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Emergency appeal operation update

Kenya: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE016

DR-2011-000029-KEN

12 month update

14 June 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: March 2011- May 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 30,438,354; [<click here for interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: The IFRC Drought Appeal has been fully funded. The IFRC was able to mobilize 33% of the budget. [<click here to go to the updated donor response report>](#) With support from Partner National Societies (PNS), 66% of the appeal funds were raised. Kenya Red Cross Society also raised additional funds through Corporate donors, the African Union and through the “Kenyans for Kenya Initiative.” [<click here to link to contact details>](#)



School Feeding Programme in Turkana District. Source: KRCS

Appeal history:

- Kenya Red Cross Society launched a [National Drought Appeal](#) on 14 January 2011 for CHF 28,343,156 for 6 months.
- An [Emergency appeal](#) for CHF 4,931,743 was launched by the IFRC EA Regional Representation on 23 March 2011 for 6 months to assist 855,000 beneficiaries. The appeal supplemented KRCS' response to the drought.
- The Appeal was [revised](#) on 22 July 2011 to extend the duration to 12 months and the number of targeted beneficiaries to 1,000,000.
- On 4 October 2011, the appeal was [revised](#) again on 4 October 2011 to **CHF 30,438,354** to address evident gaps by adding longer-term food security interventions and doubling school feeding programmes, including the addition of water trucking to schools.
- An [8 months operations update](#) was published on 31 October 2012

Summary:

This one year operations update attempts to present the complexities of both the drought and Kenya Red Cross Society's response to it. Through support provided by IFRC, corporate partners and well wishers, the Society has been able to respond to the needs of the affected populations in the areas of *emergency response (relief and water)*, *Water and Sanitation as well as health interventions*. Sustainable livelihood interventions in the worst affected areas of the country were included in the drought operation the appeal revision introduced in July 2011. This represented a shift from reactive emergency response to proactive disaster risk reduction interventions aimed at mitigating the effects of future droughts.

Major Achievements:

This one year update provides achievements to date of the drought operation. An evaluation is currently being organized so as to give an overview of the achievements and impact as well as feedback from the target population and other relevant stakeholders. Lessons and recommendations will be documented so that they are disseminated to inform other similar operations. The evaluation report will form part of the Final Report which will be made available on the Federation website by 31 October 2012.

Relief distribution (school feeding): A total of 3,164 MT of UNIMIX was distributed to 353,513 school going children in districts across the country. The intervention carried out in two rounds was scaled up as the drought intensified and the food provided in schools became the only food accessed by the children in the worst affected areas.

Livelihoods: 160,000 small scale farmers were reached with 320 MT of drought resistant seeds in the lower Eastern, Rift and coastal regions. The intervention provided farmers that had suffered crop losses in the preceding season with planting seed before the predicted October-December 2011 rains. Under the livelihood component, the Society also distributed 275 green houses targeted to schools and farming communities in order to enhance small shareholder production as well as to introduce improved farming technology to the drought prone communities. Farming groups in Magarini, Dertu, Walda and Tana River districts have similarly undergone training in agronomic practices aimed at increasing their agricultural output. A total of 3,003 farmers underwent the training.

Pilot interventions on food security: A long term integrated intervention in Turkana North, Moyale and East Pokot districts has been established.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Provision of emergency water to approximately 491,411 beneficiaries (317,267 community beneficiaries and 174,144 school going children and community members around the schools) in the worst affected districts as drought induced water stress reached critical levels. In the period under review, the society has been able to rehabilitate 12 boreholes in Wajir, drill 12 boreholes, construct six shallow wells, establish roof catchment systems in schools and train water management committees charged with the responsibility of managing the established water resources.

The department has also implemented activities that are aimed at promoting good hygiene and sanitation practice. A total 20 volunteers have undergone the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) training while hygiene promotion activities have been implemented reaching 3,867 beneficiaries.

Emergency health care: Medical outreaches comprising of curative services, ante/post natal care and therapeutic feeding interventions targeted to (but not limited to) malnourished children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly were conducted, reaching 35,052 beneficiaries. The supplementary feeding component implemented by KRCS and other stakeholders in the district contributed to a reduction of malnutrition rates in Turkana from 37% to 13% (KFSSG).

The intervention was implemented alongside three different emergency health intervention following outbreaks of Polio in western Kenya, Cholera in Mandera and Measles in Turkana. The Society responded by undertaking mop up exercises in the affected districts, mobilization of communities and undertaking training in community surveillance strategies.

Flood preparedness: The society responded to the needs of flood affected communities following enhanced October-December 2011 rainfall. Displacement of households occurred following flash floods in western, coast

and Rift Valley districts. Support to the flood intervention was provided with support of British, Netherlands and Swiss Red Cross Societies who provided in kind donations of non food items (NFI kits) through IFRC's Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU)

Table 1: Summary of people reached to date

Sector	Activity	Number of People Reached	
		Planned	Achieved
Relief Distribution	School feeding of children	400,000	353,513
	Water trucking to schools	400,000	174,144 (72,952 students and 101,192 community members)
	Hygiene awareness and promotion in schools	400,000	
Livelihoods(Pastoral)	Destocking	437,000	124,250
	Restocking	123,000	
	Cash for Work	50,000	13,875
Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)	Provision of improved seeds	300,000	160,000
	Provision of 200 green house kits	100 schools	250
	Mobile cereal drying machines	10,000	
	Training in agronomic farming methods	100,000	3,003
Sustainable food security interventions	15 Integrated Food Security (crop production support) interventions.	300,000	34,858 farmers from 9 sites. The larger community to benefit after harvests
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	Construction of 3 sub-surface dams	45,000	156,584 people and 404,930 livestock
	Construction of 4 water pans and dams	30,000	
	6 water rock catchment system	9,000	
	40 roof catchments in schools	16,000	
	Construction of 16 shallow boreholes and shallow wells	40,000	
	Rehabilitation of 36 existing water points	108,000	
	Training water management committees	105	52
	Training Volunteers on PHAST	200	20
Promoting hygiene in communities (campaigns)	400,000	69,085	
Emergency Health and Care	Medical and nutritional screening	800,000	35,052
	Replenish 10 cholera kits	12,000	3,867
	Replenish 25 Inter agency emergency health kits	100,000	13 kits for approx 60,000 patients
	Rehabilitate and refurbish 4 health facilities	800,000	
	Health and education promotion	800,000	
	Two supplementary immunization (Measles SIA)	50,000	814,904 (measles) and 3,501,799 (Polio)
Disaster preparedness and response	NFI prepositioning	100,000	

Lessons learned

Enhanced understanding and skills of team leader's about disasters are required for long term project success: The past experience of team leaders at the operational hubs ensured a well coordinated response even in the face of dual emergencies e.g. acute malnutrition and Measles outbreak in Turkana. Proposed team leaders' skills pre-empted disease outbreak and included Emergency Response Unit (ERU) kits at the design stage of the project.

Engagement of key players in targeted areas at project design stage of the project would help resolve perceived conflicts over implementation space: Competition over implementation space in Turkana particularly between KRCS and other agencies slowed down the implementation of the health intervention as the District Steering

Committees (DSG) re-assigned each organization. Engagement of other stakeholders at the design stage would eliminate this challenge and strengthen synergies.

The major donors and partners of the Appeal include the Red Cross Societies of America, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, China, Sweden, Swiss, Taiwan, as well as agencies including United States Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and other corporate and private donors. Kenya Red Cross Society also managed to raise more funds both from The “Kenyans for Kenya” initiative and from a number of bilateral donors, different Corporates and The African Union. The bilateral donors who gave funds directly to Kenya Red Cross were the Red Cross Societies of Spain, Australia, and Korea. In addition, the Government of Japan and the Swiss Foundation supported the drought operation. Due to resource mobilization efforts of KRCS and IFRC, this drought appeal has been fully funded.

The situation

The Kenya Red Cross Society initiated drought response in March 2011 by implementing interventions aimed at safeguarding the livelihoods of pastoral communities in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) of Kenya. Initial interventions undertaken included emergency destocking and water trucking in Marsabit, Moyale and Garissa districts that were exhibiting general signs of water stress and poor animal body conditions. Mobilization of branch offices to generate discussions and develop contingency plans was also initiated at this point. The drought was in its initial stages following at least two depressed rainfall seasons (October-December 2010 short rains and March-May 2011) in the affected areas. Household food security was compromised although food was still available. The nutrition status of children below the age of five years was worsening as a result of reduced access to food. It is estimated that malnutrition rates increased from 5% to 20%¹ in districts such as Wajir, West Pokot, Baringo, Tana River, Garris, Mandera and Isiolo. The poor rains had resulted in partial recharge of water sources and pasture therefore milk was available to the pastoral households although below the seasonal average. Trekking distances were increasing to between 10-15 kms and so were livestock migrations to unseasonal grazing areas. Tensions between pastoral communities were at this stage rising as they sought to access the same resource for their livestock.

The deterioration of household food insecurity as well as water access and nutritional status for children under five was both rapid and alarming following the confirmed failure of the March April May (MAM) 2011 rains. The drought was declared a national disaster by the Kenyan Government in 30 May 2011 with 3.2 million people (up from 2.4 million in March 2011) in need of urgent humanitarian intervention according to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The poor rains had several implications as households in the marginal agricultural areas depended on these rains for 70% of their harvest; poor harvest meant that household food stocks would not sustain families until the next rainfall season. It also meant that farming households would lack planting seed for the next season despite the nature of anticipated rains. By June 2011, near total crop failure was reported in the lower Eastern region plunging the region into crisis. Negative coping strategies such as pulling children out of school, liquidating household assets, skipping meals or missing meals altogether, unseasonal migration to urban centres with little remittance back home were noted in the worst affected districts. The drought situation had further deteriorated to crisis level by July 2011. Pastoral households had lost a significant number of livestock; trekking distances were up to 40kms in districts such as Marsabit and Turkana, malnutrition levels for children under five had also exceeded emergency thresholds and were recorded at 37.4% in Turkana, 32.65% in Mandera West, 27.1 % in Marsabit and 22.8% in Wajir East according to nutritional experts. The effects of the drought were exacerbated by the eroded coping mechanisms of the affected communities that had little or no livelihood options as a result of the prolonged drought. The Society responded by scaling up its emergency school feeding, water trucking, medical outreach interventions in the ASAL areas. Blanket school feeding interventions were similarly rolled out in the ASAL areas in order to save the lives of children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly as they were the most vulnerable within the target group.

Poor households suffer disproportionately during crises due to their limited options. In the current drought, the urban poor residing in informal settlements went into food stress and crisis as drought fuelled rise in food prices made food staples out of reach for these vulnerable group. High inflation rates and high fuel costs rendered the casual jobs that this group survive on few and far between. A nutritional survey conducted by Kenya Medical Research Institute/Center for Disease Control (KEMRI/CDC) in two villages in Kibera showed that 90% of households in the urban slums were coping by reducing meal frequency and quantities.

¹ Kenya Food Security Outlook, *January through June 2011*, pg 2

Other emergencies arose during the period under review that complicated the nature of the current drought response. The Society responded to two vaccine preventable disease outbreaks. A Measles outbreak was reported in Rift valley, North Eastern and Coast provinces in April 2011. Approximately 814,904 children in 22 districts were reached with measles vaccines and vitamin A supplements as a result of concerted effort between KRCS and Government line ministries. Training aimed at increasing community surveillance of diseases was also carried out during that period. A [Polio outbreak](#) was thereafter reported in Western Kenya on 25 August 2011 following the confirmation of infection (Wild polio virus type 1) in a 3 year old boy. The Society, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Medical services, responded by mobilizing its volunteer networks and rolling out an intensive awareness raising campaign coupled with the registration of children under five in the targeted 58 districts. A total of 3,501,799 children were immunized during the intervention. A third crisis involving Somali refugees fleeing fighting was also responded to by the Society on two separate occasions; first in [March 2011](#) and secondly in [October 2011](#). Response to the initial crisis involved setting up of temporary camps and distribution of NFI kits, emergency water and health care before the Government closed the camp down as cross border fighting eased. Renewed fighting in October pushed at least 4,000 refugees a day into Kenya. The Society at this point was charged with the responsibility of managing a new camp (IF02) in Daadab in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Favourable October-December 2011 rains brought with it respite to the devastating drought in many parts of the country. The rains brought with it the regeneration of pasture and water sources particularly in the arid and semi arid areas. Pastoral livelihoods are however yet to recover due to the heavy losses that they incurred as a large number of their herd succumbed to the drought. Districts such as Wajir reportedly lost up to 15% of their total livestock population which means that livestock interventions are still a need within these communities. Household food security has reportedly improved in the marginal agricultural areas with the availability of short cycle crops although many households are still under food stress due to the harmful coping mechanisms employed during the drought and unavailability of substantive livelihood options.

The implementation of targeted nutritional interventions such as blanket and therapeutic feeding, medical interventions as well as the scaling up of the general feeding programmes positively influenced the malnutrition levels in most affected districts such as Turkana. Assessments carried out in the district indicate a 13.7% malnutrition level which is below the prescribed 15% World Health Organization (WHO) threshold for emergency which is a significant improvement from the 37.4% rate reported at the peak of the drought. Although this is encouraging, districts such as Wajir and Mandera show only a slight improvement in the malnutrition rates reported in May 2011. Two factors that may have contributed to this fact include flash floods that hampered humanitarian activities and insecurity in the target areas that similarly reduced the effectiveness of aid delivered in these areas.

Insecurity in the North Eastern regions of the country greatly influenced the drought operation by rendering certain KRCS implementation areas inaccessible. Retaliatory attacks following the Kenya military action in Somalia resulted in security situations in districts such as Dadaab, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera where the Society had ongoing interventions. Inter clan conflicts over resources were also frequently reported during the period under review.

Coordination and partnerships

KRCS continues to mobilize resources and carry out interventions under this Emergency Appeal with the guidance of the IFRC East Africa Regional Representation Office (EARRO) and regularly holds briefings with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other Movement partners.

KRCS implemented the planned activities in consultation with line ministries such as the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture as well as the provincial administration in the targeted areas. The selection of schools at the field level was carried out in consultation with the District Education Officers (DEO) who provided information on enrolment rates before the drought and changes as a result of the drought thereby identifying critical needs within the community. Discussions with school heads however revealed that the data provided by the DEO was erroneous as enrolment rates changed rapidly as the drought intensified. Collaboration with DEO's enabled KRCS to target only those schools which were not benefitting from the ongoing Government of Kenya and WFP School feeding programmes.

The Ministry of Water played a key role in certifying the quality of water transported to community under the water trucking intervention. KRCS also benefitted from the services of a hydro geologist from the ministry who took the lead in carrying out and coordinating hydro geological surveys and ground water surveys in the target areas. The identification of relevant target areas was done in consultation with the local provincial administration and WatSan

experts in the field. This process aided the society to identify strategic boreholes for rehabilitation and drilling. In addition, KRCS actively participated in the District Steering Committee meetings thereby avoiding duplication of activities with other stakeholders in the area. Purchase of seeds for distribution was conducted in collaboration with officers from the Ministry of Agriculture.

National Society Capacity Building:

The Society has built its national capacity in the current drought appeal by integrating sustainable livelihood interventions in its drought response. Chronic drought prone areas such as Turkana, Pokot, Garissa among others, have all been targeted with interventions that integrate WatSan, Livelihood and Health components in order to provide a holistic and long term solution to communities residing in these areas. These activities once completed will build community's drought resilience and reduce the emergency response required/implemented by the Society in the event of another drought disaster. Evaluation of the interventions will be carried out after completion of the project

The employment of participatory methodologies particularly in the health and sanitation interventions will improve the resilience of the target community by empowering them with practical skills that will be useful to them in the future against disease outbreaks exacerbated by poor hygiene practices. Involvement of the community is also useful in encouraging ownership amongst this vulnerable community and possibly greater success in achieving set objectives

The Society has employed technical experts to manage its integrated livelihood projects and is in the process of developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks in order to document innovative approaches employed during the drought project for purposes of organizational learning.

The pre-positioning of stocks in its areas of implementation provided the National Society with the ability to initiate distribution of necessary items immediately following a disaster. Coordination between the field offices and the Emergency Operation Centre (E.O.C) at the headquarter office ensured that the National Society was able to collect information that guided its planning.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (School Feeding)					
Objective 1: To improve school retention by decreasing number of dropouts in Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana, Kwale, Kilifi, Ijara, Machakos, Pokot, Kitui, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Lamu, Isiolo, Kajiado, adding the areas of Mwingi, Taita Taveta, Samburu					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
School children	400,000	School feeding	2,880 MT	Sept-March 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSB/Unimix already financed under the Kenyans for Kenya Campaign Target population doubled and timeframe halved
School children	400,000	Water trucking	240 million Lts	Sep-March 2 months	Spread over 6 months
School children	400,000	Hygiene awareness and promotion (soap and disinfectants)		Sep-March 6 months	Continuous

Progress:

The school feeding component has been implemented in three rounds and has reached a total of 353,513 school going children with 3,164 MT of UNIMIX. The number of school children reached by the intervention is 88% of the

target KRCS had set out to reach. The intervention hit a snag when the second batch of UNIMIX to be distributed was confirmed to have aflatoxin contamination and was recalled, at the KRCS's cost, and destroyed in accordance with the Public Health act by the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in collaboration with KRCS.

A survey undertaken by the Society in The North Eastern Region (Turkana, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa and Mandera) indicates that the objective of improving school retention by reducing drop out is likely to be achieved as enrolment rates stood at over 100% as compared to when the assessments were carried out. Head teachers in the targeted school confirm that availability of food has been a pull factor to their schools.

The programme has similarly had a number of other related impacts:

- Pupils reportedly spend at least four extra hours in class daily as a result of the porridge available in school. This is because students would previously go home for a mid day snack and would not return to school due to the distances they had to cover. The UNIMIX has therefore positively influenced learning in targeted centres by the number of additional hours students spend in class coupled with their increased alertness during lessons.
- The porridge effectively dealt with short term hunger. Teachers reported that students were able to concentrate more during lessons just before lunch unlike before where students would be extremely fidgety just before lunch with eagerness to break for the lunch time meal. Satiety was demonstrated in the children's reluctance to go for the lunch time meal in Wajir district unlike before.
- The school administration was able to save approximately Kshs 110,550² per term as a result of receiving the UNIMIX from KRCS. Savings were absorbed into various school activities particularly those with boarding facilities with a large sum being ploughed into buying additional foods for students (fruits, milk etc).
- Availability of the nutritious porridge attracted many non enrolled children some of whom were below school going age into schools particularly at feeding time (10.00 a.m. in most schools) led to starting of school early as they would not go back home after taking the porridge.
- The porridge provided the children and community members with a nutritionally dense food that contained necessary nutrients which lacked in household staples. Teachers informed KRCS that children often survived on a daily diet of either boiled rice or maize. The drought seasons are becoming worse as even these meagre meals are unavailable. It is also uncommon for children to access regular meals at home and they would often survive on a single meal. UNIMIX provides the school going children with essential micronutrients without which their development is compromised. In most of the schools visited, it was reported that the children's general appearance and disposition improved within a month of consuming the UNIMIX.

KRCS post distribution monitoring highlighted acute water shortage as a major threat to the school feeding programme as the drought intensified. School feeding interventions had stalled in several schools (e.g. in Wajir District) as a result of lack of access to water to cook the porridge. The Society responded to this need by initiating emergency water trucking interventions to schools in the North Eastern, Upper Eastern, North Rift and coastal regions. KRCS reached approximately 72,952 school going children with emergency water in East Pokot, Mandera, Bura, Moyale, Marsabit, Ijara, Garissa and Wajir West districts during the reporting period. Access to safe clean water also enabled the continuation of the school feeding programmes in the affected areas. The Society purchased eight water tanks for schools in East Pokot targeted by the water trucking intervention in order to meet the need of lack of storage identified by KRCS branch offices during the water trucking interventions. .

The school feeding intervention was complemented by a School Hygiene Education Promotion Programme (SHEPP) in order to promote increased hygiene and sanitation practices of children in Garissa, Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Pokot districts. In Dertu, three teachers and four pupils from Dertu and Bahuri primary schools participated in the training on SHEPP. The schools have managed to form health clubs that meet once a week to train fellow students on hygiene. The hygiene clubs comprise of students aged between 10-14 years and has an average of 15 pupils. The schools have adapted the methodologies taught as evidenced by the setting up of tippy taps outside latrines in the school and by the students practicing hand washing. The trained students are expected to cascade the information they have learnt to other pupils and also to their homes.

KRCS also distributed an additional 622.858 MT of assorted foods to community members and various children's homes in the Upper Eastern, North Rift, North Eastern and Coast regions of the country. The food distributed is part of the in kind donations that the NS received from corporate organizations, schools and individual donors.

² The schools require Kshs. 1,675 a day to prepare porridge for students multiplied by 22 schools days a month multiplied by the 3 months is a term.

The donated items included maize meal flour, wheat flour, porridge flour, cooking oil, salt, beans, rice, long life milk, tea and bottled water.

Livelihoods (Pastoral)					
Objective 2: Undertake emergency livestock interventions targeting 560,000 pastoralists with the aim of providing emergency safety nets and protecting livelihoods					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoralists	310,000	Destocking	25,000 shoats (sheep/goats)	Sep-Dec 4 months	Decrease number of shoats to be de-stocked because of anticipated short rains. Probable improvement in pasture.
Pastoralists	127,000	Destocking	6,360 cattle	Sep-Dec 4 months	
Pastoralists	123,000	Restocking	5,000 shoats	Dec-March	
Pastoralists	50,000	Cash for work	10,000 persons	Sep-Dec 4 months	

In the early stages of the drought, KRCS carried out an emergency animal off-take intervention in Moyale/Marsabit and Mandera districts aimed at protecting the pastoralists' livelihoods from further erosion. Deteriorating animal body conditions reduced the livestock market value; a situation made worse by the rate at which livestock succumbed as water and pasture scarcity became critical. The money received from sale of livestock would enable them to purchase food items and, hopefully enabling them to re-purchase livestock when the drought ends.

The intervention involved the purchase of livestock from the worst affected pastoralists, slaughtering and distributing the same meat as relief. This activity provided much needed protein in the household diet and also injected cash into the household/local economy. Approximately 3,554 shoats (sheep, goats and cows) were slaughtered and distributed to 24,850 households in the two districts.

The cash for work intervention was implemented with funding received from the United States Agency for International Aid/Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA). The intervention implemented in Marsabit and Samburu districts provided unconditional cash transfers to the 2,275 poorest households in the targeted communities. In the same communities, KRCS created casual labour opportunities through supporting public-works which were designed to attract the extremely poor (500 households) and drought affected who did not qualify for the unconditional cash transfers. The families benefitted from cash transfer, amounting to Kshs 250 per person per day for days worked. The project has resulted in the rehabilitation of several community assets that are currently in use by the local community including: Seren: 5 km of road rehabilitated, Opirui: 4 km of road rehabilitated, Koiting: 4 km of road rehabilitated, Marti: 2 water pans fenced and 4 inlets re-established, Laesoru: 3 classrooms constructed as enrolments exceeded current structures and some pupils were learning under a tree.

Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)					
Objective 3: Improved food production of farmers in Makueni, Kaiti, Machakos, Kitui, Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo along the Ewaso Nyiro river, Kilifi, Lamu, Garissa and Malindi districts					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Small Scale Farmers	300,000 farmers	Provision of improved seeds (300 MT of cereals and 150MT of legume seeds)	450 MT	Sep-Oct 2011 short rains March 2012 for long rains	Number of farmers and quantity of seeds increased This intervention is partly financed under the Kenyans for Kenya initiative.
Schools and vulnerable	100 schools	Provision of greenhouse	200 kits	Sep-March	This intervention is financed under the Kenyans for Kenya

groups in farming communities		kits		6 months	initiative.
Farmers	10,000	Mobile cereal drying machines	3 machines	March-May	New activity Improved post harvest management
Farmers	100,000	Training in agronomic farming methods	3,000 sessions	Sep-Oct 2011 Short rains March 2012 for long rains	

KRCS purchased and distributed 320 MT of maize, sorghum and cowpeas seeds to 160,000 small scale farmers in the Upper Eastern, Lower Eastern, Coastal, North Eastern and South Rift regions. The project sought to introduce new drought resistant crop varieties into the targeted regions e.g. sorghum in North Rift. These plants required less water to mature and would do well in the targeted drought prone areas.

Approximately 120 farmers in Tana River also underwent a five day training session on agricultural best practices and irrigation agriculture. The training comprised a three day classroom session with two day practical field demonstrations. The training covered topics such as classification of pesticides, pest and disease identification and management in tomatoes, capsicum, mango, melon, live pest and disease identification, safe disposal of used/empty pesticide containers etc. The trainings were organized in collaboration with Bayer crop science and the social services office in the region.

Thirteen community based animal health workers in Dertu were selected and given a four days refresher course on livestock diseases and other relevant topics. An additional 30 community members from the area also underwent a six day training session in basic veterinary skills. The selection was carried out in collaboration with the District Veterinary Office (DVO) and targeted youth who resided in the village.

Approximately 275 green houses have so far been purchased and established in 250 target schools and communities. KRCS is in the process of carrying out country wide assessments on the progress of green houses in the target communities. The findings will be shared in subsequent updates.

Challenges:

- KRCS recalled approximately 1,000MT of UNIMIX in October 2011 following confirmation of Aflatoxin contamination thereby disrupting the school feeding intervention at a critical time. The mileage cost of re-collection was also very high and outside of planned budget activities.
- Uptake of UNIMIX in schools was slow after Aflatoxin contamination as community members were resistant to the programme. Teachers had to engage district health officers and local administration or even openly drink the porridge themselves before parents consented to continuation of the programme.
- Certain schools lacked utensils and kitchen ware to safely implement the programme. Students in several school visited were using plastic soda bottles and other improvised containers to drink the porridge predisposing them to other hygiene related complications.
- The number of people in need of nutritional support was much higher than that targeted by the intervention.

Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)					
Objective 4: To promote resilience of drought affected communities through sustainable food security interventions					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral agro-pastoral communities	300,000	Integrated Food Security (crop production support)	15 sites	6 to 12 months	20,000 beneficiaries

Progress:

During the reporting period, the Society initiated integrated projects in ten of the proposed 15 implementation sites. The projects have been initiated in Turkana South and North, Mwingi, Moyale, East Pokot, Wajir, Tana River, Magarini, Dertu, Damajaley in Garissa District and Yatta district, lower eastern region. Initiation of project activities was preceded by the completion of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) in all the sites in order to determine the impact these projects will have in the target areas. Hydrological surveys were also carried out in the areas to be placed under irrigation.

The integrated livelihood project initiated in Walda, Moyale District has identified and established 9 farming groups (made up of 265 members) within the target area. Communities benefitting from the projects have been involved in the land preparation/clearing process. Construction of water and sanitation facilities is at an advanced stage with contractors having completed putting up of pipeline, Genset and water kiosks. The existing borehole has been found to have insufficient recharge waters and 2 extra boreholes have been commissioned for drilling. The project has also undertaken the training of 44 ToTs and 9 elders on irrigation and crop husbandry. At the onset of the rain season, the project undertook hygiene promotion and campaigns in conjunction with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and trained the community on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

The integrated livelihood project initiated in Turkana undertook hydrological surveys in the area with the goal of drilling 5 new boreholes at Loitanit (2 boreholes), Kaikor (2 boreholes) and Long'olemar (1 borehole) for domestic water supply, livestock consumption and irrigation. The surveys were conducted by the District Geologist and two technicians from the Ministry of Water and supervised by the branch Chairman, Coordinator and Project Agricultural Engineer. Five sites were approved for drilling following the completion of surveys. Drilling has already been done in the 5 identified sites. However, the two borehole sites in Kaikor were found to be dry after completion of drilling. It was agreed that 5 additional boreholes be drilled after hydrological surveys highlighted the unsuitability of constructing water pans in the area.

Under its Disaster Risk Reduction strategy, the Society initiated a project aimed at improving the food security situation and livelihoods of 1,700 target households in Mwingi District (Kyuso, Mumoni and Tseikuru). So far, 54 farming groups (made up of 1,054 farmers) have been selected and duly registered with the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services. The groups have been supported with farm tools including 100 Knapsacks, 100 Pruning saws, 100 Wheelbarrows, 100 Jembes and 100 Shovels. KRCS has also purchased, distributed and installed 8 irrigation pumps and 25 green houses in schools and in the community. The targeted communities are agro pastoralist that suffered extensive loss of livestock and poor yield during the drought season and relied on food aid for survival.

The Tana River Drought Recovery project targeted 3,100 persons with monthly rations that include cereals, pulses and cooking oil in the larger Tana River District for a period of 6 months as the short rains received in late 2011 did not improve the food situation in the area. The project also increased the land under irrigation for food production to assist 4,500 beneficiaries. The project was implemented by local KRCS Branches and volunteer structures, together with the local government and the Ministry of Agriculture as an additional investment to support ongoing-activities in the District. 2 farmers' trainings have been conducted at Madogo and Sala. In these trainings, a total of 120 farmers were trained on agricultural best practices and irrigation agriculture. Field days were also incorporated into these trainings whereby farmers were given opportunities to put into practice the lessons learnt in the classes, hold group discussions in a selected developed farm and exchange ideas, experiences, challenges and coping mechanisms. Farmers from newer groups were also given similar opportunities. The project has also supported the installation of three green houses in Wakole, Al-Mukarram and Dullow farms. Farming groups have also received seeds, seedlings and donkey carts. 600 kgs of Onions, 101 kgs of Tomato, 363 kgs of watermelon, 1,500 kgs of cowpeas and green grams and 2,500 seedlings of bananas, mangoes and papayas were distributed to the beneficiary farm groups. A total of 600 farmers benefited in the distribution exercise.

The Magarini integrated food security and livelihoods project has so far been able to conduct community consultation meetings in collaboration with the area chief, assistant chief, branch coordinator and technical officers. Community committees were selected during this forum in order to increase community participation and ownership. The first training for 50 farmers on the agriculture best practices was conducted from 5-9 March 2012. Two parallel training sessions were further conducted on the 27-31 March 2012 reaching a further 100 farmers. The objective of the training sessions was to provide information to beneficiaries on agronomic best management practices under irrigation. Content in the training included basic husbandry of horticultural crops such as kales,

tomatoes, green pepper, onions and among others. The training was well received from farmers and expectations were met.

The project also organized an exchange visit for 16 farmers to DRR project farms in Madogo, Tana River District. The host farmers showed the group their use of surface irrigation using canals of which water was pumped from the River Tana. The visit was highly informative and showed that the farms were advanced as they have had several harvests of bananas, mangoes, tomatoes and other produce sold in Garissa Town. The farmers were accompanied by the District Agricultural Officer, Irrigation Officer, Malindi Branch Co-ordinator and the Project Officer during the visit



Farmers during a visit in Madogo, Tana River District, where they were able to see the outcome of the Food Security Project.

The Society targeted 5,000 families in the Greater Yatta District with cassava seedlings under the same component of the project. The society, through collaboration with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), distributed at least 1,000 seedlings to the farmers. The intervention introduces a new drought resistant food crop to the drought prone area with the intention of replicating project success in other areas and providing the community with a sustainable food security option. The seedlings were provided to the society at a highly subsidized rate and are reportedly disease resistant and fast maturing. The farmers are to sell back cassava sticks to the research institution at Kshs. 5 when the crop matures.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion					
Objective 5: To provide access to safe water, in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 224,000 individuals and 150,000 livestock in pastoral and marginal agriculture areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Turkana and Pokot districts					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Turkana North and South and Marsabit)	45,000	Construction of sub-surface dam, domestic water supply and agriculture	3	Sep-March	New Activity Reduced from 800,000 individuals (removed the districts of Kwale, Kilifi added Kitui, Mwingi) based on the preliminary assessment
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Marsabit and Wajir)	30,000	Construction of water pans and dams	4	Sep-March	New Activity

Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Mwingi and Kitui)	9,000	Water rock catchment system	6	Sep-March	New Activity
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, Kitui, Mwingi)	16,000	Roof catchment in schools	40	Sep-March	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (Turkana and Lamu)	40,000	Shallow boreholes and shallow wells	16	Sep-March	Reduced number from 30
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (all listed in objectives)	108,000	Rehabilitation of existing water points	36	Sep 2011 to March 2012	Mid to long term intervention
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (all listed in objectives)	105 water management committees	Training on water resource management and maintenance	105	Sep to March 2012	Increased number of water committees
Objective 6: To promote good hygiene and sanitation practice in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 400,000 individuals in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Turkana and Pokot					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	200 volunteers trained on PHAST	3 trainings	Sep-March	Decreased number of volunteers to be trained
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	Promoting hygiene in communities (campaigns)	200	Sep-March	
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	Production of IEC material		Sep-March	

Progress

The society has been able to rehabilitate 12 boreholes in Wajir, drill 12 boreholes, construct six shallow wells, initiated work on 12 water pans. establish roof catchment systems in schools and train water management committees charged with the responsibility of managing the established water resources. These water points are currently benefitting a total of 156,584 people and 404,930 livestock

Activities on roof catchment systems in schools have been completed in Merti, Isiolo District as well as Wamba, Samburu, Marsabit and Moyale districts. Approximately 5,053 school going children have benefitted from the intervention.

The society has built local capacity by training at least 52 water resource management committees. These committees will be responsible for maintaining the existing water facilities to ensure that community members have regular access to safe and clean water.

At least 20 Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been trained on PHASTER methodologies in Mandera District. The region has therefore been able to reach 69,085 individuals through Hygiene and sanitation promotion Campaigns in collaboration with the trained CHWs.

The Society has been able to distribute 30 water tanks to water tanks to schools and communities in Wajir district.

Challenges:

- Three boreholes drilled in Wajir district were found to be dry after completion of the drilling process.

Emergency Health and Care					
Objective 7: To increase access to health care to approximately 800,000 people and management of malnutrition among 650,000 children in Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit districts for reduction of morbidity and mortality					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Carry out medical and nutritional screening outreaches	12 sites weekly	October to December	
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	12,000	Replenish cholera kits	10	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	100,000	Replenish Inter agency emergency health kits	25 (10 basic, 10 supplementary 5 malaria)	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Rehabilitation and refurbishing of health facilities	4	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Health Education and Promotion	12 sites weekly	October to December	
Cross Border Populations	50,000	Supplementary immunization (Measles SIA)	2	October to December	

Progress:



Wound cleaning for a beneficiary in Buna, Wajir District. Photo/KRCS

The Society implemented an emergency outreach programme in Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit and Mandera districts during the reporting period. The intervention which sought to reach the hard to reach populations with medical services offered curative services, post/ante natal care, psychosocial support as well as management of malnutrition through supplementary feeding. The interventions were implemented throughout the emergency phase of the project and scaled down during the fourth quarter of 2011 as emergency conditions improved. The project reached approximately 35,052 individuals through medical and nutritional screening services. A total of 3,867 beneficiaries benefitted from health promotion activities in Marsabit and Mandera districts. Health promotion activities in Turkana district have been initiated and more information will be provided in subsequent updates

In addition to running the medical outreaches, the

Society responded to two vaccine preventable disease outbreaks. A Measles outbreak was reported in Rift valley, North Eastern and Coast provinces in April 2011. Approximately 814,904 children in 22 districts were reached with measles vaccines and vitamin A supplements as a result of concerted effort between KRCS and Government line ministries. Training that aimed at increasing community surveillance of diseases was also carried out during that period. A Polio outbreak was thereafter reported in Western Kenya on 25 August 2011 following the confirmation of infection (Wild polio virus type 1) in a 3 year old boy. The Society, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Medical services, responded by mobilizing its volunteer networks and rolling out an intensive awareness raising campaign coupled with the registration of children under five in the targeted 58 districts. A total of 3,501,799 children were immunized during the intervention

The implementation of targeted nutritional interventions such as blanket and therapeutic feeding, medical interventions as well as the scaling up of the general feeding programmes positively influenced the malnutrition levels in desperate districts such as Turkana. Assessments carried out in the district indicate a 13.7% malnutrition level which is below the prescribed 15% WHO threshold for emergency which is a significant improvement from the 37.4 % rate reported at the peak of the drought. Although this is encouraging, districts such as Wajir and Mandera show only a slight improvement in the malnutrition rates reported in May 2011. Two factors that may have contributed to this fact include flash floods that hampered humanitarian activities and insecurity in the target areas that similarly reduced the effectiveness of aid delivered in these areas.

The Society is implementing long term health interventions in East/West Pokot, Tana River and Moyale districts as part of its sustainability strategy. The recently completed Tana River Maternal Child Health (MCH) project has so far conducted 25,866 house to house health education visits, seven malaria field days, nine MCH barazas, nine medical outreaches, distribution of 5,000 Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLIN) and formation of five community units by the Ministry of Public health and Sanitation (MoPHS) staff, Project Officer and volunteers within Madogo and Bangale divisions with key messages on hygiene promotion, malaria prevention, promotion of maternal and child health services and promotion of nutritional foods for the sick and pregnant women.



Severely dehydrated child receiving treatment in Turkana. Photo/KRCS

Construction of 2 health facilities is ongoing in Mbalambala Garissa district and Merti in Isiolo district. This covers 50% of the proposed health facilities rehabilitation activities. The Society has been able to replenish 13 IEHK kits so far.

Objective 8: Strengthening preparedness level and response capacity for potential floods North and West Kenya, North and South Rift, Lower Eastern and part of Coastal region					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Flood affected	20,000 HH	NFI pre-positioning and distribution according to need	20,000 Kits	October to January	Already financed

Progress

Kenya Red Cross Society received the following NFIs to be utilized in replenishing its emergency stocks.

Table 1: NFIs prepositioned at KRCS warehouses

Blankets	Tarpaulins	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans	Kitchen sets
2,180	5,000	10,000	10,600	2,299

Since the onset of the October-December 2011 rains in the country, the Society has responded to flash floods in West Kenya, Coast and Nairobi regions where populations were displaced by the floods. During the response, the following NFIs were distributed:

Table 2: NFIs distributed by KRCS during Floods Response Operation

Region	blankets	Tarpaulins	Kitchen sets	Mosquito nets	Soap	Jerry cans	Aqua tabs
West Kenya	3,452	2,624	44	3,452	1,356	1,836	30,180
Nairobi	640	-	254	508	-	-	-
Coast	1,000	500	500	1000	1,000	1,000	14,000
Total	5,092	3,124	798	4,960	2,356	2,836	44,180
Families	2,546	3,124	798	2,480	1,178	1,418	1,472

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

KRCS has effectively created awareness on the drought situation in the country by providing media houses with up to date information from the field. Two media stories were developed and shared with one of the country's media companies "Nation Media Group". The department also developed written information pieces and pictures thereby keeping stakeholders informed on emerging issues surrounding the intervention. Electronic news items were posted on various social networks such as YouTube and received a good response.

A high level delegation comprising KRCS Secretary General and other Corporate Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) also undertook an assessment of the Turkana District in July 2011. The mission covered by media houses was used to raise awareness on the evolving drought situation in the country. The mission assisted the Society garner support towards the drought Emergency Appeal and contributed significantly to the birth of the local fundraising initiative dubbed 'Kenyans for Kenya'. Information generated following this mission mobilized local organizations to participate in alleviate the suffering of people in the ASAL region. British Red Cross supported the activity by enabling the Society to provide transport to this high level delegation.

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 (NGOs) 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.

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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 nonviolence and peace.

Contact information

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MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2012/4
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	30,438,354					30,438,354	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	1,050,108					1,050,108	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	176,430					176,430	
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	113,122					113,122	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	922,966					922,966	
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>	5,000					5,000	
<i>Credit Suisse Foundation</i>	90,531					90,531	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	392,572					392,572	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	921,454					921,454	305,611
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	627,983					627,983	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	369,851					369,851	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	627					627	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	350,099					350,099	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	210,513					210,513	
<i>Nestle</i>	68,700					68,700	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	42,780					42,780	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	282,422					282,422	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	81,947					81,947	
<i>Red Cross Society of China</i>	140,026					140,026	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	887,728					887,728	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	78,548					78,548	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	1,337,437					1,337,437	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	572,317					572,317	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,000					1,000	
C1. Cash contributions	8,724,160					8,724,160	305,611
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	96,878					96,878	
<i>Belgian Red Cross</i>	11,507					11,507	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	75,804					75,804	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	18,933					18,933	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	143,535					143,535	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	398,576					398,576	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	745,234					745,234	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-7,962					-7,962	
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	176,232					176,232	
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	44,340					44,340	
C4. Other Income	212,610					212,610	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	9,682,005					9,682,005	305,611
D. Total Funding = B + C	9,682,005					9,682,005	305,611
Coverage = DIA	32%					32%	

MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2012/4
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	9,682,005					9,682,005	305,611
E. Expenditure	-9,234,574					-9,234,574	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	447,431					447,431	305,611

MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2012/4
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		30,438,354					30,438,354	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		104,127				104,127	-104,127	
Clothing & Textiles		69,903				69,903	-69,903	
Food		11,507				11,507	-11,507	
Seeds & Plants	10,947,369						10,947,369	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,037,895	233,901				233,901	6,803,994	
Medical & First Aid	1,072,843	107,804				107,804	965,039	
Utensils & Tools	757,894	154,906				154,906	602,988	
Other Supplies & Services	1,793,369						1,793,369	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	21,609,370	682,149				682,149	20,927,221	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		23,883				23,883	-23,883	
Medical Equipment	84,211						84,211	
Others Machinery & Equipment	631,579						631,579	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	715,790	23,883				23,883	691,907	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	322,971	63,132				63,132	259,839	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,659,790	633				633	1,659,157	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,982,761	63,765				63,765	1,918,996	
Personnel								
International Staff		3,364				3,364	-3,364	
National Staff		1,000				1,000	-1,000	
National Society Staff	567,790						567,790	
Total Personnel	567,790	4,364				4,364	563,426	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants		1,614				1,614	-1,614	
Professional Fees	10,526						10,526	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	10,526	1,614				1,614	8,912	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	729,526						729,526	
Total Workshops & Training	729,526						729,526	
General Expenditure								
Travel		1,675				1,675	-1,675	
Information & Public Relations	96,263						96,263	
Office Costs		672				672	-672	
Financial Charges	10,526	40				40	10,486	
Other General Expenses	2,858,062	8				8	2,858,054	
Shared Office and Services Costs		1,350				1,350	-1,350	
Total General Expenditure	2,964,851	3,745				3,745	2,961,106	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		7,843,844				7,843,844	-7,843,844	
Total Contributions & Transfers		7,843,844				7,843,844	-7,843,844	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,857,740	556,418				556,418	1,301,322	
Total Indirect Costs	1,857,740	556,418				556,418	1,301,322	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		42,892				42,892	-42,892	
Pledge Reporting Fees		11,900				11,900	-11,900	



MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

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Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2012/4
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		30,438,354					30,438,354	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		54,792					54,792	-54,792
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	30,438,354	9,234,574					9,234,574	21,203,780
VARIANCE (C - D)		21,203,780					21,203,780	