of food and non food items, as well as running the warehouse. The complete food ration needs for 60,000 refugees will be over 1,000MT per month. To effectively move these, four 25MT trucks with trailers will be required.
- Motorcycles – 10 motorcycles will be required to support movement of staff within the camp.
- Forklifts - Two forklifts will be required to assist in loading, offloading and arrangement in the warehouses.

### **Warehouse and Workshop**

KRCS/IFRC will be responsible for distribution of food and non food items for 60,000 refugees. There will also be a total of 50 vehicles based at the camp. A warehouse/workshop complex will therefore be required to support the large fleet of vehicles. A total of 10 structures of 120m<sup>2</sup> will be required to be used as warehouses, a fire station, workshop and generator house. An office of 60 m<sup>2</sup> will also be required. Warehouse handling equipments including 15 pallets trucks, 30 hand trolleys, 1,000 pallets and 15 shelf kits will be required to facilitate smooth operations at the warehouses.

## **Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of operations. This will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

Communications will support the objectives of this Preliminary Emergency Appeal, to increase the profile, funding and other support for KRCS and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people.

Partners will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials, including audio-visual products, will be channelled through IFRC's public website – [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Proactive engagement with media (national, international based in Kenya and international based around the world) to highlight the needs of the refugees and to profile the response of the Kenya Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Developing media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies and media.
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Supporting field visits by communications colleagues, media, partner National Societies and donor agencies.
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

### Capacity of the National Society

Capacity building of the KRCS staff will be necessary in order to enable the NS to run the operation following the departure of the ERUs. The current deployed ERU team leaders will identify areas of capacity building and training needs required to enhance the local capacities in various sectors and functions. A new objective will be added to the Revised Appeal to address capacity building needs and activities, including dissemination and training on the new SPHERE handbook and standards. It is worth mentioning that due to the recent deterioration of the security conditions in Dadaab and the border areas with Somalia, capacity building activities shall be given a priority at an early stage of the operation.

### Capacity of the IFRC

Similarly, given the deterioration in security conditions in Dadaab, there is a need for hiring a dedicated security person for the Horn of Africa operation (with particular support to KRCS and the operation in IFO2 West) for 4-6 months.

The Kenya Red Cross already has a Security Manager at the camp for 8 months. The manager is based in Dadaab together with the KRCS team and coordinates KRCS security at the base camp. There will be further security training needs for KRCS staff and volunteers based at the camp as well as ERU and IFRC personnel at a later stage.

Communication needs will be covered by the Danish IT/Communications ERU team, including equipment and training on movement monitoring, among other communications-related activities. The IT ERU and KRCS & IFRC IT staff will ensure integration of the new communication system with the existing one. All security aspects at the base camp will be integrated in the Danish Base camp ERU set-up. This includes fencing, spot-lights and security guards.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale  
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Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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- **In IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +27 (0)11 303 9735, mobile: +27 (0)835566911; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone: +971 4 457 2993, email: [aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org](mailto:aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **In IFRC Zone:** Pierre Kremer, Acting Head of Resource Mobilization, phone: +41792264832; email: [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org);

**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)**

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; phone: +27.11.303.9700; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

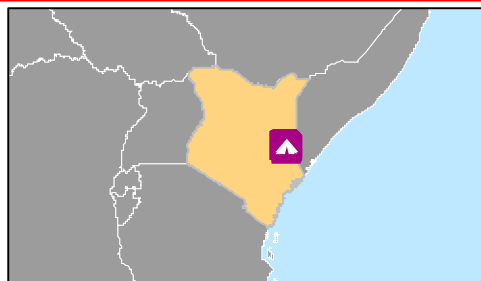
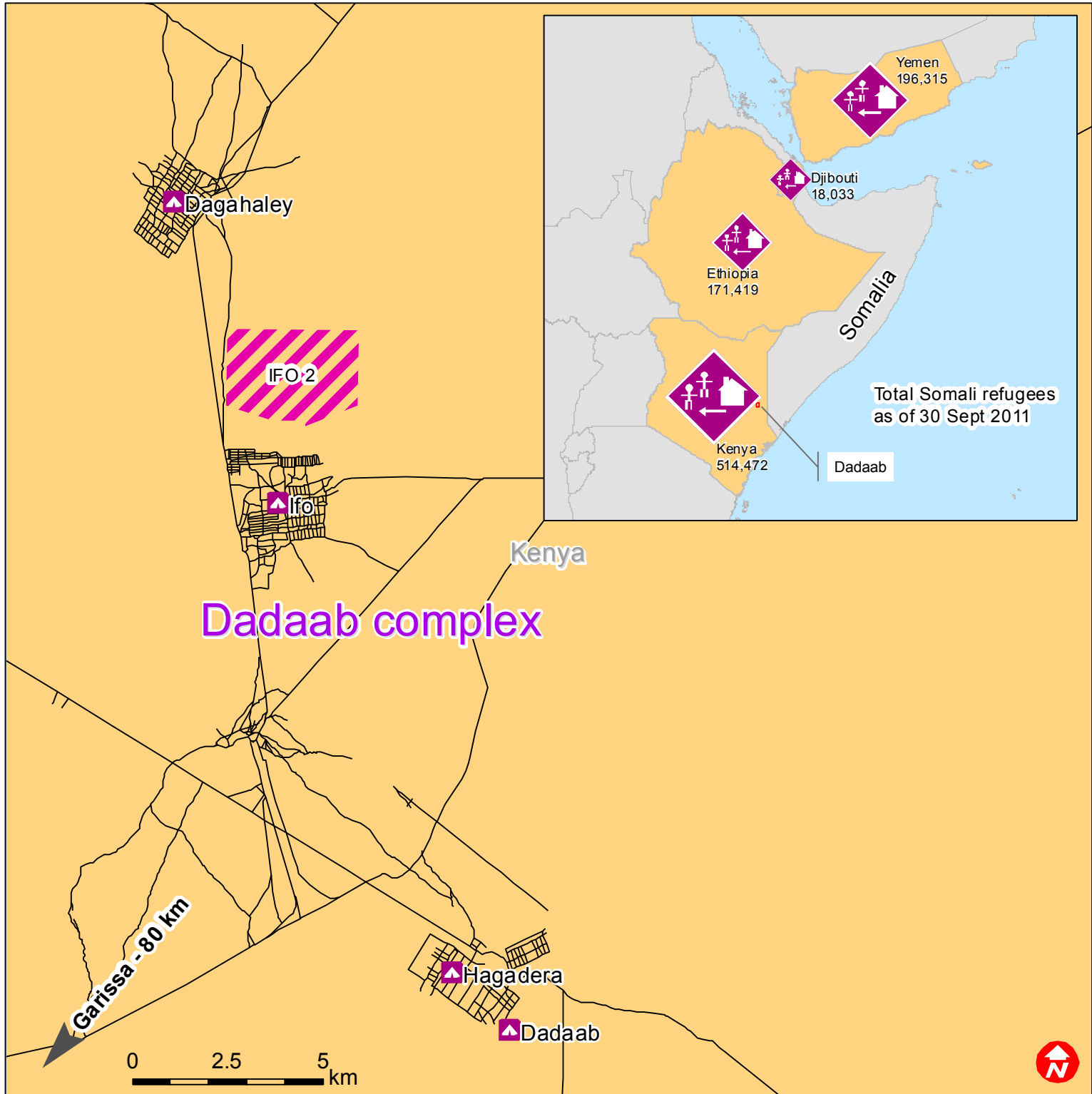
19-10-11

MDRKE018

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	2,400,000			2,400,000
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing	7,368,421			7,368,421
Construction - Facilities	3,257,895			3,257,895
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	290,526			290,526
Food				0
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,520,821			2,520,821
Medical & First Aid	711,368			711,368
Teaching Materials				0
Utensils & Tools	548,211			548,211
Other Supplies & Services	75,789			75,789
Emergency Response Units			3,050,000	3,050,000
Cash Disbursements				0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>17,173,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>20,223,032</b>
Land & Buildings	754,211			754,211
Vehicles Purchase	2,943,642			2,943,642
Computer & Telecom Equipment	113,789			113,789
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	121,263			121,263
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>3,932,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,932,905</b>
Storage, Warehousing	610,505			610,505
Distribution & Monitoring	123,516			123,516
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,000			25,000
Logistics Services				0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>759,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>759,021</b>
International Staff	72,000			72,000
National Staff	10,000			10,000
National Society Staff	1,312,926			1,312,926
Volunteers				0
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>1,394,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,394,926</b>
Consultants	50,000			50,000
Professional Fees				0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Workshops & Training	1,579			1,579
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,579</b>
Travel				0
Information & Public Relations	172,632			172,632
Office Costs	8,211			8,211
Communications	31,579			31,579
Financial Charges	110,000			110,000
Other General Expenses	2,298,526			2,298,526
Shared Support Services				0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,620,948</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,620,948</b>
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	1,685,607	0	0	1,685,607
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>1,685,607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,685,607</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>27,618,017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>30,668,017</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>27,618,017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>30,668,017</b>



# Kenya: Population movement



Camps

Roads