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# Emergency appeal final report

## Kenya: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE016  
DR-2011-000029-KEN  
17 December, 2012



School Feeding Programme in Turkana District/Photo:Kenya Red Cross Society

Period covered by this Final Report: March 2011- July 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 30,438,354

**Appeal coverage:** The IFRC mobilized 33 percent of the budget with support from Partner National Societies (PNS) while Kenya Red Cross Society raised 66 percent of the appeal budget through bilateral contributions which included funds raised through private sector, the African Union and through the “Kenyans for Kenya Initiative.” When these contributions are considered, the Appeal can be said to be fully funded.

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### 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.
- An [operations update No.1](#) was published on 30 May 2011 covering the period March to April 2011.
- An [operations update No.2](#) was published on 31 May 2011 covering the period April to May 2011.
- The Appeal was [revised](#) on 22 July 2011 to increase the appeal budget to CHF 14,692,020, to extend the operation timeframe to 12 months and increase the number of targeted beneficiaries to 1 million.

- On 3 October 2011, the appeal was [revised](#) again to increase the appeal budget to CHF 30,438,354 in order 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 2011 covering the period March to October 2011.
- A [12 months operations update](#) was published on 14 June 2012 covering the period March 2011 to May 2012.

**Summary:** An evaluation of the operation was carried out to provide an overview of the achievements, overall impact as well as feedback from the target population and other relevant stakeholders. Lessons and recommendations documented will be disseminated to inform other similar operations in future. The evaluation report will be shared once finalized. Below is a summary of achievements of the response operation.

*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:* A total of 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. KRCS also distributed 275 green houses to targeted 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 made of 3,003 farmers in Magarini, Dertu, Walda and Tana River districts were trained in agronomic practices aimed at increasing their agricultural output.

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

*Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:* The National Society provided 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 addition, KRCS rehabilitated 12 boreholes in Wajir, drilled 12 boreholes, constructed 6 shallow wells, established roof catchment systems in schools and trained water management committees charged with the responsibility of managing the established water resources.

Activities aimed at promoting good hygiene and sanitation practice were implemented and reached 3,867 beneficiaries. A total of 20 volunteers participated in the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) training.

*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 percent to 13 percent<sup>1</sup>

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)

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<sup>1</sup> Kenya Food Security Steering Group

Table 1: Summary of people reached by sector and activity

Sector	Activity	Number of People Reached	
		Planned	Achieved
Relief Distribution	School feeding of children	400,000	353,513
	Water trucking to schools	400,000	72,952 students 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 such as 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 private sector partners 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 percent to 20percent<sup>2</sup> in districts such as Wajir, West Pokot, Baringo, Tana River, Garrisa, Mandera and Isiolo. The poor rains had resulted in partial recharge of water sources and pasture and therefore milk was available to the pastoral households although below the seasonal average. Trekking distances were increasing to between 10 to 15 kilometres 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 on 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 percent of their harvest and 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 percent in Turkana, 32.65 percent in Mandera West, 27.1 percent in Marsabit and 22.8 percent 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/Centre 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.

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

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<sup>2</sup> Kenya Food Security Outlook, *January through June 2011*, pg 2

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 percent malnutrition level which is below the prescribed 15 percent World Health Organization (WHO) threshold for emergency which is a significant improvement from the 37.4 percent 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 KRCS had ongoing interventions. Inter clan conflicts over resources were also frequently reported during the period under review.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

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, and 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 or implemented by the Society in the event of another drought. 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 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

### Achievements against 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"> <li>CSB/Unimix already financed under the Kenyans for Kenya Campaign</li> <li>Target population doubled and timeframe halved</li> </ul>
School children	400,000	Water trucking	240 million litres	Sep-March 2 months	Spread over 6 months
School children	400,000	Hygiene awareness and promotion (soap and disinfectants)		Sep-March 6 months	Continuous

**Impacts:** The school feeding component 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 percent 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 North Eastern Region (Turkana, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa and Mandera) indicated that the objective of improving school retention by reducing drop out is likely to be achieved as enrolment rates stood at over 100 percent 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 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 KES 110,550<sup>3</sup> 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, 3 teachers and 4 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. The donated items included maize meal flour, wheat flour, porridge flour, cooking oil, salt, beans, rice, long life milk, tea and bottled water.

<b>Livelihoods (Pastoral)</b>					
<b>Objective 2: Undertake emergency livestock interventions targeting 560,000 pastoralists with the aim of providing emergency safety nets and protecting livelihoods</b>					
<b>Target</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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.

Population	Beneficiaries				
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 KES 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, Laresoro: 3 classrooms constructed as enrolments exceeded current structures and some pupils were learning under a tree.

<b>Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)</b>					
<b>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</b>					
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 groups in farming communities	100 schools	Provision of greenhouse kits	200 kits	Sep-March 6 months	This intervention is financed under the Kenyans for Kenya initiative.
Farmers	10,000	Mobile cereal drying machines	3 machines	March-May	New activity  Improved post harvest management
Farmers	100,000	Training in	3,000	Sep-Oct	

		agronomic farming methods	sessions	2011 Short rains March 2012 for long rains	
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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 kitchenware 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.

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

**Impacts:** 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 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 was done. 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, KRCS 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 visit a Food Security Project in Madogo, Tana River District.

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 able to sell back cassava sticks to the research institution at KES 5 when the crop matures.

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>					
<b>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</b>					
<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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
<b>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</b>					
<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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	

**Impacts:** In Wajir KRCS rehabilitated 12 boreholes, drilled 12 boreholes, constructed 6 shallow wells and initiated work on 12 water pans as well as established roof catchment systems in schools. Additionally water management committees were trained and 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. In Isiolo (Merti), Wamba, Samburu, Marsabit and Moyale districts activities on roof catchment systems in schools have been completed and approximately 5,053 school going children have benefitted from the intervention. KRCS distributed 30 water tanks to schools and communities in Wajir district.

The society has built local community capacity by training at least 52 water resource management committees who are 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 trained CHWs have in turn reached 69,085 individuals through Hygiene and sanitation promotion Campaigns in collaboration with the trained CHWs.

#### **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 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	

**Impacts:** 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 and 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.

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.



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

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 hard hit 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.



Severely dehydrated child receives treatment in Turkana/ Photo:KRCS

KRCS implemented long term health interventions in East and West Pokot, Tana River and Moyale districts as part of its sustainability strategy. The Tana River Maternal Child Health (MCH) project conducted 25,866 house to house health education visits, 7 malaria field days, 9 MCH barazas, 9 medical outreaches, distributed 5,000 Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLIN). Additionally, 5 community units were established by the Ministry of Public health and Sanitation (MoPHS) in collaboration with KRCS staff and volunteers within Madogo and Bangale divisions. They were provided 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.

In Garissa (Mbalambala) and Isiolo (Merti) districts, 2 health facilities were constructed and 13 cholera kits replenished.

<b>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</b>					
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

**Impacts:** Kenya Red Cross received 2,180 blankets, 5,000 tarpaulins, 10,000 Mosquito nets, 10,600 Jerry cans and 2,299 Kitchen as replenishment and prepositioning emergency stocks.

In response to the displacements caused flash floods in West Kenya, Coast and Nairobi regions since the onset of the October-December 2011 rains in the country, KRCS distributed NFIs to those affected.

**Table 1: 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,092</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>44,180</b>
<b>Families reached</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,472</b>

## 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 top media houses-Nation Media Group- for publication. The National Society communications 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 and valuable feedback.

A high level delegation comprising KRCS Secretary General and other Corporate Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) also conducted 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.

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## Contact information

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

**MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought**

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

**Final Report**
**I. Funding**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/10
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>30,438,354</b>					<b>30,438,354</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross	M1109038	858,885					858,885
American Red Cross	M1201033	191,223					191,223
Austrian Red Cross	M1107145	54,300					54,300
Austrian Red Cross	M1108108	122,130					122,130
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	M1108007	113,122					113,122
British Red Cross	M1106013	292,000					292,000
British Red Cross	M1109017	549,235					549,235
British Red Cross	M1109019	81,731					81,731
Bulgarian Red Cross	M1109005	5,000					5,000
Credit Suisse Foundation	M1109122	90,531					90,531
Danish Red Cross	M1108051	146,210					146,210
Danish Red Cross	M1112122	246,362					246,362
European Commission - DG ECHO	M1111133	1,186,062					1,186,062
Finnish Red Cross	M1105029	627,983					627,983
German Red Cross	M1108055	169,972					169,972
German Red Cross	M1109021	199,879					199,879
Irish Red Cross Society	M1106060	627					627
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	M1107139	350,099					350,099
Japanese Red Cross Society	M1105192	162,700					162,700
Japanese Red Cross Society	M1108111	47,813					47,813
Nestle	M1109123	50,000					50,000
Nestle	M1110026	18,700					18,700
New Zealand Red Cross	M1108098	42,780					42,780
Norwegian Red Cross	M1107150	282,422					282,422
Red Cross of Monaco	M1105071	12,422					12,422
Red Cross of Monaco	M1107148	69,525					69,525
Red Cross Society of China	M1109090	140,026					140,026
Swedish Red Cross	M1105028	383,720					383,720
Swedish Red Cross	M1108006	236,173					236,173
Swedish Red Cross	M1110099	267,835					267,835
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	M1108066	78,548					78,548
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1108125	892,413					892,413
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1111062	445,024					445,024
The Netherlands Red Cross	M1107144	572,317					572,317
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	M1110012	1,000					1,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>8,988,768</b>					<b>8,988,768</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Austrian Red Cross		96,878					96,878
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)		11,507					11,507
British Red Cross		75,804					75,804
Swiss Red Cross		18,933					18,933
The Canadian Red Cross Society		143,535					143,535
The Netherlands Red Cross		398,576					398,576
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>745,234</b>					<b>745,234</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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<b>Other Income</b>					
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-7,962				-7,962
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	176,232				176,232
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>	44,340				44,340
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>212,610</b>				<b>212,610</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>9,946,613</b>				<b>9,946,613</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>9,946,613</b>				<b>9,946,613</b>
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>33%</b>				<b>33%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	9,946,613					<b>9,946,613</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-9,945,440					<b>-9,945,440</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	1,173					<b>1,173</b>

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### 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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>30,438,354</b>					<b>30,438,354</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
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	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>21,609,370</b>	<b>682,149</b>				<b>682,149</b>	<b>20,927,221</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles		23,883				23,883	-23,883	
Medical Equipment	84,211						84,211	
Others Machinery & Equipment	631,579						631,579	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>715,790</b>	<b>23,883</b>				<b>23,883</b>	<b>691,907</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	322,971	63,132				63,132	259,839	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,659,790	633				633	1,659,157	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,982,761</b>	<b>63,765</b>				<b>63,765</b>	<b>1,918,996</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff		16,368				16,368	-16,368	
National Staff		12,657				12,657	-12,657	
National Society Staff	567,790						567,790	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>567,790</b>	<b>29,024</b>				<b>29,024</b>	<b>538,766</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants		15,821				15,821	-15,821	
Professional Fees	10,526	16,450				16,450	-5,924	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>32,271</b>				<b>32,271</b>	<b>-21,745</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	729,526						729,526	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>729,526</b>						<b>729,526</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel		2,247				2,247	-2,247	
Information & Public Relations	96,263						96,263	
Office Costs		672				672	-672	
Communications		-5				-5	5	
Financial Charges	10,526	-8,393				-8,393	18,919	
Other General Expenses	2,858,062	8				8	2,858,054	
Shared Office and Services Costs		2,212				2,212	-2,212	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>2,964,851</b>	<b>-3,259</b>				<b>-3,259</b>	<b>2,968,110</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		8,456,369				8,456,369	-8,456,369	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>8,456,369</b>				<b>8,456,369</b>	<b>-8,456,369</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,857,740	599,373				599,373	1,258,367	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>1,857,740</b>	<b>599,373</b>				<b>599,373</b>	<b>1,258,367</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		47,664				47,664	-47,664	

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MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

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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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>30,438,354</b>					<b>30,438,354</b>	
Pledge Reporting Fees		14,200					14,200	-14,200
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>61,864</b>					<b>61,864</b>	<b>-61,864</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>30,438,354</b>	<b>9,945,440</b>					<b>9,945,440</b>	<b>20,492,914</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>20,492,914</b>					<b>20,492,914</b>	

Drought Appeal		Date		17-12-12
<b>DROUGHT APPEAL FINANCIAL REPORT</b>				
	Budget/Expenditure Group	BUDGET CHF	EXPENDITURE CHF	VARIANCE CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	44,737	0	44,737
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	0	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	105,263	0	105,263
520	Food	3,383,242	1,051,424	2,331,818
523	Seeds & Plants	989,474	699,223	290,251
530	Water & Sanitation	2,297,632	1,812,089	485,543
540	Medical & First Aid	260,000	884,853	-624,853
550	Teaching Materials	0	0	0
560	Ustensils & Tools	155,789	140,189	15,600
570	Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	3,290,526	63,149	3,227,377
	<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>10,526,663</b>	<b>4,650,927</b>	<b>5,875,736</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0	0	0
581	Vehicles	0	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom	0	19,389	-19,389
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	54,378	-54,378
587	Medical Equipment	0	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	6,882	-6,882
	<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,649</b>	<b>-80,649</b>
590	Storage	219,789	146,083	73,706
592	Distribution & Monitoring	435,979	656,165	-220,186
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	0	560,364	-560,364
	<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>655,768</b>	<b>1,362,612</b>	<b>-706,844</b>
600	International Staff	0	0	0
640	Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0
661	National Staff	0	0	0
662	National Society Staff	577,263	1,016,475	-439,212
669	Other Staff benefits	0	15,370	-15,370
670	Consultants	0	20,879	-20,879
	<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>577,263</b>	<b>1,052,724</b>	<b>-475,461</b>
680	Workshops & Training	283,684	317,688	-34,004
	<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>283,684</b>	<b>317,688</b>	<b>-34,004</b>
700	Travel	0	41,479	-41,479
710	Information & Public Relation	101,316	42,348	58,968
730	Office Costs	0	92,937	-92,937
740	Communications	0	31,505	-31,505
750	Professional Fees	0	0	0
760	Financial Charges	10,526	7,136	3,390
790	Other General Expenses	1,433,261	776,367	656,894
	<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,545,103</b>	<b>991,772</b>	<b>553,331</b>
	<b>Depreciation</b>			
798	Depreciation	0	0	0
	<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
830	Cash Transfers to National Societies	0	-8,456,369	0
831	Cash Transfers to 3rd parties- Coca Cola trf TO Kenyans 4 Kenya	0	0	0
	<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-8,456,369</b>	<b>0</b>
599	Program Support	0	0	0
	<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
594	Services & Recoveries	0	0	0
799	Shared Services	0	0	0
	<b>Total Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Budget/Expenditure</b>	<b>13,588,481</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,132,108</b>