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Emergency Appeal

Kenya: Complex Emergency (Floods, Drought and Civil Unrest)

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE023 11 June 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 20,419,397 in cash, kind, or services to support the Kenya Red Cross to assist 465,844 beneficiaries for 12 months and will be completed by June 2013. A Final Report will be made available by September 2013 (3 months after the end of the operation).

A DREF ([MDRKE022](#)) of CHF 314,208 was allocated in May 2012 from the IFRC-DREF to support provision of immediate support to 20,892 persons displaced by floods in West Kenya, Rift Valley and Coast.

Summary

This Emergency Appeal is being launched in response to complex humanitarian conditions and support communities affected and displaced by one or more disasters. A holistic and integrated community based approach is critically needed to properly address this complexity. An integrated multi sectoral response has been demonstrated to be more effective in tackling the root causes of this complex emergency, rather than to address them in isolation, as they are interrelated. Floods affected several parts of the country since rains started in March, 2012. Communities affected by drought in 2011 have not yet recovered and are experiencing food insecurity and high rates of acute malnutrition. They are likely to slide into full-scale emergency by July 2012 due to erratic and unfavourable rainfall in those districts. Several areas are also experiencing armed inter-tribal clashes triggered by competition for natural resources and competing political interests associated with the implementation of the new Constitution and coming elections. This appeal will assist these communities that are currently experiencing or expected to face one or more of these three emergency risks.

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

Floods

The preliminary assessment reports for the floods indicate that at least 16,119 households (96,714 persons) have been displaced, majority of these being in Nyanza and the Rift Valley. The total number of persons affected by floods nationally is estimated at 280,670. This is in addition to 73 persons who have lost their lives for reasons directly attributable to floods (drowning and road traffic accidents).

On 9 May 2012, the Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) issued an alert over the Hydroelectric Generation Dams along the River Tana reaching their Full Supply Levels and spilling excess water. In the alert, the KenGen notified the communities living in the lower parts of Tana River (areas of Garissa, Madogo, Bura and Garsen) to start moving to higher grounds to minimise loss of lives and destruction of property, that might follow the opening of the flood gates of the dams. In the past, the opening of the flood gates caused massive flooding in these areas, with deaths, property and farmlands destruction and disease outbreaks. The KRCS, through a risk mapping exercise, projected that at least 6,020 households would be displaced along the river Tana (In Garissa, and Tana River Counties) following the opening of the flood gates.



Evacuation of families in Malindi. Photo KRCS

Drought

Kenya Red Cross Society launched a [National Drought Appeal](#) on 14 January 2011 for CHF 28,343,156 for 6 months. An international [Emergency appeal](#) for CHF 4,931,743 was launched by the IFRC 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 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. This Appeal has since been fully funded. The IFRC was able to mobilize 33% of the overall budget, with the balance being covered by bilateral contributions direct to KRCS.

The Society was able to respond to the needs of the affected populations in the areas of emergency response (relief), Water and Sanitation as well as health and nutrition interventions. Sustainable livelihood interventions in the worst affected areas of the country were included in the drought operation the appeal revision carried out 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. The 2011 drought operation is coming to an end and all activities and funding raised under the IFRC emergency appeal will be completed and no activities or funding will be carried forward to the new appeal. Click [here](#) for more information on the achievements of the drought operation.

As floods continue to ravage parts of the country, the Northern and North Eastern Parts of the country received depressed rainfall over the March-April-May (MAM) long rains season. According to the KMD and predictions from FEWSNET, these rains recharged water reservoirs to up to 10% of expected levels. It is also expected that these regions will experience above normal temperatures for the period ending in September 2012. Reports from the forecast agencies predict that water resources and pasture will be depleted as early as July, which will increase average distances to water collection points for both domestic and livestock use. This is likely to trigger migrations and resource based tensions over pasture and water and will worsen the food security and nutrition conditions in these areas. The National Nutrition Technical Forum, based on these reports, has predicted a food insecurity crisis (IPC phase 3) in Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana, Tana River and Mwingi between April and June 2012 and has developed a preparedness plan to address this drought.

Malnutrition

About 4-5 weeks of favourable rains in many areas through months of April – May occurred with, with the exceptions of Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Ijara, Lamu, Malindi, and Kilifi districts (FEWS NET, May 2012). This has among other factors including civil unrest and insecurity hindered aid interventions to improve nutrition conditions and rates of malnutrition remain high in those areas. Surveillance data from the National Disaster Management Authority reveals that the proportion of children under five years of age 'at risk' of malnutrition (Mid- Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 135 mm) has declined across the pastoral areas, while areas such as Ijara and Mandera still report increased malnutrition based on MUAC which is linked poor rains and insecurity that is limiting access to interventions.

Insecurity and civil unrest contributed the deterioration of malnutrition in drought areas, which shows the complexity of the situation. The Nutrition Forum indicates that 361,596 women and children require urgent nutrition intervention. These include 58,399 children with severe acute malnutrition, 272,719 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 30,478 pregnant and lactating women in 23 counties. Out of these counties, 4 are categorised to be at a crisis stage with GAM rates way above the emergency threshold. Three of these counties (Mandera, Wajir and Garissa) share a common border with Somalia. At the height of the drought, these counties reported increased security incidents which led to a shrinking of humanitarian space across the region, as the Al Shabaab militia embarked on an offensive through targeting of government and humanitarian workers following the incursion of the Kenya Defence Forces into Somalia in early October. Much of the work planned by the aid agencies to bring relief from malnutrition was partially done. The situation was different in Turkana where comprehensive nutrition interventions brought down the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates from 37.8% to 13.9%. As general security allowed access of humanitarian assistance.

Civil unrest/Inter-Tribal Clashes

Parts of the country have also been experiencing clashes that are politically instigated, revolving around county politics as the country gears up to the implementation of provisions of devolved government in the new constitution. Areas that have reported clashes of this nature include Moyale, Isiolo and Marsabit this civil unrest is expected to intensify as the country prepares for the general elections. KRCS has played a significant



Response to Clashes in Baringo County. Photo KRCS

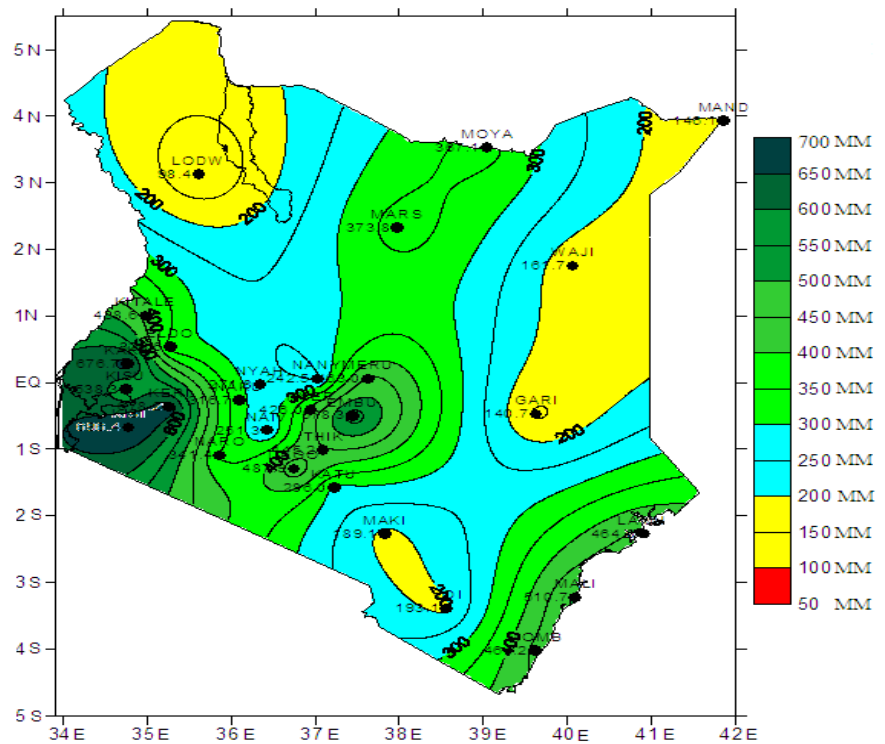
role among humanitarian actors and enjoyed access to the affected people in Moyale. Through DREF support, KRCS was able to support displaced households, by helping restore family links (RFL); filling gaps in the provision of essential shelter and non food items (NFI); increasing access to basic health care services (including psychosocial support); and providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene. KRCS has been in a close coordination with ICRC along this operation in Moyale. However, more support is required to respond to the needs of the displaced as the tension continues.

The KRCS proposes to implement and strengthen existing interventions geared towards provision of relief in areas affected by floods, depressed rainfall and parts experiencing civil unrest and tension. The

sectors to be supported include search and rescue (floods), shelter and relief (floods and civil unrest), health and nutrition (floods, depressed rainfall and civil unrest), water and sanitation (floods, depressed rainfall and civil unrest) and early recovery efforts (floods, depressed rainfall and civil unrest). Key to the nutrition interventions will be the strengthening of existing nutrition surveillance systems to enhance timely generation and analysis of nutrition information (early warning especially) in arid lands and other disaster prone areas in partnership with the Ministry of Public health and Sanitation, UNICEF, Arid Lands Resource Management Project, national and international humanitarian organizations operating in target areas. This initiative aims at providing sufficient data based upon with KRCS activates its response mechanisms to avert a deterioration of nutritional problems as was seen in 2011.

The situation

Kenya has been experiencing recurring cycles of droughts and floods over the past decade which could be attributed to the effects of climate change and degradation of environment. These cycles have become more frequent and almost predictable, to the extent that the communities are subjected to shocks of droughts and floods, without sufficient time interval to allow for full recovery. The end result of this cycle is a net loss for the communities marked by increased vulnerabilities, weakened purchasing power and an increase in levels of poverty. These cycles pose a serious challenge towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and other global developmental milestones. The floods affecting parts of the country comes, as the country was slowly recovering from the effects of the 2011 drought that affected the Greater Horn of Africa. The drought caused loss of lives, loss of livelihoods, increased inflationary pressure and slowed economic growth.



Mean Rainfall in March-May (Normal) forecasts Source: KMD

According to the map and actual rainfall records, the long rains (Mar-Apr-May) were characterized by delayed onset across the country with poor and erratic rains received in the month of March and intense rain in April unequally distributed. The yellow areas on the map indicates areas of marginal rainfall and are areas experienced depressed rainfall, while the dark green represents areas that are experiencing excessive rainfall and flooding in areas which are not traditionally known for flooding. However, enhanced rainfall was recorded over most parts of the country in April 2012 and more so, over the western and central highlands including Nairobi, as well as the south-eastern regions. This rainfall resulted in replenishment of surface water reservoirs (Including the Hydro-Electric Power Dams) and subsurface water aquifers pasture regeneration and matched the planting season for agricultural communities. On the other hand, it triggered serious flooding that caused loss of lives and livelihoods, destruction of property and infrastructure as well as disruption of economic and social activities of people in affected regions. Most of this rainfall was recorded during the second half of the month of April.

According to KMD1, Dagoretti weather station in Nairobi recorded the highest monthly rainfall amount of 469.1mm which was 214% as compared to its April Long Term Mean (LTM) of 219.4mm. This was the third highest rainfall amount for April at the station in the last 58 years. Other areas also had strong indications of enhanced rainfall as shown in the table below

Table 1: Comparison between highest monthly rainfall and April Long term Mean (LTM) rainfall.

Area	Nairobi	Wilson Airport	Embu	Kakamega	Kisii	Kericho	Moi Airbase	Kisumu	Eldoret
Highest monthly rainfall in mm	469.1	443.3	406.8	404.8	399.6	388.8	341.0	309.0	306.4
Long Term Mean in mm	219.4	187.4	286.2	259.4	257.2	239.3	180.0	214.1	136.9
% increase	214%	237%	142%	156%	155%	163%	189%	144%	224%

As the floods wreck havoc in these parts of the country, rains have been scarce and erratic in the Northern and North Eastern parts. For instance, rains have not been significant in most parts of Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Ijara, and Tana River districts in the northern and north-eastern pastoral zones. Water sources have recharged by up to 10 percent in areas where rains were received in parts of Mandera, Wajir and Moyale². Mandera, Wajir and Garissa counties are reported to have received up to 100mm of rain which represents 65% of the amount of rain expected for the season. The outlook also predicts that the food security situation for marginal agricultural farmers in the south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural zones is likely to deteriorate in the period between April and September 2012.. In these areas, the previous short rains harvests did not reasonably compensate for the deficits emanating from previous poor seasons, and in some of the lowland areas, households have experienced the fourth consecutive poor season, which is likely to further erode asset levels and increase debts³. The table below shows effected populations by floods.

Table 2: A summary of people displaced and affected by floods in the country

Region	Dead	Displaced HH	Persons displaced	Affected Persons
Rift Valley	25	2,490	14,940	36,255
West Kenya	14	2,737	16,422	147,646
Upper Eastern	3	583	3,498	6,890
Lower Eastern	22	1,268	7,608	10,496
Coast	0	4,552	27,312	50,208
Central	9	456	2,736	5,260
North Eastern	0	4,033	24,198	23,915
Total	73	16,119	96,714	280,670

Note: Affected people are either dead, injured or displaced or have lost property and livelihoods

¹ Review of the weather during March to April and the outlook for May 2012; KMD/FCST/4-2012/MO/04

² Kenya Food Security Outlook April – September 2012; FEWS NET



Loss of livelihoods and assets due to floods. Photo: KRCS

The figure below shows the annual seasonal and food production timeline which is highly dependent on the long and short rains. The failure of the short rains in October-December 2011 in most pastoral areas, compounded by depressed long rains in March-May 2012, is highly likely to disrupt the calendar. The disruption will affect the recovery from 2011 drought, affect kidding and calving (meaning the communities will hardly recover loss of livestock experienced in 2011) and trigger civil unrests related to competition of pasturelands and water resources among the pastoral communities. It will also affect yield in agricultural communities.

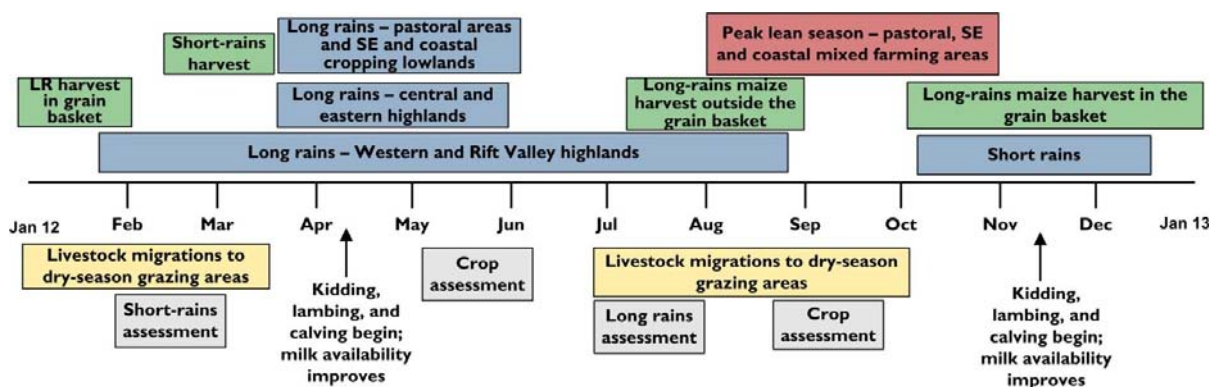


Figure: Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events Timeline -- Source: FEWS NET

Several factors driving the food insecurity and malnutrition in the northeast pastoral area are civil unrest, insecurity and crop failure in agro-pastoral zones located in Wajir and Mandera. Insecurity along the Kenya-Somalia border is disrupting market supply routes leading to low supply of food and higher prices of essential

commodities. The insecurity has also affected the level of response by health and nutrition partners who implemented nutrition interventions in counties along the Kenya Somalia border. This hindered full recovery of affected populations from acute malnutrition³. This is evidenced by the results of a nutrition survey conducted in November-December 2011, which indicated that the Global Acute Malnutrition are still above the 15% emergency threshold (25.3% in Mandera and 29.0% in Wajir) as compared to Turkana's which dropped to 13.9% from 37.8%⁴. In addition, transport and transaction costs have increased considerably due to high risk associated with operating within the zone.

About 250,000 people are classified in the Crisis Phase (The households that are classified in the Crisis Phase are described as experiencing significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual rate of malnutrition). According to the KFSSG SRA findings, household groups in the Crisis Phase are situated in localized areas of north eastern and north western pastoral including Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana, Tana River and Mwingi⁴. In addition to this, the National Nutrition Technical Forums estimates that total of 1,878,161 people will experience acute malnutrition including 1,483,660 children below the age of 5 years and 394, 501 pregnant and lactating women in the four counties⁵. Those already affected include 58,399 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), 272,719 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 30,478 pregnant and lactating women with MAM. The figure and table below summarise the status of malnutrition in various districts of the country.

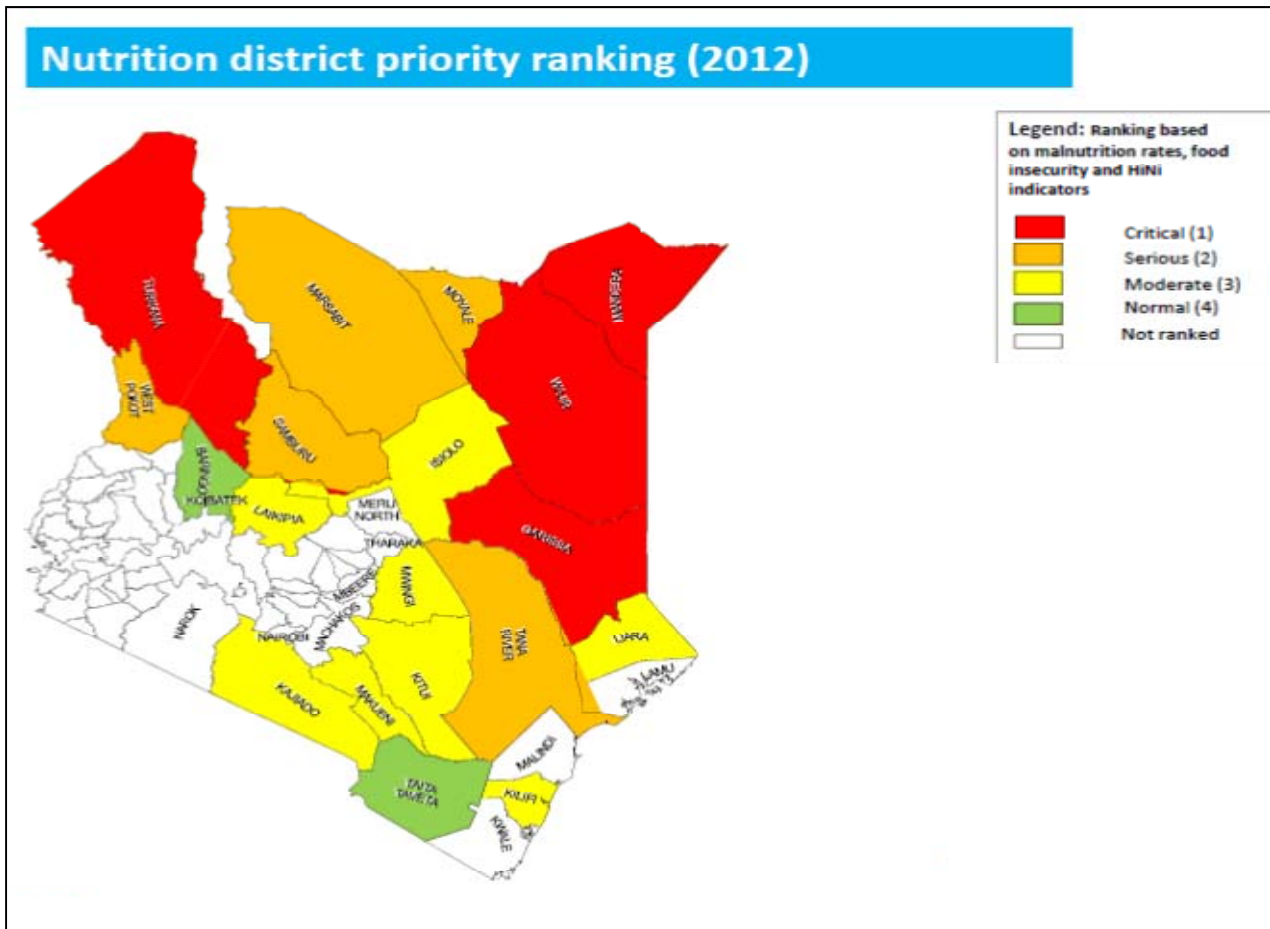
Table 3: Summary of malnutrition status

County	GAM	SAM	MAM	P&L	Total per county
Mandera	25.3	5,109	23,858	2,666	31,633
Turkana	29	5,856	27,347	3,056	36,260
Wajir	13.9	2,807	13,108	1,465	17,380
Garissa	16.2	3,271	15,277	1,707	20,255
Samburu	21.6	4,362	20,369	2,276	27,007
West Pokot	14.9	3,009	14,051	1,570	18,630
Moyale	13.7	2,766	12,919	1,444	17,130
Tana River	13.5	2,726	12,731	1,423	16,879
Total		29,906	139,660	15,608	185,174

³ The 2011/12 Short Rains Season Assessment report Kenya food security steering group (KFSSG)

⁵ Nutrition sector preparedness and response plan, April 2012

Nutrition Sector Outlook: Source: Nutrition Sector Preparedness and Response Plan-April 2012



Over 4,200 households have been displaced from northeast Moyale, into southern Ethiopia and northwest Wajir. The displaced households have increased pressure on water and grazing resources in areas where they have fled to, leading to high tension with host communities who face depressed rainfall and shortage of food production⁵. This requires support for both IDPs and host communities in response to the humanitarian needs and to defuse resource-based and tribal tensions.

Kenya's pastoral communities occupy three quarters of the country's total land mass, spreading out over the dry north-east, north-west, southern Rift and inland parts of the coast. In 2011, three quarters of the 3.75 Million drought-affected people were pastoralists, and even before fully recovering from drought most of them especially in Turkana, Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale started engaging in civil unrests. The most recent civil unrests include that between Borana and Gabra in Moyale; and another one between Pokot and Tugen in Baringo district.

The table below shows how the various emergencies overlap in some of the target locations by this appeal. This overlapping stands behind the structure of this appeal that compounds three types of response. The table shows that some areas face multiple risks of emergencies (drought, civil unrest/insecurity, floods). In either case, the affected areas are among the most vulnerable and poor ones in the country, highly dependent on natural resources which are affected by climatic fluctuations and conditions. The entire country faces political uncertainty due to the upcoming elections and implementation of the new constitution. Drought affected areas are also known for tribal and resource based clashes which also heartened up by the general political tensions around elections and implementation of the constitution. Some of the areas affected by the floods were affected by drought on 2011 and erratic rain pattern this year, and as other parts of the country are at risk of civil unrest.

Table 4: Summary of Emergency Situations in various Parts of Kenya (As per initial assessment conducted by KRCS)

Province	County/Districts	Emergency Situation
Western and Nyanza Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisumu county (Kisumu East, Nyando and Nyakach districts), • Homa Bay county (Rachuonyo, Homa Bay, Suba districts), • Busia county (Teso North and Bunyala districts), • Migori county (Nyatike district), • Nyamira County, • Kisii County, • Vihiga county (Vihiga district) • Kakamega county (Kakamega district) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,737 households displaced/or evacuated due to floods • 2,300 households likely to be displaced/evacuated by the end on May 2012 • 12 people confirmed dead (10 in Suba-Gwasssi, 1 in South Gucha and 1 in Western Hanisi) after drowning; 30 people sustained injuries • 83 homesteads completely destroyed • 350 homesteads moderately damaged; 480 homesteads with minor damages • 80% of the shelters with moderate and minor damage may not withstand prolonged rain and winds if rains continue • Risks of outbreak of water borne, vector borne diseases, respiratory tract infections and measles • MoPHS issued alert over likelihood of cholera outbreak in Nyanza • 3,698 acres of land full of crops lost in Nyanza
Rift Valley (Floods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana County, • Trans Nzoia County, • Bungoma County (Mt. Elgon District), • Nakuru County (Naivasha), • West Pokot County, • Baringo county (Lugari and Marigat Area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 people confirmed dead (7 in Naivasha, 5 in West Pokot[children killed by lightning], 2 in Mount Elgon, 3 in Baringo, 3 in Bungoma, 1 in Kitale and 1 in Marigat) • 40 people sustained injuries from heavy rains and flooding in the region. • 2,490 households displaced (including 480 <i>Manyattas</i>(traditional shelter structures used by the Turkana community) that were washed away in Turkana North District • Other displaced: 142 households in Bungoma county, 305 households in Marigat, 113 households in Mt. Elgon (Bungoma County), 195 in Trans Nzoia, 245 households in Lugari and 150 households in West Pokot. • 507 acres of land full of crops lost in the Rift Valley • Flash flooding reported in Narok County and Marakwet in Keiyo Marakwet County. • 2 bridges washed away in Turkana, 2 roads destroyed in Marakwet and Marigat • In Naivasha heavy rains around Mt. Longonot caused extensive erosion with deep galleys created. Evacuation of 300 households was ordered by Government. These are people that settled in this area following displacement in Northern Rift Valley during the Post Election Violence in 2008, • Potential outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases due to lack of access to safe drinking water, and low latrine coverage • Potential increase in malaria incidence due to stagnant water and as well as Respiratory Tract

		<p>Infections due to overcrowding conditions in areas of temporary shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana: Limited access to healthcare with average distance to a health facility estimated at 50KM⁶. • Turkana: Chronic food insecurity with a risk loss of the gains achieved by the KRCS in stabilising malnutrition rates from 37.8% in July 2011 to 13.9 in December 2011. • Turkana constantly experiences armed inter-tribal clashes with neighbouring communities (Toposa from Sudan, Merile from Ethiopia, Karamojong from Uganda, Pokot from Kenya) over livestock ownership, and pasture and water resources •
Rift Valley (Clashes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kipsaraman and Bartabwa divisions of Baringo North 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Baringo (Marigat area), the community was displaced by floods early May, and a couple of days later, the same community was attacked by a neighbouring Pokot community killing at least 5 people and displacement of 7,548 persons. Hundreds of heads of livestock were forcefully taken away during the armed raid. • The injured were treated at Kabartonjo which is not well equipped to deal with severe cases of gun shots. Health personnel moved away due to fear of reprisal attacks. • 8 schools closed and children were seen roaming with poisoned bows and arrows as part of the community defense teams.
Coast (floods, insecurity in some parts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malindi and Magharini districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 2,565 families in Malindi, Langobaya, Taita Taveta and Magarini affected • Five primary schools completely flooded and rendered inaccessible (Burangi, Bate, Dololo, Mwangatini and Garashi primary schools) • River Tana is infested with crocodiles which is a hazard when it floods as they find their way into the homesteads • Road transport network was cut off in Bate area, Kisiwani and Malimo (Malindi Division) as well as Chakama, and Langobaya in Langobaya Division • Over 3,000 acres of maize plantations destroyed in Magarini district • 272 families left homeless in Bate • 1,987 Households displaced in Tana River District <p>505 households were displaced by floods in Taveta Area (105 in Bomeni, 168 in Kimurigo and 232 households in Jipe division.</p>
Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngong, Athi River, Mathare A4, Thika, Mlolongo and Kitengela areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 498 households displaced by flooding in Mlolongo and its neighbourhood • 8 people killed, 8 more were injured and 66 households displaced due to falling boulders as a result of heavy rains in Mathare A4 (informal settlements) • 1 person killed and 643 households displaced in Mathare North due to floods • Bus accident claimed 4 lives and 38 injuries in Athi River after the road was covered by flood waters • 4 people died after their vehicle was washed away by flood waters in Ngong • Roads and bridges damaged or washed away and residents cut off from accessing health care and markets

⁶ Turkana North District Development Plan 2008-2012, Ministry of Planning

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 households in Kitengela area are at risk of displacement due to flooding
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyeri County • Nyandarua County • Laikipia County • Meru County • Kiambu county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 456 households displaced due to landslides. An infant killed and 2 family members injured due to landslide in Nyeri. • 4 deaths were reported in Kieni, 1 in Nyandarua, 1 in Laikipia and 1 in Meru due to the same. • In Kiambu county, 60 homesteads destroyed leaving the occupiers homeless • Additional 400 houses have suffered moderate damage due to floods in the Central Region.
North Eastern (civil unrest, food insecurity, water shortage, malnutrition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tana river, including Garissa (Garissa County), Bura and Garsen(Tana River County) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert issued by KenGen on likelihood of 5 hydroelectric dams along the Tana River reaching Full Supply Level (FSL) and spilling over the excess water. 3 dams (Kamburu, Gitaru and Kiambere dams) had started spilling. • If flood gates are open to release excess water, human activities including economic and social may be disrupted, loss of property and livelihoods and outbreaks of communicable diseases may be experienced • Communities living in these areas were advised by KenGen to move to higher grounds to minimize loss of lives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding has been known to occur along the River Tana, mainly as a result of heavy rains in the Mount Kenya Region, which forms the catchment for this river • Approximately 20 locations with about 6,020 households (42,140 people) mapped to be at risk of flooding. 1,987 households displaced in the third week of May. 4,033 Households out of the 6020, still at high risk of displacement. • Farmlands along the river that have been mapped to be at high risk of destruction. Crop cover under irrigated land estimated at 3,240 acres • Recharge of surface water sources and sub-surface aquifers was not adequate in areas where rains performed poorly (Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, south-eastern Kajiado, Ijara, Eastern Marsabit, and southern Moyale) • The Kenya Food Security Outlook predicts above average temperatures will prevail in these areas throughout the period between April and September. This is likely to lead to water sources getting depleted as early as July leading to longer distances to water for both domestic use and livestock. • Increased livestock trekking likely to adversely affect livestock body condition leading to lower livestock prices and subsequently reduced household incomes. • Food prices likely to remain above average throughout the forecast period due to tightening of the national supply and the closure of the Kenya-Somalia Border by the Government of Kenya • Below average production in 2011, high transport and transaction costs driven by fuel price increases and insecurity will keep prices high³.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Nutrition Technical Forum predicted a food insecurity crisis (IPC phase 3) in Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana and Tana River between April and June 2012 mainly due to insecurity, bad weather and food insecurity • It is estimated that a total of 1,878,161 people will be malnourished including 1,483,660 children below the age of 5 years and 394, 501 pregnant and lactating women in the four counties.⁵

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the National Nutrition Technical Forum, 361,596 women and children require urgent nutrition intervention. (58,399 children with SAM, 272,719 children with MAM and 30,478 pregnant and lactating women in 23 counties). • Mandera, Samburu, Turkana and Garissa counties categorized to be crisis stage with GAM rates way above the emergency threshold. Refer to the map on Nutrition District Priority Ranking and the table indicating counties the KRCS plans to intervene
<p>Upper Eastern (Clashes, below rainfall, malnutrition and food insecurity)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moyale clashes were a tribal civil unrest between the Borana and the Gabra communities due to lands/territorial disputes, the upcoming general elections and historical disagreements/injustices. World Vision, the lead agency of food distribution has resumed distribution in some locations to targeted households only. Food gaps expected as the displaced people start coming back. • National Nutrition Technical Forum predicted a food insecurity crisis (IPC phase 3) in Moyale between April and June 2012. • Recurring clashes between communities have been occurring in Isiolo and Marsabit. These are also among the most food insecure counties and reports high Global Acute Malnutrition rates.

Coordination and partnerships

The Kenya Red Cross Society co-chairs the Rapid-Onset Disaster Committee with the Office of the President. The Committee is a body that comprises international NGOs, UN agencies and Government ministries. KRCS is also a member of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), which is the main organ for coordination of food security matters. During emergencies, KRCS holds regular briefings and works with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners including PNS, the ICRC and the IFRC. IFRC's East African Regional Office provides technical support. KRCS is currently working with the Ministry of Special Programmes, National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in the Office of the President, Kenya Wild Life Service, the Kenya Police and other Government departments during disaster preparedness and response. Coordination meetings have been held at the national level with government ministries regarding the current floods.

The Society has built its preparedness and response capacity from challenges and experiences of past disaster operations including floods in 2006 and 2010, drought in 2006 and 2011, and the 2007/08 and post election violence. All mitigation programmes are designed with consultation at community level, using and enhancing community structures where possible, and ensuring an equal representation of men and women at decision-making bodies. The emergency programmes are also designed in a way that promotes early recovery from disasters, develops the capacity of the community and local KRCS to deal with subsequent disasters and delivers relief in a manner that does not create dependency. The KRCS works closely with other humanitarian actors intervening on nutrition interventions in the ASAL areas. Close collaboration, coordination and communication is key in KRCS implementation strategy which is sensitive to match the MOPHS community health strategy which emphasizes amongst other issues the need to strengthen existing health systems. IFRC EA Office has supported the KRCS in developing and submitting a DRR project to ECHO which focuses on strengthening nutrition surveillance and surge capacity in the health sector especially in arid lands.

The KRCS has placed its Disaster Response Teams (DRTs) on standby in all flood-prone zones. The Operations Department through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is working with the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN), KRCS regions and branches and other regional and international weather centres to forecast, monitor and issue alert on floods.

Daily information on water levels and water inflow rates from KENGEN reservoirs' control rooms are received, analysed and conveyed down to the KRCS Regional and Branch offices. The information then informs the community based Early Warning Systems (EWS) already in place in most parts of the country with the help of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities of KRCS. The Society in collaboration with other stakeholders monitors and forecasts threats posed to various communities. This is complemented by updates on flood situation around the country through radio, Global System for Mobile (GSM) and Internet communication from the KRCS branches. The KRCS Headquarters through its countrywide branch network will coordinate the floods operation activities.

Over the past one month, the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MOSSP) has distributed the foodstuffs to the floods victims in different parts of the country. These include 4,500 bags of maize (90 Kg each), 2,450 bags of rice each weighing 50 Kg, 2,155 bags of beans each weighing 797 Kg, 500 cartons of vegetable oil and 286 bales of *nutropup*. In Mathare following the landslides, the government provided the bereaved families with Ksh 100,000 for funeral arrangements and also waived post mortem and mortuary fees. The 66 households that were displaced were given Ksh 10,000 each as a Government token to enable re-settlement. The affected families were given relief food while in the displacement camp⁷. In Naivasha (Hells Gate National Park), the KRCS conducted search and rescue efforts supported by the Administration Police, The Kenya Wildlife Services Wardens and the local community.

On civil unrest and tribal clashes in Upper Eastern, the KRCS and other agencies including the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), UNICEF and World Vision International (WVI) were involved in the assessment and intervention. The KRCS also brought together members of parliament and opinion leaders from both Gabra and Borana in the attempt to promote peace within and without Moyale. Despite this, politicians are known to thrive, rather naturally, on divisions and raising emotions. Clan alignments make it easy for politicians in northern areas to excite feelings of solidarity. They also like to be seen to be in control of all significant development. This being an electioneering year more integration activities need to be done if

⁷ Progress report of the ongoing rains in the country; Crisis Response Centre, May 2012

peace has to prevail. KRCS will continue working closely and coordinate with ICRC in their response to the civil unrest and tribal clashes in order to maximise on the use of resources available to the movement, avoid duplication and better targeting. Moreover, KRCS in coordinate with ICRC and support of IFRC EA office will finalise a contingency plan to mitigate and response to political and tribal tensions that may occur in the country prior to the elections.

IFRC East Africa regional Office will provide technical supports as needed to KRCS in areas of program quality, reporting, evaluation and media. The Technical and disaster management regional team will also backstop the KRCS in the implementation of this operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Following the displacements of communities and the rapid assessments conducted by the KRCS Disaster Response Teams in Branches in the affected counties, the KRCS carried out distributions on Non Food Items Based on the immediate needs. The stocks had been earlier prepositioned in these branches as a preparedness measure. The table below shows the items distributed and their quantities per region.

Table 5: Relief items distributed to communities displaced by floods

Region	Tarpaulins	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Mosquito Nets	Jerrycans	Bar soap	Aqua Tabs
Rift Valley	400	1425	800	1160	960	992	
West Kenya	64	1452	372	1354	1237	937	68,790
Upper Eastern	57	114	57	114	114	114	
Lower Eastern Inc Nairobi		374		374		-	
Coast	341	1509	132	1536	1492	1492	
Central	104	209	95	183	127	0	9234
North Eastern	200	0	0	200	0	0	
Total							

With the support of the recently approved floods response DREF ([MDRKE022](#)), the KRCS has deployed medical outreach teams to support the MoPHS in delivering health care to displaced populations mainly in camps. This has been done in West Kenya, Rift Valley and Coast.

With funding from the drought appeal of 2011, KRCS has initiated livelihood projects in Turkana, East Pokot and Moyale this is in addition to Water and sanitation projects(summarised in the table below) addressing the immediate and long term needs of communities in pastoral areas. The areas supported through the drought appeal are not included in this appeal.

Refer to Annex 3 for Water and Sanitation sector activities under drought appeal

The needs

This appeal has been developed based on need assessments done together with the Government of Kenya and other actors. A stakeholder mapping analysis has also been conducted to ensure synergies and complementarity while avoiding duplications.

Beneficiary selection:

The Kenya Red Cross Society regional and branch staff in collaboration with community leaders and local administration conducts preliminary assessments using the standard 72 hour IFRC assessment tool. The reports generated from these assessments are consolidated at the regional level and are used to determine the needs and the number of beneficiaries per locality. The preliminary assessments are often followed by a detailed multi-sectoral assessment which involves other stakeholders in the affected areas.

Immediate needs:

Shelter and Relief

Initial assessments indicate that over at least 96,714 people (16,119 households) have been displaced by floods in several parts of the country, mainly in West Kenya, Parts of Rift Valley and the Coast Region. These families lack shelter and have established temporary camps in schools, churches and chiefs camps as they await the flood waters to recede. There is immediate need for provision of shelter material including tarpaulins and family tents to communities displaced by floods (across the country) and civil unrest (in Baringo). The purchase of family tents have been preferred over the tarpaulins based on lessons learnt on the use of tarpaulins in the past. With an average household size of six persons, the tarpaulins do not provide adequate shelter in addition to the need for supply of timber and/or posts to put up the shelter which will be harmful to the fragile environment and ecosystems in affected areas..

Providing shelter will reduce on the exposure of vulnerable groups to the harsh elements of weather. It will also reduce over-crowding and reduce opportunities for sexual exploitation and abuse as well as incidents of sexual and gender based violence. The livelihoods of the communities have also been affected after food stores were submerged, farmlands destroyed, and livestock drowned/washed away. As the KRCS continues with detailed assessments, immediate needs include Shelter, Food and nutritional supplements) Non-Food Items to guarantee access to food and temporary shelter. Search and Rescue/Recovery equipments including life jackets, boats and canoes, are also required to support search and rescue missions as well as recovery efforts across the regions.

Emergency Health and Care

The Health Care System in the foods affected areas is expected to be over-stretched as a result of an increase in health services demand attributable to the effects of floods. These include increase in disease burden, breakdown in supplies management due to infrastructural damage and possible epidemics (malaria, Rift Valley Fever, cholera and dysentery). This pressure is likely to lead to re-allocation of resources by the Ministries of Public Health and Sanitation and that of Medical Services, which will have ripple effects in other parts of the country. Support to the health sector to deal with the effects of floods will therefore be essential, if excess morbidity and mortality are to be avoided. **KRCS proposes to support delivery of preventive and curative health services, support the strengthening of community based surveillance for early detection of outbreaks through the community health strategy, support in procurement and distribution of emergency supplies including the Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), the Cholera Kits and Essential drugs not included in IEHK and enhance community health education for areas affected by floods and civil unrest.** In addition, **the KRCS proposes to implement nutrition interventions in areas with high GAM rates in North Eastern and Northern parts of the country.** The KRCS will also **provide psychosocial support services to affected population and to survivors** of Gender Based Violence especially in areas of displacement, as well as to its **staff and volunteers** involved in search and rescue as well as those involved in first aid and recovery related to civil unrests, Road Traffic Accidents and floods.

Effects of the current floods in Kenya has not only left the affected communities displaced but has also resulted in the damage of the related water and sanitation facilities. Destruction of latrines structures has been reported across many regions as most of them have been submerged posing a great risk to the health of the public. Most of the sources of water have also been contaminated with faecal matter hence there is an urgent need to halt and reverse the onset and spread of water borne diseases Collapse and overflow of pit latrines in some areas as the soils become saturated either as a result of flooding or rise in water tables has been observed in the affected areas. In areas where communities practice open defecation, the floods have also resulted in faecal contamination of surface water sources further increasing the risk of outbreak of water borne diseases. The displaced communities lack access to portable water as a result of contamination of surface and sub-surface water sources. This is a health risks as it may lead to increased incidences in water-borne diseases among the affected population.

Traditionally, learning institutions offer shelter to affected populations during emergencies, however there coping capacities has been overstretched as the floods have affected all sectors indiscriminately. There is also need to reconstruct the damaged water and sanitation facilities in schools.

High flows in rivers have also destroyed (eroding) or silted up intake structures in Pokot & Turkana (North rift) and in Lower Eastern, crippling most water supply schemes. In western Kenya, Western and Nyanza, ground water sources (Shallow wells and boreholes) have been submerged rendering them inaccessible and unsafe due to contamination.

Immediate Water Needs

The immediate needs include provision of portable water either through mass water treatment or procurement and distribution of Point of Use Water Treatment Chemicals (PoUWTC) to the affected and displaced populations. Portable water shall be necessitated in the areas of temporary settlement of the displaced populations and also within the affected. Other needs entail Hygiene Promotion Activities and Disinfection of contaminated wells.

Immediate Sanitation Needs

In the immediate, the KRCS shall continue to pilot the use of Peepoo which is a personal, single-use, self-sanitising, fully biodegradable toilet that prevents faeces from contaminating the immediate area as well as the surrounding ecosystem. After use, Peepoo turns into valuable fertiliser that can improve livelihoods and increase food security. The Kenya Red Cross and Peepoople are jointly responding to flood disaster in Nyango, Western Kenya by piloting the Peepoo Solution with an aim of providing rapid accessibility to improved sanitation for displaced populations. The solution is being piloted by Kenya Red Cross with partnership from Peepoople and is aimed at informing policy on rapid sanitation solutions in times of disaster. Under this response, the KRCS shall upscale the use of the Peepoo to other affected regions.

Longer-term needs

The long-term interventions will centre interventions that will cushion the communities from subsequent impact of similar hazards. In the Health and Nutrition sector, the KRCS intends to strengthen the nutrition surveillance system in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) and other districts affected by the nutritional problems such as malnutrition. This is envisaged to improve early action and response in affected areas as well as being useful in early recovery and long term stages as the target areas are predisposed to high malnutrition rates owing to amongst many factors, perennial droughts, flash floods and civil unrests. This will further support decisions to initiate nutrition interventions before the threshold levels are reached.

Water and sanitation sector interventions will focus on rehabilitation and development of water resources. WatSan software activities shall focus on Hygiene promotion and community management capacity building initiatives for sustainability of the rehabilitated and developed systems. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approaches will be used to increase latrine coverage and community acceptability, and also promote sustained benefits from the developed WatSan infrastructure.

On Livelihoods, introduction of drought resistant and fast maturing crops will be done in farming communities. In particular, promotion of drought resistant cassava, which does not have detectable levels of cyanide (which causes acute cyanide intoxication) will be done in partnership with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). This variety of cassava has been introduced in Lower Eastern areas and has been widely accepted by the communities for food security and economic reasons. This variety will be introduced in Nyanza region as well as in parts of coast region.

The Proposed Operation

The proposed actions were informed by lessons learned from on-going and previous interventions carried by KRCS. This includes findings of the evaluation of the flood response in 2011. Moreover, KRCS and IFRC were engaged in various forums and initiatives that focus on drought response in 2011 which all emphasise the need for a double-track response that enhances community resilience (long term) while responding to urgent humanitarian needs, (please refer to the Q&A for the link). Currently, IFRC and KRCS are conducting an evaluation of the 2011 drought response. The findings of this evaluation will inform the revision of the preliminary appeal if needed.

KRCS will prepare a plan of action which will clarify the exact locations to be targeted by the proposed interventions below.

Relief	
Outcome 1: To assist 16,119 households displaced by floods in the Rift Valley, West Kenya, Coast and the lower Eastern regions and 1,258 displaced by civil unrest and clashes in Baringo, acquire temporary shelter, food (High Energy Biscuits-BP %) and Non Food Items.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of displaced and affected populations are continuously assessed and addressed appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct multi sectoral detailed assessments with involvement of relevant stakeholders for needs and gaps identification Shelter materials and Non Food Items distributed as per Sphere standards to the displaced population Distribution of high energy biscuits especially to children under the age of 5, pregnant and Lactating women and the aged. Food is provided by Government) Rehabilitation of classrooms that were used in provision of temporary shelter Facilitating of relocation of school going children from affected schools to safer schools for continuous learning
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP camps are well managed in partnership and in consultation with community leaders and representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of agencies providing humanitarian services in the camps Management of camps including establishment of representative committees including security committees Identification of cases requiring protection; mainly victims of gender based violence and other crimes, and provision of protection services Conduct tracing and family unification services in populations displaced by floods and civil unrest. Identification of populations with special needs including People Living with Disabilities, people with chronic illnesses, unaccompanied minors and the aged for assistance. Carry out initial households registration of the displaced persons and continuously update the registers

Early Recovery

Outcome 2: To contribute to the rehabilitation of disrupted livelihoods of the most food-insecure population groups through essential crop interventions, rehabilitation of damaged irrigation infrastructure and productive assets by assisting 16,119 displaced households towards early recovery from effects of floods as well as drought in areas that didn't receive rainfall.

Expected Results/ outcomes

- Enhanced food production among farming communities affected by floods to contribute towards sustainable food security
- Support the agricultural communities whose farmlands were destroyed, with certified fast maturing, high yield seeds and seedlings
- Training of district officials and NGOs in household Economy Approach and its application to vulnerability and early recovery analysis

Planned Activities

- Conduct a detailed assessments of the situation and the needs in the affected areas (to cover immediate, transition and long term programmes including exploring possibilities of implementing livelihood projects like cash transfers).
- Distribution of crop production inputs to the most vulnerable members of the farming community (Seeds: *maize (DLC variety) 30MT, Maize seeds (PH4 Variety) 4 MT⁸, Millet 1MT, Sorghum 2 MT, Cow peas 2 MT, Beans 7.2 MT, Kales 1MT and Rice 4.4MT*).
- Procurement of fertilizers to improve crops yields in the affected farms.
- Training on basic agronomic practices to enhance crop yield
- Training on post harvest management to reduce crop losses including storage

⁸ Procurement of seeds will be done to support early recovery, restore livelihoods, increase community resilience and reduce dependency of food aid in the coming months. Two varieties will be procured for use in two climatic zones currently affected by the floods. The varieties include PH4 variety that is known to do well in the Rift Valley and the DLC that is early maturing and is recommended for the coastal belt.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated livelihood baseline data and livelihoods profile for the affected areas in Nyanza, Rift valley and coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of 10,000 tree seedlings to be in Gwassi, Suba district. Seedlings will be sources from the Kenya Forestry Service Technical support(DRR, risk profile, hazard mapping among others in areas affected by floods for the first time i.e Gwassi)
<p>Long term interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food availability improved through increased production and adoption of improved farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high quality seeds and farm implements to farmers in the Malindi, Magharini, Nyando, Gwassi and Homa-Bay Collaboration with KARI in supply of 1,000,000 cuttings of drought resistant, disease free cassava to affected farmers in Magharini, Machakos and West Kenya Regions. Facilitate adoption of improved farming practices among vulnerable groups through trainings in Malindi, Magharini, Nyando, Gwassi and Homa-Bay

Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 3: Floods and landslide risk is reduced for targeted communities in the Marakwet, Mt. Elgon, West Pokot, Nandi North counties in the Rift Valley, and Nyatike and Suba districts in Nyanza.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood and landslide affected communities are better prepared to predict, respond and recover to disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 180 volunteers and staff on Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) guidelines and tools. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct VCA with communities in 6 targeted counties. Develop community hazard maps for each of the mapped communities. Develop community contingency plans and community based early warning systems Develop mitigation micro projects in targeted communities based on VCA findings Public awareness and public education for DRR activities

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome 4: To contribute to reduction of morbidities and excess mortality among 140,335 floods affected persons and 185,174 persons affected by acute malnutrition in drought and civil unrest affected areas by strengthening community health structure and systems and implementing high impact interventions.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to basic healthcare services among the populations affected and displaced by floods and communities affected by acute malnutrition in drought affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the MoPHS in delivering healthcare to communities affected by floods as well as areas affected by drought conditions through medical outreach and high impact nutrition interventions. Focus to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of common ailments using standard MoPHS protocols and guidelines. Accelerated routine vaccination with emphasis to measles and polio vaccination(these have caused outbreaks in recent past). Provide reproductive health services including ante natal care, skill assisted deliveries, family planning, HIV prevention, services to survivors of sexual and gender based violence including advocacy. Screening and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Partnership with the MoPHS and UNICEF in both flood affected and drought affected areas Procurement and distribution of medical supplies to areas supporting medical outreaches as well as hospitals without supplies Design and Produce assorted IEC materials to support health education by health promotion teams. Support Ministry of health in the implementation of high impact

	<p>nutrition interventions particularly IMAM programmes, breastfeeding promotion, deworming, Vitamin A supplementation and zinc supplementation for cases presenting with diarrhoea. Support will mainly be in the form of community mobilization and outreach services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of post trauma counselling and psycho-social support to survivors and their families and first responders (KRC volunteers).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness on disease prevention and control by affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity enhancement for KRCS Volunteers and MoH-CHEWs participating in health promotion activities, disease surveillance as well as mortality surveillance. • Increased disease surveillance from the clinical data supported by community based surveillance. Emphasis to be laid on Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Acute Flaccid Paralysis and Measles. Mortality surveillance to be conducted by KRCS volunteers. • Conduct trainings of KRCS regional and selected branch staff on Basic Health care, Public Health in Emergencies and Leadership • Carry out active case finding of children with acute malnutrition and complications especially in drought stricken areas and refer to nearby facilities for stabilisation and follow up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced risk of development of emergencies including outbreaks of water and vector borne diseases and severe acute malnutrition as a result of enhanced surveillance at the community level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out health promotion activities targeting behaviour change, health seeking behaviour and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases with epidemic potential including cholera prevention, prevention of Vector borne diseases including malaria. • Development of volunteers/CHWs kit with community health manuals and key health messages in line with community health strategy. • Recruit and support 10 Nutrition Officers to continually collect and compile relevant information to inform nutrition interventions • Continue to support school feeding in early childhood development centres for management of acute malnutrition in counties categorised to be in crisis and alert stages. • Training of nutrition focal persons (TOT) on infant and young child nutrition, emergency nutrition and nutrition surveillance (including how to collect, analyze and report nutrition information)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved preparedness and enhanced capacity to respond to epidemics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and preposition 5 IEHK and 5 supplementary modules and 3 malaria modules. • Procure emergency nutrition supplements for management of severe acute malnutrition. • Conduct a stakeholder mapping to determine the presence of other actors and their contribution to the health and nutrition sector to avoid duplication of activities and enhance coordination • Continuous monitoring, evaluation and development of operational updates.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and health status constantly monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking households with children in feeding programmes, pregnant, lactating women to livelihood projects and social protection programmes including cash transfers • Monitoring the coping mechanisms of communities and reporting on the same on a bi weekly basis to branch, region and HQ for timely analysis and feedback on recommendations • Participation in the District food security steering group meetings held on a monthly basis and support (refreshments for meetings, stationery) on need basis. • Set up inter sectoral working group committees that link WASH, health, agriculture, livelihoods and nutrition programme focal persons that will help in drawing up joint action plans required to advance improvements in health and nutritional status of beneficiaries
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Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 5 (a): Improve access to clean, safe and sustainable water facilities for floods affected populations in the Rift Valley, Coast, West Kenya and Lower Eastern regions, civil unrest affected persons in Baringo and Moyale and populations living in north and north east areas that received depressed rainfall

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to sustainable safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute Point of Use Water Treatment Chemicals to households without portable water increase water safety targeting 350,000 people. • Chlorination of 500 water sources mainly boreholes and shallow wells that were contaminated by flood waters • Rehabilitate 50 shallow wells and boreholes that were destroyed by floods • Rehabilitate latrines in schools hosting displaced populations • Drill and equip 9 borehole motorized water schemes in areas that received depressed rainfall and were not targeted by the drought operation • Disinfection of 500 pit latrines • Construction of 500 emergency latrines in displacement camps • Rehabilitate/pipeline extension targeting 10 existing water supply schemes to enhance water supply to target community • Formulation and training of 69 water management committees to manage the constructed boreholes and /rehabilitated shallow well. • Training water point caretakers/ operators targeting 69 water points • Construction of 35 school rain water harvesting systems, 5 in each of the target regions. • Deployment of mass water treatment plants to displaced communities without access to drinking water.

Outcome 5 (b): To promote hygiene and appropriate gender responsive sanitation for an estimated 280,760 floods affected persons.

Expected results	Activities planned
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health status of the population through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities. Key hygiene messages disseminated effectively at household/community level and positive hygiene behaviour adopted by targeted households Sanitation access improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 200 volunteers/TOTs on PHAST and CLTS methodologies. Cascade the PHAST trainings to the community level by training KRCS volunteers Conduct hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns in affected communities. Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional IEC materials to support hygiene promotion activities. Construction of 100 emergency latrines units in displacement camps. Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in schools hosting Internally Displaced Persons Construction of 1000 household latrines
Community preparedness and response	
Outcome 6: to strengthen community civil unrest resolution mechanisms in areas of potential civil unrest.	
Expected Results/ outcomes	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A more prepared community towards civil unrest and its related effects Reduced frequency and intensity of armed civil unrest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out a civil unrest prevention strategy alongside other food security contingency and livelihoods recovery plans. Strengthening and empowering traditional civil unrest resolving mechanism
Expected Results/ outcomes	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened District Peace Committees and its constituent structures Enhanced capacities of the district peace committees in the affected areas to analyse civil unrests scenarios and generate responses Peaceful coexistence and sharing of the scarce resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quick trainings on early warning and civil unrest analysis in hotspot areas. Organize and fund a joint meeting between district peace committees, water users associations, pasture management committees, cross border peace committees and district Task Forces.
Expected Results/ outcomes	Planned Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation of women and youths in civil unrest resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for women and the youth through support for income generating activities in order to reduce poverty levels, and increase their roles in civil unrest resolution, management and prevention. Facilitate Youth activities that encourage peace building such as sports and athletics.

Logistics

Logistical support will be provided both in primary and secondary transportation as well as warehousing in the field that would enable rapid access to beneficiaries in targeted areas. KRCS will ensure a coordinated mobilization, reception, warehousing and dispatch of relief goods to the final distribution points.

Planned Activities

- Transport relief supplies to final distribution points.
- Identify suitable warehouses for storage of relief items
- Maintain mobilisation table
- Reinforce regional logistics capacity in warehousing and transportation
- Procurement of NFIs, seeds, fertilizers, medical supplies and water and sanitation material supplies both locally and internationally

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The KRCS Public Relations Office aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities to sensitise the public and media on the situation on the ground and to share lessons learnt and best practices not only to respond to this emergency but to prevent the next one.

A holistic and integrated community based approach is critically needed to properly address the complex humanitarian conditions of populations affected by one or more emergency at the same time. As the KRCS have learnt with the 2011 drought response⁹ and from previous and ongoing emergencies in Kenya, early actions and a holistic approach are highly efficient and cost effective¹⁰ to address chronic vulnerabilities and build more resilient communities¹¹. An integrated multi sectoral response has been demonstrated to be more effective to tackle the root causes of this complex emergency than to address them in silo as they are all interrelated.

A communication and advocacy strategy will be developed targeting donors, media, private sector and key stakeholders.

Planned Activities

Internal communication

- Produce bi weekly information bulletins and share with relevant stakeholders.
- Facilitate field trips to affected areas for both RC/RC media team and external media
- Monitor media coverage of floods and recovery activities.
- Produce IEC materials on disaster preparedness and response focusing on early actions and resilience.
- Share case studies and pictures

External communication

- Produce and air radio/TV spots, print adverts/supplements on KRCS interventions disseminating lessons learnt and best practices but also as a beneficiary communication tool.
- Organise trainings with and for journalists to raise awareness on KRCS holistic response aiming at building more resilient communities to prevent the next disaster
- Develop beneficiary communication tools to empower people by giving them a voice to participate in their own recovery

Advocacy and policy

- Produce key advocacy and policy documents to share lessons learnt and best practices on early actions and building community resilience
- Organise events with key stakeholders for discussion and dissemination.

Capacity of the National Society

Kenya Red Cross Society has good response capacity and the ability to make rapid deployment for affected areas as well as put in place high readiness capacity for areas yet to be affected. With 67 branches, eight regional offices and 70,000 volunteers, the National Society has capacities at regional levels to make an initial response which can later on be reinforced by headquarter re-enforcement both in human and material terms.

Kenya Red Cross society has undertaken recovery programmes following onset of disasters, including

⁹ IFRC 'drought in the Horn of Africa: preventing the next disaster': http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/food_security/1203800-Drought%20in%20the%20Horn%20of%20Africa-Preventing%20the%20next%20disaster-EN-LR.pdf.
or <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/opinions-and-positions/opinion-pieces/2011/dont-blame-it-on-the-rain/>
<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/opinions-and-positions/opinion-pieces/2011/building-resilience-to-drought-is-key-to-reducing-dependence-on-food-aid/>

¹⁰ DFID study on the Economics of Resilience demonstrates the cost of late response and the failures to invest in resilience.

¹¹ Oxfam-Save study: A dangerous delay: the cost of late response to early warning in the 2011 drought in the Horn <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/a-dangerous-delay-the-cost-of-late-response-to-early-warnings-in-the-2011-droug-203389>.

floods recovery programmes after the 2006 floods. The NS has developed a good track record for using recovery programmes to enhance relief development continuum. This capacity cuts across human, material, as well as planning and mobilization of communities for risk reduction and development. The competency of the staff and volunteers cuts across relief, rehabilitation and development and ability to address all aspect of the disaster management cycle with proven track record.

Furthermore, this appeal will be used by the KRCS to approach the corporate sector, but also external donors and embassies as the KRCS already started to discuss with them on the need to have longer term approach and funding to address the underlying causes of this slow onset emergency. The 2011 KRCS drought appeal has been fully funded and lessons learned on resource mobilization will also apply to this new appeal.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E unit works closely with regions and branches countrywide in the targeted areas to ensure quality delivery of humanitarian assistance to the flood victims. The National Society together with members of the sudden onset disaster committee and the IFRC zone secretariat technical personnel will assume the overall monitoring and evaluation role to ensure accountability, timely and quality response.

During the operation the main activities under M&E include;

- Measuring the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and timeliness of various interventions of the operation to the affected communities.
- Documenting the best practices and lessons learnt for sharing internally and externally.

Capacity of the IFRC

The Federation's Eastern Africa Representation is located in Kenya and will provide technical support to the operations through its Technical Support Unit consisting of disaster management, food security, health and WatSan specialists. The operation will also be supported in reporting, resource mobilization and communications through the IFRC EA Regional Representation.

Annex 1:

Budget summary:

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

*Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division*

*Bekele Geleta
Secretary General*

Annex 2: Estimated Nutrition Situation (Classification Matrix)

	District	Population <5 years	Global Acute Malnutrition % (Survey reports 2011)	Expected caseload (SAM and MAM)	Food security forecast April-June 2012 (FEWSNET) & Short rains report 2012	Insecurity(U NDSS March 2012)	U5 Mortality rate	%PLW Malnutrition MUAC <210 mm	Stunting %	# Health Facilities	# Health facilities offering full package of HiNI*	%Health facilities offering full package of HiNI*	Proxy coverage (MAM) IMAM data 2011	Proxy coverage (SAM) IMAM data 2011	% children 12-59 months old supplemented with vitamin A twice yearly	% Children <6 months old exclusively breastfed	% pregnant women who took iron tablets or syrup for 90 days during pregnancy of the last birth	Ranking*	Implementation Model
1	Mandera	144,860	25.3	58,638	crisis	Substantial	1.39	8.7	20.4	42	33	78.5	41%	122%	44.7%	18.8%	33.2%	critical	High intensity
2	Wajir	92,413	29.0	42,880	crisis	Substantial	1.7	11.4	19.4	60	60	100	52%	112%	15.3%	67.3%	xx	critical	High intensity
3	Turkana	111,579	13.9	24,815	crisis/stressed	Substantial	0.8	14.3	23.7	105	85	80.9	56%	72%	76.0%	55.1%	19.50%	critical	High intensity
6	Garissa	78,013	16.2	20,221	stressed	Substantial	0.7	11	30.8	66	34	51.5	58%	85%	19.1%	23.1%	89.20%	critical	High intensity
7	Samburu	42,314	21.6	14,624	stressed	Substantial	0.11	15.7	22.9	53	51	96.2	42%	243%	20.7%	74.3%	6.1%	serious	High intensity
6	Marsabit	29,822	12.8	6,108	crisis/stressed	Substantial	0.29	12.8	38.6	37	33	89.1	62%	89%	21.6%	65.6%	33.3%	serious	High intensity
4	West Pokot	97,522	14.9	23,249	stressed	Substantial	1.3	13.2	37.5	78	57	73	xx	93%	30.0%	13.2%	68%	serious	High intensity
8	Moyale	15,813	13.7	3,466	crisis	Substantial	0.53	12.6	33.3	15	15	100	84%	490%	18.9%	20.2%	xx	serious	High intensity
9	Mwingi	64,664	10.2	10,553	stressed with pockets of crisis	low	0	1.8	35.1	78	66	85	213%	87%	xx	xx	48.30%	serious	High intensity
10	Tanariver	48,161	13.5	10,403	stressed	moderate	1.23	5.7	33.4	44	43	98	54%	52%	xx	36.3%	2.4%	serious	High intensity
11	Ijara	12,775	16.2	3,311	stressed	Substantial	0.7	2.2	30	14	8	57	81%	79%	xx	xx	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
12	Isiolo	16653	15.7	2614.521	stressed	Substantial	0.27	7.1	19.7	27	21	78	96%	113%	56.3%	58.5%	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
13	Kajiado	110,763	8.6	15,241	stressed	low	0.3	0.7	19.7	99	52	53	34%	74%	xx	14.7%	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
14	Kitui	96,838	6.5	10,071	stressed with pockets of crisis	low	0	0.7	35.5	163	54	33	67%	88%	55.5%	xx	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
15	Makueni	136,558	6.6	14,421	stressed	low	0	0.7	30	69	57	83	61%	362%	36.8%	25.9%	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
16	Kilifi	123,168	4.0	7,883	stressed	moderate	0.61	4.1	39.1	25	18	72	17%	18%	51.9%	22.4%	72.80%	moderate	Medium Intensity
17	East Pokot/Baringo	25,011	7.6	3,041	stressed	Substantial	1.03	1.8	36	103	52	50	66%	141%	34.0%	50.40%	7.80%	moderate	Medium Intensity
18	Garbatulla	6,650	19	1,979	stressed	Substantial	0.17	7	19	14	14	100	xx	xx	83.0%	69.4%	73.3%	moderate	Medium Intensity
19	Yatta	39,638	10.2	6,469	stressed	low		11	35				xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
20	Laikipia	58,544	10.0	9,367	stressed	low	0.48	0.7	38.8	71	28	39	30%	80%	59.5%	53.9%	xx	moderate	Medium Intensity
21	Taita Taveta	37,780	5.5	3,325	stressed	moderate	0.3	2.2	27.8			XX	xx	xx	63.9%	51.1%	84.9%	normal	Low intensity
22	Baringo	52,707	4.2	3,542	stressed	low	1.48	2	31.6	103	52	50	23%	139%	50.2%	50%	5.40%	normal	Low intensity
23	Kinango	41,414	4.0	2,650	stressed	moderate	1.23	1.9	27	21	4	19	50%	75%	xx	xx	xx	normal	Low intensity

Source: Nutrition Sector Preparedness And Response Plan April 2012

Annex3: DROUGHT PROJECTS -WATSAN Revised 25 May 2012

No.	Donor	Project Name	Description	Location	Cost (Kshs) BUDGET	Expended (Kshs)	Status
1	SpRC	Dahabley	Borehole Rehabilitation	Wajir South	1,285,954		Complete
2	SpRC	Qokar	Borehole Drilling	Wajir	4,292,780		Drilled - Water quality unacceptable
3	SpRC	Modogashe 2	Drilling,	Lagdera	4,987,800		Complete- Drilling only
4	SpRC	Modogashe 1	Drilling	Lagdera	4,987,800		Drilled - Equipping & Pipeline Ongoing
5	SpRC	Burmaya	Borehole Drilling	Wajir	4,049,500		Completed (Drilling only)
6	SpRC	Boji Garas	Borehole Drilling	Wajir	4,049,500		Complete d (Dry Borehole)
Total for SpRC					23,653,334		
7	SwRC	Korondille	Pipeline extension (8.5 Km)	Wajir North	7,394,364		On going
8	SwRC	Basir 2	New Drilling	Wajir	5,556,800		Drilled
9	SwRC	Dela 2	New Drilling	Wajir	3,850,900		Drilled
10	SwRC	Laghboghol	Borehole Rehabilitation	Wajir	2,422,447		Complete
11	SwRC	Lafaley	New borehole drilling	Wajir East District	4,135,000		Drilled
12	SwRC	Machesa	Rehabilitation	Habasweni District	1,635,625		Complete
13	SwRC	Riba	Rehabilitation	Wajir East District	895,992		Complete
14	SwRC	Masalale	Rehabilitation	Eldas District	1,926,795		Complete
15	SwRC	Diff	Rehabilitation	Wajir South	1,119,290		Complete
16	SwRC	Kursin	Rehabilitation	Wajir South	1,783,090		Complete
17	SwRC	Malkhagufu	Rehabilitation	Wajir North District	1,848,208		Complete
18	SwRC	Ogomdi	Rehabilitation	Wajir North District	1,302,202		Complete
19	SwRC	Adamasajida	Rehabilitation	Wajir West	1,951,374		Complete
Total for SwRC					35,822,087		
20	BRC	Hubsoy	Drilling	Wajir	5,692,445		Drilled - Water quality unsuitable
21	BRC	Dela 1	Drilled	Wajir	2,092,790		Complete - Dry borehole
22	BRC	Basil 1 (Griftu)	Drilled	Wajir	2,915,000		Complete - Dry borehole
Total for BRC					10,700,235		

23	General Drought	Modogashe 2	Borehole equipping & Civil Works	Lagdera	7,500,000	To be equipped
24	General Drought	Modogashe 1	Borehole equipping & Civil Works	Lagdera	7,493,697	On going -BH equipping & 2 km Pipeline
25	General Drought	Wayamajibril	Borehole drilling and Equipping	Garissa	3,010,600	Re-tendered
26	General Drought	Hulugho	Drilling and equipping	Garissa	6,000,000	Re-tendered
27	General Drought	Chemoril	Drilling and equipping	East Pokot	5,500,000	Bid Doc preparation & awaiting confirmation of funds
Total for General Drought					29,504,297	
28	Safaricom	Kataboi	Rehabilitation works	Pokot	1,304,408	Complete
29	IFRC/JRC	Mulajo	Borehole equipping & Civil works	Tana River	4,200,000	Complete
Grand Total - Watsan Intervention for Drought					105,184,361	

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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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.

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

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

EMERGENCY APPEAL

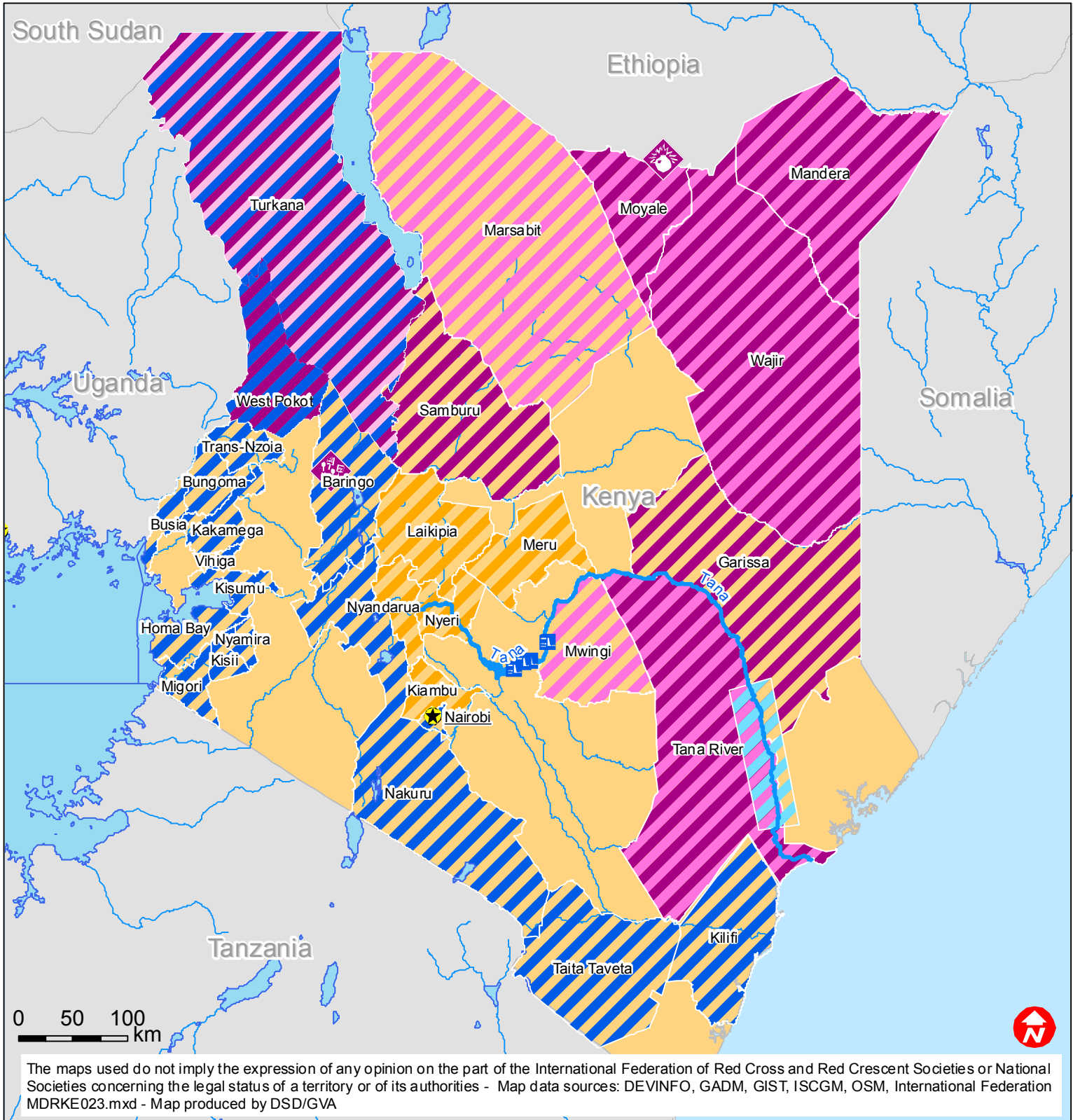
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MDRKE023 Kenya Complex Emergency

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Transitional	5,882,353			5,882,353
Clothing & Textiles	621,698			621,698
Food	1,874,118			1,874,118
Seeds & Plants	323,195			323,195
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,746,353			3,746,353
Medical & First Aid	408,706			408,706
Utensils & Tools	2,334,331			2,334,331
Other Supplies & Services	156,040			156,040
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	15,346,793	0	0	15,346,793
Computer & Telecom Equipment	5,882			5,882
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	5,882	0	0	5,882
Storage, Warehousing	123,529			123,529
Distribution & Monitoring	28,912			28,912
Transport & Vehicle Costs	144,176			144,176
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	296,618	0	0	296,618
National Society Staff	961,824			961,824
Volunteers	133,608			133,608
Total PERSONNEL	1,095,432	0	0	1,095,432
Consultants	85,294			85,294
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	85,294	0	0	85,294
Workshops & Training	430,827			430,827
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	430,827	0	0	430,827
Travel	12,706			12,706
Information & Public Relations	94,912			94,912
Office Costs	21,247			21,247
Communications	24,588			24,588
Financial Charges	17,414			17,414
Other General Expenses	1,741,430			1,741,430
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	1,912,297	0	0	1,912,297
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	1,246,254	0	0	1,246,254
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,246,254	0	0	1,246,254
TOTAL BUDGET	20,419,397	0	0	20,419,397



Kenya: Complex emergency



- Dams
- Landslides
- Area at risk of flooding
- Food insecurity predicted
- Areas affected by floods
- Malnutrition
- Conflict in the Rift Valley
- Moyale clashes