

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

KENYA:FLOODS

Emergency Appeal no. MDRKE003

(Glide no. FL-2006-000159-KEN)

7 December 2006

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

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 26,352,005 (USD 21,832,647 OR EUR 16,563,171) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 563,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 4 MONTHS.

[Click here to link to the attached Appeal budget](#) and [here to go to the map of the affected area](#)

A total of CHF 750,000 (USD 630,000 or EUR 470,000) has been allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to initiate the relief response operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish the DREF are encouraged.

Please note that the KRCS is one of the national societies on the direct cash transfer system.

The projects and activities elaborated here are 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". These are:

- 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.

The situation

After a brief lull in the October to December 2006 short rains season, heavy downpours are now being experienced in parts of Kenya. Over the past one and a half months, heavy flooding has led to the loss of 34 lives, affected an estimated 723,000 people, including about 60,000 others in Isiolo, Garissa, Turkana, Lodwar, Moyale, Wajir, Mandera and Kisumu.

During the weekend of the 2 December, heavy rainfall spread to the western region of Kenya particularly affecting Busia (Budalangi). Dykes along the Nyando River were completely destroyed, in many places, resulting in large scale destruction of property and flooding of farming land along the flood plain. According to Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) assessments, some 12,000 households have been displaced and are in urgent need of relief assistance and other services. KRCS volunteers from neighbouring branches were mobilized to carry out assessments and have so far distributed relief items to 1,000 affected households.

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The rains have caused severe destruction to the infrastructure. Bridges have been washed away and roads linking towns cut off making transportation/access a complicated for commuters and traders. Many commuters were stranded for days without food. Reports indicate that the main livelihoods in the affected areas are farming, livestock and fishery which have been highly affected by the flooding. Crops and some motorized irrigation pumps are reported to be washed away and irrigation infrastructures are damaged.

The extremely high amount of rainfall has led to excess amounts of water at Kenya's hydro-electric dams resulting in overspill that led to the flooding of the entire Tana River flood plain triggering the displacement of hundreds of communities on both sides of the river and exacerbating the already precarious situation. This humanitarian situation is unfolding in a region that is among the least developed in the country and has been suffering successive droughts over the past decade thereby further weakening the ability of the local communities to withstand disaster. The coping mechanisms of the affected communities has already been exhausted and this floods emergency is an unusual occurrence as the region is arid and is usually a drought prone area.

The critical factor in this situation is access. The whole of Ijaara District is cut-off and can only be accessed by air. The Dadaab area (refugee camps and host community) is extremely difficult to access. Large areas of Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, and parts of Moyale and Mandera districts remain inaccessible by road and the main transport corridor linking the rest of Kenya with Wajir and Mandera district is cut off at Habaswein. This has led to dwindling of existing food supplies in commercial outlets and has worsened access to food for the communities, especially the vulnerable groups.

Hot temperatures – coupled with floodwaters – present potential breeding conditions for pathogens and disease-carrying vectors, further worsening the health situation. Already alerts have been sounded for possible outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases and malaria. There are fears that water sources may have been contaminated as latrines, shallow wells and earth dams in all affected regions have collapsed and are covered by floodwaters. Already 22 people have been hospitalized at the Garissa Provincial Hospital with cases of diarrhoea.

The experience of the 1997-98 El Nino floods indicates the likelihood of outbreaks of livestock diseases following the floods receding. Cases of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP) and foot-rot have been reported to be on the increase by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO). Alerts have been issued for possible outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) among camels and goats. In the past, this led to a ban on livestock exports from the region to Gulf States. Emergency intervention in livestock sector needs to be put in place for such eventualities which may have far reaching implications on livelihoods beyond this emergency period.

The unfolding security environment in Somalia also presents some challenges as it is difficult to predict both from the point of view of weather patterns as well as its consequences for neighbouring areas (population movement). This situation is being monitored closely and will form part of the contingency planning part of the operation. The affected existing refugee population will be served by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and its operational partners. KRCS is providing logistical support to UNHCR, but this element is not included in this appeal.

It is important to note that at the time of the release of this emergency appeal, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has not declared the flooding situation a national emergency.

There are 3 basic categories of affected population:

- People displaced by the flooding living in temporary accommodation (including public buildings such as schools), temporary camps or in private accommodation;
- People living close to their damaged homes;
- Isolated communities or persons cut off from their usual communications routes.

These categories can be divided into 4 livelihoods groups which will affect the response strategy, particularly in the recovery phase:

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- Pastoralist communities;
- Agricultural subsistence communities;
- Agro pastoral (with different emphasis on either activity depending on environmental conditions);
- Fishing communities.

Targeted beneficiaries: The population affected by the current floods is estimated by KRCS as 723,000 persons (approximately 120,000 families.) Mapping of the emergency response by all agencies to the current flooding indicates that KRCS is responding in all critical sectors – in all affected areas – by assisting approximately **563,000 persons** (approximately **94,000 households**). The remainder of the caseload is being assisted by other agencies.

Operational developments

KRCS has been involved in the floods operation in five major ways:

- Relief assistance, through evacuation;
- Distribution of relief items to the affected people;
- Health intervention;
- WatSan intervention;
- Logistics support (through the Transport Support Unit).

Relief assistance through evacuation: The national society has been involved in evacuating people who were stranded due to the floods in Garissa, Ijaara, Garsen, Kwale, Keiyo and Lamu. Some areas that are completely cut off required the use of helicopters which the national society got through the support of the Kenyan Air Force. In Kipini area in Lamu, the national society had to use boats to evacuate those affected.

Table 1: Distribution of relief items (as at 1 December 2006)

District	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Tarpaulins	Soap	Chlorine tablets	Mosquito nets	Value
	Pcs	Pcs	Pcs	Pcs	Pcs	Pcs	Pcs	CHF
Kwale	2,740	936	1,400	850	2,700			43,7040
Kilifi	-	250	250	250	1,000			8,100
Lodwar	600	500	1,000	300	2,000	14,000	600	22,700
Nyeri	174	87		87	188			3,200
Kisumu	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	140,000		58,200
Garissa	4,560	2,280	4,560	1,780	9,120	168,000		113,500
Meru	200	100	200	100	400	14,000		5,8200
Thika	30	15	-	15	60			560
Mwingi	40	20	40	20	80		600	3,800
Garsen	1,425	672	1,804	1,300	4,375	14,000		43,700
Isiolo	1,325	1,000	2,000	780	4,000			40,200
Total	13,094	6,860	13,254	6,482	27,923	350,000	1,200	307,700

Other items are: 50 MT of Unimix in Kwale; 3 bladder tanks in Kilifi; 600 ITNs and 150 bales of used clothes in Lodwar; 9,180 litres of water, 1 MT of oil, 5 MT of rice, 5 MT of canned beans and 330 bales of used clothes in Garrisa; 50 bales of used clothes in Thika; 600 ITNs and 20 bales of used clothes in Mwingi as well as 20 MT of Unimix in Isiolo.

Health intervention

Due to threats of malaria and cholera outbreaks, the KRCS sent health teams to conduct assessments of the health situation in the affected areas. Some areas had reports of malaria and dysentery cases.

The national society is carrying out disease surveillance and hygiene education in the affected communities. Two adult dispensary kits, paediatric kits and intravenous (IV) fluid, amongst other medical items, were transported to Garissa to be used in the IDP camps. In addition, 4 tents, 4 hospital tents, a rub hall and water were also sent to the area.

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Health education and promotion has been conducted in all the camps through 2 Participatory Health and Hygiene Transformation (PHAST) trainers of trainers (ToT) and 4 community health workers. Community sensitization has been carried out on the link between water contamination/unsafe water and waterborne/water-related diseases. Aqua tabs and mosquito nets have been distributed in the affected.

On 23 November 2006, a fully equipped, state of the art ambulance was donated to the Garissa Provincial Hospital to support the medical operations in the district and its environs.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

In Garissa, volunteers are currently building sanitation facilities in the IDP camp. The national society will build 10 pit latrines; so far, 4 toilets have been completed and are now in use. KRCS has placed 4 rubber tanks which were used during the drought and they hold a total of 3500 – 7500 litres of water. These have been distributed as follows: 2 tanks are in Farmers Training College (FTC) and 2 in Hyuga Primary School.

A rapid WatSan needs assessment has been conducted in the camps in Garissa. The national society distributed 28,000 aqua tabs in the camps and 14,000 in Bura Division along with demonstrations on the proper use of aqua tabs among the IDPs.

In Kilifi and other areas, bladder tanks with a capacity of 8,000 were sent to support in water supply since most of the water infrastructure has either been destroyed or is contaminated.

In some affected areas where the toilets have collapsed, such as Garissa, Kwale and Garsen, the national society distributed mobilets with the support of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Emergency Response Unit

A five-person logistics Emergency Response Unit (ERU) has been dispatched to Nairobi. This team – from the British and Danish Red Cross societies – comprises of a team leader, a systems administrator and three logisticians who will work in Nairobi as well as in the hubs, in support of KRCS activities. The ERU will boost the capacity of the national society whose members are already stretched following the recent drought operation. The ERU will be equipped with four vehicles and a forklift.

A basic health care (BHC) ERU will be deployed. The unit will be split into three and five operational hubs initially along the Tana River basin serving a dispersed population where health infrastructure is very weak. The BHC ERU will mainly be supported by the Australian, Finnish, German and Japanese Red Cross societies.

The Spanish and French Red Cross are currently deploying 12 mobile water supply units from their Mass Water ERU. Each unit is capable of providing clean water to 5,000 persons per day. The units will come with 3 technicians to facilitate the set up and operation in conjunction with KRCS staff and volunteers.

Additionally, the German Red Cross will deploy equipment from a Mass Sanitation Unit, which will have the capability of providing 40,000 emergency latrines, as well as vector control equipment. The British Red Cross will provide a hygiene promotion specialist to work with this unit.

Following a request from KRCS, a TSU team consisting of one coordinator and one workshop manager will arrive in Nairobi shortly to support the KRCS logistics team. The fleet consists of 45 M6-trucks, 5 Mercedes Benz and 2 Toyota Land Cruiser, and because the TSU was dispatched prior to the drought operation, the assets are already in the country.

The TSU will be integrated into the Federation operation, but the distribution plan and priorities will be done in cooperation with the KRCS logistics team. The TSU fleet will mainly do the end distribution from the extended distribution points (EDP) to the final distribution points (FDP) where there are no other alternatives except for airlift. A four-month Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KRCS and the Federation will be drafted and will reflect the activities in the Emergency Appeal, as well as the guidelines in the new TSU Standard Operational Procedures (SOP).

Response strategy

The operation will be divided into two phases:

- Emergency response and contingency stocking for further displacement, both for flood affected Kenyans as well as for possible future cross-border influxes from Somalia as a first response. This will aim to stabilize living conditions of the target populations. During this phase, distribution of seeds and tools to farming communities will take place where appropriate;
- A medium to longer term recovery operation which will restore basic livelihood and food security for communities when they are return to their homes.

The division between these two phases is likely to vary because of the possibility that the current weather pattern will remain until January 2007. Recovery assessments will be conducted during the response phase in order to identify interventions aimed at restoring or reconnecting affected communities to basic services and to help the most vulnerable to restart their lives. The response assessments and operations will be continuously reviewed and adapted according to improvement of the access to the affected communities.

The operation will be documented for improvement of disaster preparedness programmes. For maximum efficiency, an operational centre will be established in Garissa Town as a forwarding hub for interventions in Garissa District, the northern part of Tana River District and possibly Ijaara District. Other operational centres and hubs will be appropriately created to facilitate emergency interventions and serve as bases for recovery assessments and activities when access permits. A key requirement of the operational response strategy and field structure will be flexibility in response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action- The operation

Goal: To contribute towards the mitigation of the effects of floods and increasing the resilience of affected people in Kenya.

Relief, recovery and livelihoods

Objective 1: Provide search and rescue (SAR) services to minimize the effects of floods on vulnerable communities isolated or threatened by the ongoing floods in the next 4 months.

Activities:

- Prepare and disseminate key early warning messages to communities prone to floods/disasters;
- Conduct community rehearsals on floods evacuation skills;
- Conduct rapid early warning exercises for mass-evacuation of communities at risk, mainly along Tana River;
- Rescue stranded communities/individuals and provide first aid services;
- Conduct tracing activities.

Expected results:

- Loss of lives and property of floods affected communities are minimized;
- Mechanisms for detecting and alerting vulnerable communities are improved;
- Separated families are unified and family links are restored.

Objective 2: To improve the status of 503,000 affected beneficiaries through timely provision of appropriate emergency relief kits.

The immediate targeted areas are Garissa, Tana River, Wajir, Kwale, Busia (Budalangi), Nyando, Moyale, Isiolo and Mandera.

Activities:

- Rapid needs assessments;
- Registration and verification of beneficiaries;

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- Mobilization and orientation of 300 volunteers;
- Community mobilization for relief distribution;
- Pre and post relief distribution volunteer meetings;
- Distribution of non-food items (NFIs);
- Coordination with other sectors on health education on the use of mosquito nets and aqua tabs.

Expected results:

- Floods affected communities have improved resilience against the impact of floods.
- Human lives have been saved from the complexities resulting from exposure to rain, cold weather and diseases.

Objective 3: To establish livelihood recovery and rehabilitation needs and ensure that they are linked to humanitarian assistance in floods affected areas.

Activities:

- Devise assessment methodology and target areas/communities and livelihood groups;
- Carry out livelihoods recovery assessment leading to formulation of appropriate and sustainable interventions, including the development of recovery and rehabilitation livelihood proposals;
- Provide 600 MT of assorted categories of certified seeds (maize, sorghum, cow peas, garden peas and green grams), fertilizers and farming tools.

Expected results

- Livelihood assessments are conducted and recovery as well as rehabilitation livelihood proposals are developed and shared with partners and donors

Objective 4: Enhance the operational capacity of KRCS to respond to potential future disasters throughout Kenya.

Activities:

- Increase training of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and branches in key hazard areas;
- Provide equipment, including vehicles, communication equipment, life saving equipment and uniforms;
- Carry out disaster mapping throughout Kenya using Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (VCA) and other appropriate methodologies;
- Train and orient volunteers in disaster preparedness and response skills;
- Strengthen contingency planning, including pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stocks and rapid deployment of volunteers;
- Support VCA/risk mapping exercises;
- Document lessons learned.

Expected results:

- The capacity of KRCS to respond to disasters is enhanced;
- The disaster preparedness capacity of KRCS is enhanced.

Health and epidemic control

Objective 1: To contribute towards reducing mortality and morbidity through provision of preventive public health community care and basic clinical care to 150,000 floods affected people.

Activities:

- Assess and map out the existing health needs;
- Assess what other organizations and the government are doing/planning to do, emphasizing coordination;
- Social mobilization and health education in a gender sensitive manner;
- Recruit and train skilled and unskilled volunteers and staff;

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- Set up strategically located operational centres to ensure best possible access and provision of services, including outreach activities for the most vulnerable;
- Provide basic antenatal care, postnatal care and safe delivery, especially for risk pregnancies;
- Provide reproductive health education;
- Procure and distribute reproductive health supplies, mostly condoms;
- Provide basic medical supply and drugs of World Health Organization (WHO) standards as well as inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs), targeting existing hospitals and clinics which have exhausted their supply;
- Procure and distribute health kits, including cholera kits;
- Provide anti malarial spraying and anti malarial drugs;
- Procure and distribute long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITN);
- Conduct environmental clean up exercises;
- Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in meeting basic health care needs case management of the flood affected population;
- Participate in immunization campaigns – especially against measles and childhood diseases – and other child health activities, including nutrition;

Expected results:

- Reduced mortality and morbidity among the general population;
- Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population;
- Increased awareness of health issues and disease control by the affected population;
- Reduced risk of water and vector borne diseases in the targeted communities;
- Improved capacity to respond to epidemic diseases;
- Increased access to reproductive health services, including HIV/AIDS awareness.

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of KRCS in the provision of basic health care as well as epidemic preparedness and response in remote areas, using BHC-ERU.

Activities:

- Deploy three small mobile hubs based on one BHC-ERU;
- The three operation hubs are designed to provide health care services integrated with WatSan and relief;
- Train KRCS staff in setting up and operating BHC-ERU;
- Train KRCS staff and volunteers in setting up and running operational mobile centres for case management;
- Train KRCS staff and volunteers in basic health care in communities, epidemic preparedness and response;
- Collaborate and network with other stakeholders;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Expected results:

- Increased disaster response capacity of KRCS, with a strong public health in emergency (PHE) capacity;
- Strengthened capacity KRCS staff and volunteers in the provision of basic health care, epidemic preparedness and response;
- Strengthened ability to set up operational mobile centres for case management;
- Increased capacity of KRCS to build on the usage of BHC-ERU;
- Improved collaboration and networking with MoH and civil society partners.

Objective 3: Ensure transition into rehabilitation and longer term community health programming to prepare communities to face future health emergencies.

Activities:

- Build the capacity of KRCS to manage and coordinate response to health disasters in large populations;
- Support hospitals, clinics and health centres;
- Supporting health units with basic equipment;
- Build the capacity of MoH health staff in the flood prone areas;

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- Train volunteers and communities in community care, epidemic preparedness and response;
- Collaborate and network with other stakeholders;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Expected results:

- Improved public health in emergency preparedness and response;
- The affected population has access to improved health services;
- Strengthened long term community health programme;
- Reduced community vulnerability to health emergencies, epidemics and disasters;
- Improved collaboration and networking with MoH and civil society partners.

Objective 4: Ensure preparedness for a prolonged flooding situation and for temporary support in case of possible influx of refugees from Somalia.

Activities:

- Stockpiling 10 IEKS, 3 cholera kits and 10,000 LLITNs (at KRCS and the regional delegation in Nairobi);
- Increasing the PHE management and operational capacity of KRCS by training and on-the-job work with experienced professionals;
- Ensuring that RDRT staff can be made available at short notice;
- Constant monitoring of the situation, coordinating with the government, other agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Expected results:

- Have basic stocks and capacity to provide temporary support to additional disaster stricken communities as well continued support to those currently targeted;
- Have basic stocks and possible temporary support mechanisms in case of major influx of refugees;
- More KRCS staff and volunteers are trained and are available for such eventuality;
- Increase the KRCS and regional delegation's PHE management capacity.

Water and sanitation

Objective: Reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases through provision of sustained access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as education services to 503,000 flood affected people.

Specific objective 1: Provide safe drinking water to SPHERE standards.

Activities:

- Provide water purification tablets and sachets (aqua tabs, PuR and water maker) to 176,000 persons, for household level water treatment;
- Repair/maintain and support 30 damaged existing water systems serving 151,000 affected people (by providing spare parts, replacing damaged parts, providing emergency fuel and routine maintenance);
- Conduct on site training for 46 water treatment plant operators to be deployed to run the mobile water treatment plants in affected villages along the Tana River;
- Provide emergency water supply through 23 mobile water treatment plants (each with a 5,000 people capacity) to 151,000 people. The deployment of the mobile treatment plants will be phased out as follows:
 - Week 1 and 2: Deploy an initial 10 mobile water treatment plants;
 - Week 2 and 3: Using KRCS and mobile team expertise presence in the field, assess the needs in the field for further deployment of mobile treatment plants;
 - Week 5 and 6: Deploy additional mobile plants based on needs identified in the field;
- Provide water – through trucking – sourced from mobile water treatment plants and repaired existing water systems, including water storage tanks to 25,000 people (for 3 months).

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Expected results:

- Increased access to safe water for 503,000 persons;
- Increased capacity of KRCS staff to respond to water and sanitation related disasters.

Specific objective 2: Provide emergency and household latrines to the affected populations.

Activities:

- Construct 10,000 emergency latrines for 200,000 displaced populations;
- Support the construction of 2,000 household latrines for returnee affected populations by providing sanitation platforms (SanPlats).

Expected results:

- Increased access to sanitation facilities for around 200,000 persons.

Specific objective 3: Provide emergency hygiene promotion and education services to the affected population.

Activities:

- Conduct sensitization and training on proper use of water purification and disinfection chemicals;
- Conduct emergency PHAST sessions on disease prevention as well as safe use of water and sanitation facilities.

Expected results:

- Increased awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population;
- Improved hygiene practices amongst the target population.

Support Services

Logistics: The Logistics planning for the operation will mainly involve road transportation of relief and support items from regional hubs. It will be divided into two phases; initial and second.

Initial phase

During the emergency phase relief items will be received via two points of entry (Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi and Moi International Airport, Mombasa). Items sent to Mombasa will be warehoused there and distributed in the North-Eastern part of Coast Province, up to Garsen. KRCS has commercial warehousing capacity in Mombasa and Kwale. ICRC has also offered use of its warehousing facility in Mombasa to KRCS. Additional commercial warehousing can be made available if required.

Items sent to Nairobi will be received in the central KRCS warehouse. There is additional capacity at the Federation and ICRC warehouses if required. Commercial warehousing is also available. Items from Nairobi will be sent to warehouses in the hubs of Garissa, Kisumu and – if required – Mombasa.

In the current situation, secondary distributions are planned from these hubs:

- Garissa hub will cover the whole of North-Eastern Province and the north-eastern part of the Coast Province (from Bura to Hola);
- Mombasa will cover the remaining parts of Coast Province, including southern Tana River;
- Kisumu will cover Nyanza Province and Western Province;
- Nairobi will cover the rest of the country;

Large trucks will be used to transport the items to the hubs where access permits. From the hubs to the points of distribution either M6 or other smaller vehicles will be used, appropriate to the conditions and accessibility. The TSU – which has been requested for transportation from extended to final distribution points in remote areas as well as in difficult terrain where other vehicles are unable to access – will need to be supported by a fuel tanker. Alternatively internal transportation could be by air to small airports Malindi, Lokichoggio, Eldoret, Garissa and Mandera. An assessment is to be carried out to determine the feasibility of delivering items to some isolated areas within the Coast and North Eastern provinces by helicopter and/or boat.

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Secondary Phase

Items not required for immediate distribution should be sent by sea freight to Mombasa. The port can handle either 20ft or 40ft containers. From Mombasa, the containers can be sent to Nairobi if required. Though a rail network exists, the delivery time is too long to rationalize cost versus delivery to beneficiaries. A precise logistics plan will be developed once sectoral distribution plans have been finalized.

Pre-positioned NFI stocks: KRCS has so far received blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, tarpaulins and mosquito nets. Additionally, the following items have been dispatched to regional warehouses: 15,094 blankets; 7,260 kitchen sets, 15,254 jerry cans, 8182 tarpaulins, 31,923 soap, 350,000 aqua tabs, 3 bladder tanks and 1,200 mosquito nets.

Reporting and Finance: Due to the need of maintaining financial reporting commitments to current operations (for the KRCS and the Federation regional delegation in Nairobi), temporary support is required to ensure that both narrative and financial donor reporting commitments are met.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Systems will be elaborated during the Appeal period. Complete information will be provided in an Operations Update.

Coordination

The lead role in operational response and coordination for the Movement rests with the KRCS through its Flood Response Task Force which meets daily. KRCS also hosts a weekly information meeting on Fridays for Movement partners – ICRC, partner national societies (PNS) and regional delegation staff – and other interested parties such as UN agencies and NGOs. KRCS has also taken the initiative to form a core group of PNS, the Federation and ICRC which will provide coordinate support to the KRCS. At this stage the exact Terms of Reference for this group, which is based on the Operational Alliance model, need to be defined in more detail. The Federation will take the lead in facilitating this group. It is envisaged that this group will play a key role in maximizing external support to KRCS through the Movement.

The Federation has continued to work closely with the KRCS through the regional delegation's disaster management department with technical support from health and care, reporting, finance and logistics sections. The formulation of this appeal has been closely developed between KRCS, several PNSs and the Federation Secretariat.

The national society has the responsibility of leading coordination in the field, particularly in Kwale and Garissa districts. At the national level, coordination lies with the Office of the President and the Ministry of Special Programmes. Various line ministries are responsible for sector-wide interventions: water interventions are coordinated by the Ministry of Water; health and nutrition interventions by the Ministry of Health (with UNICEF as co-chair); food is coordinated by Office of the President (with WFP as co-chair) and disaster management by KRCS and (co-chaired by Office of the President). All these sectoral coordination forums come under the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The KFSSG reports to the larger Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSSM) which meets monthly and is attended by all donors, UN agencies and humanitarian organizations.

Common issues such as interagency assessment methodology and a common information sharing platform through the KFSSG's website are being further developed. A critical issue is the need to develop an overall assessment of conditions country wide as well as develop a common strategy to deal with response in new flood areas as they arise. The UN allocated an amount of USD 11.5 million through the Central Emergency Response Fund.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The Kenya Red Cross Society is carrying out advocacy activities throughout the country. The national society has devised a comprehensive plan to encourage the media to continue publishing information that will generate further support from the public and corporate sector. A number of interviews have already taken place between local and international media houses and key contact persons within the national society. KRCS has also appeared over 300 times in the local newspapers, TV and Radio as well as in international media and websites (between mid-October and 4 December 2006).

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A floods story and press release have already been published on the Federation’s website, with more feature articles expected. The national society’s website – <http://www.kenyaredcross.org> – is being updated every two days with floods updates. Photographs have also been shared with the Federation Secretariat, PNSs and other stakeholders who have in turn helped raise the profile of the national society. Due to its prominence in the local media, KRCS is respected and acknowledged by many stakeholders and the general public as a platform for reference information on the floods.

Objective: To ensure that KRCS is positively featured in local and international media as well as maintain effective and efficient dissemination of external information on the floods intervention.

Activities:

- Conduct media monitoring to establish the frequency of publicity achieved during the floods period;
- Produce two videos on ‘Floods Operation 2006.’
- Publish a floods newspaper supplement at end of the floods operations;
- Publish a special edition of “Reach Out”, covering the floods operation.

Expected results:

- Increased funding;
- Heightened awareness.

Capacity of the National Society

KRCS has a network of 58 branches countrywide which are organized into four regions. Branches in North-Eastern Province have been actively involved in the last drought operation as well as some branches in the Coast region. Both regions have been affected by the current floods even as the drought operation is on-going. In the floods-prone Lake region, over the years branches have built their response capacity. The KRCS draws its strength from 75,000 numbers of dedicated volunteers countrywide.

The regional structure of KRCS plays a key role in emergency response. At the regional level, KRCS has trained DM staff – Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), hub warehousing and pre-positioned stocks. The national headquarters provides support to preparedness and response activities in the regions including financial, reporting and technical support.

KRCS has staff and volunteers performing logistics functions within all the main regional hubs, with central coordination being carried out in Nairobi. There is a total of 8 warehouses and 6 Rubb halls throughout the country. If there is a surge capacity with relief items, then additional warehousing – either Rubb halls or commercial warehousing – will be used.

The national society has two 15MT Isuzu trucks, five 25MT Mercedes trucks, as well as forty-five M6 trucks (of which 20 have been dedicated to this flood operation). Given the size of the operation, it is envisaged that there will be requirements for additional heavy vehicles.

KRCS currently have 25 light vehicles and as the operation expands there will be requirements for additional 4 x 4 vehicles. Additionally KRCS has a boat – with a capacity of 10MT – based in Lamu, in the coastal region. The boat could be used for deliveries in the lower Tana River area.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

Kenya: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRKE003

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Budget and map below; click here to return to the title page and contact information](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

KENYA FLOODS

MDRKE003

ORIGINAL

RELIEF NEEDS

Shelter	1,325,582
Construction Materials	1,677,380
Clothing & Textiles	1,875,000
Food	
Seeds & Plants	
Water & Sanitation	7,241,709
Medical & First Aid	1,177,825
Teaching Materials	
Utensils & Tools	1,048,363
Other Supplies & Services	3,119,640
Total Relief Needs	17,465,499

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Land & Buildings	8,296
Vehicles Purchase	293,813
Computers & Telecom Equipment	
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	
Medical Equipment	
Other Machinery & Equipment	

TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	716,983
Distribution & Monitoring	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,875,896

PERSONNEL

International Staff	192,800
Regionally Deployed Staff	2,506,944
National Staff	
National Society Staff	
Consultants	

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	411,396
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	92,537
Information & Public Relations	12,962
Office running costs	50,000
Communication Costs	10,000
Professional Fees	
Financial Charges	
Other General Expenses	2,000

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	1,712,880
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Total Operational Needs	8,886,507
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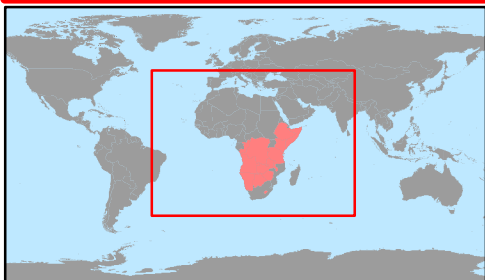
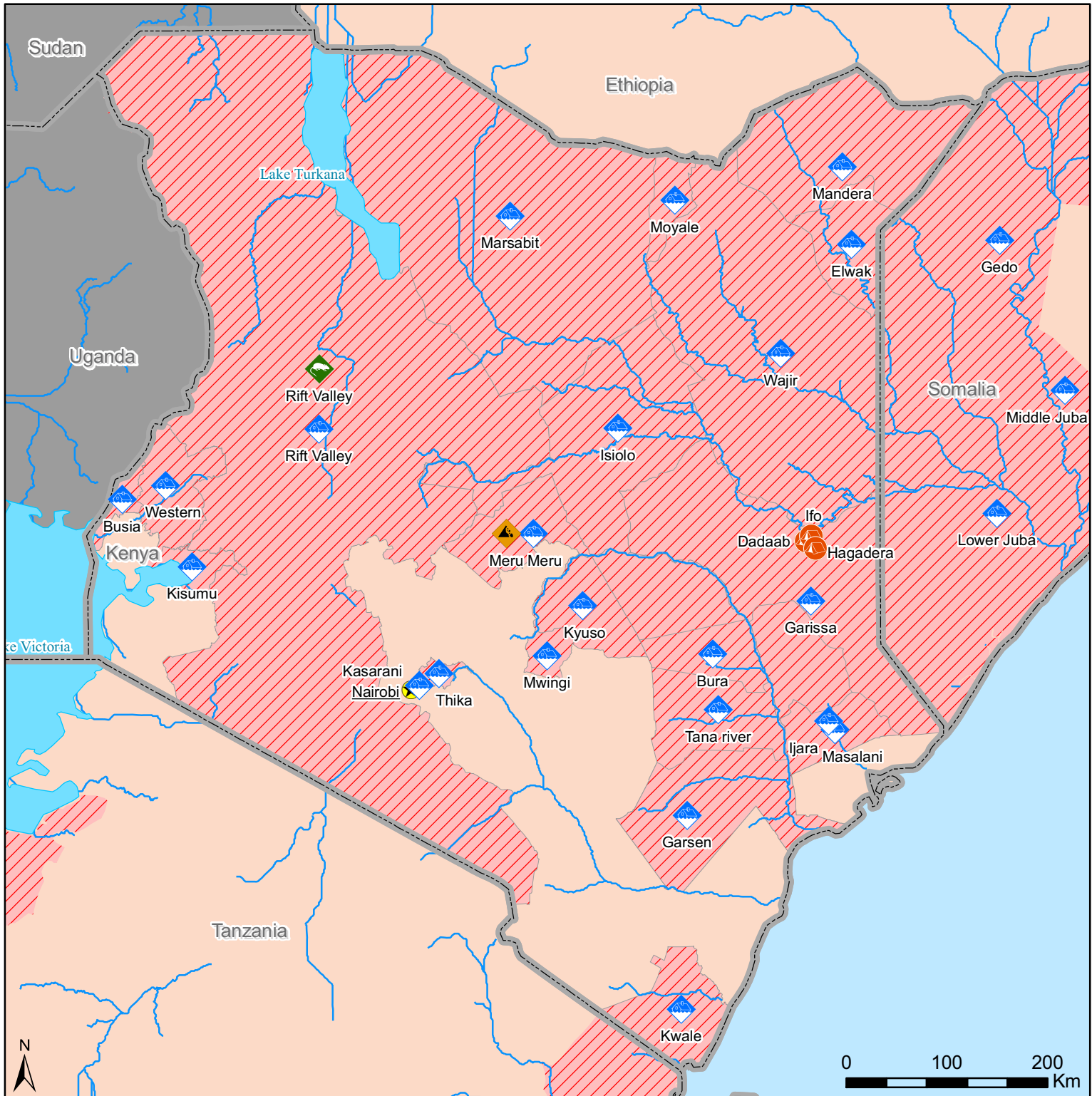
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	26,352,005
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

Available Ressources

Net Request	26,352,005
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Kenya: Floods



-  Animal disease
-  Epidemic
-  Floods
-  Storm
-  Volcano
-  Landslide
-  Capitals
-  Refugee camps
-  Affected areas
-  Affected countries
-  Other countries
-  Major lakes

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources
 ESRI, GIST, Federation
 Last update: 4 Dec @ 11:53