

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Horn of Africa: Exceptional Food Security Crisis

Emergency appeal n° MDR64003

GLIDE n° OT-2008-000196-
DJI/ERI/ETH/KEN/SOM

Operations update n° 2

19 May 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update: 24 January 2009 to 7 May 2009;

Appeal target (current): CHF 113,992,868 (USD 95.4m or EUR 72.8m); The appeal target for 2009 is CHF 80,803,011.

[<click here to view the attached Interim Financial Report>](#)

Appeal coverage: 9%; The financial report attached covers the period as of 31 March 2009 hence the appeal coverage of 8 percent. Some income was received during the month of April and the current appeal coverage is 9 percent.

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 11 December 2008 for CHF 113,992,868 (USD 95.4m or EUR 72.8m) months to assist 2.2 million beneficiaries over a period of five years.
- CHF 130,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the assessment activities and mission.
- An exceptional advance of CHF 10 million was extended from the Federation to support the National Societies of Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia to respond to food crisis.

Summary: This Operations Update (n°2) complements the revised Emergency Appeal (to be issued shortly). The revised appeal document presents the entirety of the situation, the needs, the planned operation, and adjusted objectives and activities, while this Operations Update is more succinct with a focus primarily on what has been achieved (progress) since the last Operations Update issued 24 January 2009. Meanwhile, the Federation is also in the process of completing a linked operation in the form of the existing food security appeal specifically for Ethiopia. An Operations Update for this particular operation has been issued on the Federation's website ([MDRET00506](#)), and articulates the current status of this operation (anticipated to end on 31 May 2009). This operation should also be viewed as closely linked and complementary to the Ethiopia component of the long-term (5 year) exceptional food security crisis.



National Societies across the region finalize activities in consultation with beneficiaries. Photo: IFRC

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation provides overall support and coordination to host and Partner National Societies (both bilaterally and multilaterally), in close consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Government authorities in the affected countries. The Federation will implement this appeal in close cooperation with key external players, international organizations (particularly the UN), the European Union (EU) and other potential partners and donors.

The various National Societies of the Horn of Africa (HoA), key implementers of the proposed operation, have all been involved from the assessment phase and fully endorsed the Assessment Team's recommendations for their respective countries. They all facilitated the necessary contacts with the relevant competent authorities and supported the team in its visits to field locations. They are all committed to this operation and have made key officers and volunteers available for its implementation. They speak in unison in appealing for support from the donor community.

In Ethiopia, which was given priority in the emergency phase in view of the number of people in need of food-aid, a bi-weekly task force has been set up where the HoA team meets regularly with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) Secretary General and Senior Managers of the National Society. The Head of the HoA operation visited Kenya on two occasions and several meetings were held with the management of the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and with the heads of their respective Federation representations to ensure a coordinated response. Both the Head and Logistics Coordinator of the HoA Operation visited the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti (RCSD) to agree on working modalities with RCSD. On that occasion the opportunity was used to meet with key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The leadership of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti was involved in final discussions with World Food Programme (WFP) on the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) guiding the food for work programme in Balbala.

A stand-alone operational hub, based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and reporting to the Head of Eastern Africa Zone office in Nairobi, Kenya, coordinates the operation and activities in the four target countries, providing management support, technical and support services.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The crisis in the Horn of Africa is unfolding as the International Federation is implementing a number of important strategic initiatives. Of particular relevance is the International Federation's Five-year strategic framework on long-term food security launched in April 2008 (available at <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/disasters/resources/helping-recover/food-security/food-security-africa-lr-en.pdf>).

The spirit of the initiative is to consolidate work already being carried out by African National Societies in the area of food security using a standardized and focused approach through which all food security programmes will fall under the umbrella of the relevant National Society with the support of both Movement and external partners. There are currently fifteen¹ African National Societies participating in the Initiative. Five are in the East Africa region and two - Ethiopia and Kenya – are affected by the acute crisis that this appeal seeks to respond to. The initiative, initially implemented on a modest scale, aims to gradually scale-up the International Federation's efforts in national food security programmes to provide at least 20 per cent of the most vulnerable populations with long-term food security support to enhance their resilience. Activities include small-scale programmes in community-based agricultural development work, re-stocking, income generation and health interventions. The initiative aims at addressing long-term chronic crises while continuing to address acute and immediate needs. This Revised Emergency Appeal for the Horn of Africa builds, where possible, upon lessons already learned during the initial implementation of these strategic initiatives but has a very different scope and scale since it addresses large-scale, *acute* needs that were triggered by 2008's exceptional food insecurity in the Horn of Africa.

Early signs of an imminent *acute* food-crisis in the Horn of Africa were recognized by the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and a series of assessments and early actions were undertaken in Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti from April 2008 onwards, with support provided from the Federation's DREF. The Red Cross and Red Crescent response to food insecurity crises in early-mid 2008 is summarized in the table below. The response clearly targeted the worst affected areas identified by the National Societies and verified by the Zone Office through food insecurity monitoring tools such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Integrated Phase Classification

¹ Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia

System. However, the scale of each operation was relatively small and there are obvious gaps in coverage of the needs in the larger area affected within these severely affected countries.

1. Preparedness for the drought (January- April 2008)	2. Emergency / relief response (May – November 2008)
<p>Ongoing ECHO Funded Drought Preparedness Projects in Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti</p> <p>April 2008 – Federation DREF of CHF35, 000 for a detailed food security assessment in Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. The Federation Zone office (Nairobi) continuously monitors climate and food insecurity through internet and membership of relevant groups (such as Regional Food Security Working Group).</p>	<p>Ethiopia May 2008, an Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 1,847,444 providing immediate food assistance to 40,000 selected beneficiaries in Wolaita Zone in SNNPR. Mid-August a revised Appeal for CHF 8.2 Million was launched to expand the food insecurity response to target 76,000 people and covers food aid for an extended period as well as livelihood based intervention such as WatSan and agricultural production recovery will end in May with recovery continuing up to 2010.</p> <p>Kenya 8 July – DREF of CHF 200,961 (USD 193,232 or EUR 124,434) was allocated to support delivery of immediate emergency food assistance to 87,092 beneficiaries in East Pokot and Baringo districts. <i>This activity however, has been completed.</i></p> <p>Djibouti 8 July - DREF of CHF 212,100 For delivering assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries severely affected by the drought. The initial response focused on small scale water and sanitation interventions and carrying out detailed assessment and coordination with other actors to design a more comprehensive food aid operation. <i>This activity however, has been completed.</i></p>

In addition to the targeted 87,092 beneficiaries mentioned in the table, the Kenyan Red Cross Society also responded through a national appeal that sought to provide a one-off food distribution to almost 15,000 families, and to provide non food items, water and sanitation support and access to healthcare for remote communities. Overall 229,107 beneficiaries have been reached by KRCS in 2008, in both the general distribution and post-election conflict areas that were covered by WFP linked operations.

The interventions developed for these ongoing operations were based on National Society priorities and capacities to address both *chronic* and *acute* scenarios, but in view of the *scale and impact* of the current spiraling crisis the ongoing operations are considered insufficient. Additional, considerably reinforced, efforts are needed.

Progress towards objectives

1 - Emergency interventions (12-months): Food relief assistance; Health and care; Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Food assistance

Objective: During the emergency phase, ensure that up to 1.43 million people affected by the food crisis receive food assistance (distributions are planned to be carried out through the next harvest period of February-April, depending on the country, to ensure no negative impact on local food production).

Expected results	Activities planned
Ethiopia	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional amount of 66,060mt of food, procured directly or through WFP available in Ethiopia. Food distributed by the ERCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia, the ERCS, and WFP. Sourcing 66,060mt of food (4,860mt CSB, 54,000mt maize, 5,400mt pulses, 1,800mt vegetable oil). Establish a logistics set-up.

to up to 1,000,000 people for 5 cycles over a 6 month period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a food pipeline to bring food into selected ERCS warehouses. • Plan and prepare 4 warehousing and repackaging hubs and 8 distribution points off these hubs to satisfy space, security and operational requirements. • Contract with local logistics providers to transport food from the hubs to the distribution points. • Distribution. • Agree on distribution lists including verification and final validation.
Djibouti	
The National Society will transport and distribute food in partnership with WFP to 50,000 people for up to 6 months in peri-urban areas in Djibouti.	Agree with WFP on targeting of beneficiaries in peri-urban areas, finalising lists, monitoring and reporting.
Kenya	
The KRCS will distribute food in partnership with WFP (as it is currently doing) to 380,072 people.	Continuation of ongoing distributions, monitoring etc.

Progress

In Ethiopia, the advance from the International Federation has been used, together with initial donations, to prepare two operational hubs. There is one major hub in Moyale, on the border with Kenya, with one warehouse and three rub halls, serving Liben zone of Somali region, and a secondary and considerably smaller hub at Negele in Guji zone, Oromia region, with one warehouse and one rub hall. Together these hubs are supplying 21 distribution points with food to be delivered to 150,000 beneficiaries. Rations consist of 10 kg of maize, 1.5 kg of beans, 0.33 litres of oil and 4.5kg of CSB (which is given to members of vulnerable groups; children under five years, pregnant and nursing mothers in addition to the general ration). The ration has been determined with the relevant government authorities, so that the ERCS's distributions are not more or less attractive to beneficiaries than the distributions carried out by the Government of Ethiopia in conjunction with WFP. Distributions started on 20 April 2009, and will last for four monthly cycles. Some time has been lost at the start of the operation due to the need to change the previously selected target area (a result of a reduction of beneficiary numbers in the original area as per a governmental reassessment of needs), difficulties which were compounded by problems with communications equipment and services. In order to avoid interfering with market prices around the time of the harvests, it is important to complete the distributions before the latest crops arrive on the market, and before farmers are contemplating their production for the following season. As such, the number of distributions has been reduced as described above, to ensure distributions are completed on time. This has also led to the cancellation of all other planned hubs for food assistance in Ethiopia for the present. There are major cost savings resulting from the reduction in the planned number of distributions in Ethiopia, which is reflected in the revised appeal and budget.

The reduction should not be perceived as an indication that the crisis is over. It merely reflects our concern for not harming farmers' incentives to produce and even *to produce more* food in the next agricultural season. As already announced above, a new revision of this appeal should be expected by September 1 latest when solid information about the next harvest season will have become available.

Djibouti has started Food for Work programme organized in partnership with WFP. WFP will distribute food to approximately 50,000 people from the poorest slums surrounding Djibouti city, in return for which they will provide labour to sanitation works (with inputs and support from the DRCS/Federation). Unfortunately, the lack of resources has not allowed the Federation to respond to the needs of those communities that are probably worst affected by the prolonged drought and that are situated in the more distant areas of rural Djibouti. Pastoralists in these areas are in a *critical* condition, with the drought and livestock mortality continuing, and they run the risk of soon losing everything. At the same time, their reduced health status and the fact that they are forced to cluster around fewer water points is greatly increasing the health risks that they face. Although the total number of pastoralists in Djibouti is not large relative to countries like Ethiopia, they should be a topmost priority to us because of the severity of the challenges that they face. They are probably the group in the region at greatest risk – in fact they run the risk of their communities, herds and way of life being completely extinguished. The Federation retains hope that funding will soon become available to support these people appropriately, especially

in light of the recent assessments carried out by a team representing the American and British Red Crosses. But even with the promise of their support, more funds are needed.

Emergency health and care

Objective: During the emergency phase 1, preventive, community-level and curative health services are provided, in particular outbreaks of AWD and communicable diseases are prevented and outreach of public health systems are enhanced.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further mortality and morbidity of 1.03 Million beneficiaries as a result of the crisis are prevented through a primary and preventative health care oriented programme. • Disease and malnutrition 'hotspots' identified and responded to. • Key health materials pre-positioned for emergency response to epidemics. • Health messages, focusing on the prevention of AWD and the promotion of better hygiene and sanitation delivered to raise community awareness and encourage behaviour change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the basic mortality and morbidity in the population as a result of the crisis, and establish a health data collection and surveillance system where required and not already existing. Share and collect/collate data with other actors especially MoH and WHO/UNICEF. • Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases (in close consultation and integration with WatSan 'software' activities). • Provide training for epidemic response and control to a cadre of Red Cross volunteers for rapid response. • Provide basic First Aid and referral services for affected communities through 250 volunteers for 12 months. • Procure and pre-position key materials such as ORS, First Aid kits, cholera Kits and mosquito nets. • Distribute and train the community on the use of ORS and mosquito nets over 12 months. • In Somaliland and Puntland, establish 6 fixed and 2 mobile clinics, with infrastructure, staff, vehicles and supplies, focus upon nutritional surveillance and response and community outreach to vulnerable families. • Coordinate health activities with Government authorities, ministries of health, and other health actors. • Identify potential gaps in clinical capacity and response, and investigate areas of further cooperation and support to ministries of health.

Progress

It had already been noted at the time of the publication of the initial Emergency Appeal in December 2008, that the crisis was likely to lead to an increase in diarrhoeal disease, and prevention and preparedness for outbreaks of diseases such as AWD and cholera were included in that initial appeal. Unfortunately, in the intervening time there has been significant outbreaks of cholera in Kenya, now affecting four provinces, with over 1,500 cases since the disease emerged in December 2008 in Nyanza province. The KRCS has received CHF 411,037 to immediately respond to this outbreak within the framework of this appeal.

There has been an outbreak of AWD declared in southern Ethiopia around Moyale where the food assistance aspects of this appeal are now beginning. There are several hundred cases to date. The ERCS is distributing PUR sachets provided by the HoA operation to allow for treatment of potentially contaminated water at home. A Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) officer has been dispatched to the area to immediately start the strengthening of hygiene promotion efforts. A WatSan engineer from the Federation's East Africa Zone office has supported the ERCS in finalising a plan of action to improve several critical water points in the area.

Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objectives: (1) The risk or prevalence of waterborne and water, sanitation and hygiene/environment related diseases has been contained and water stress reduced through the provision of adequate safe water, adequate sanitation, hygiene promotion, solid waste and waste water disposal/drainage and vector control to beneficiaries for 12 months. (2) A rapid response capacity to address WatSan related disease 'hotspots' has been prepared and develop.

Expected results	Activities planned
------------------	--------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness among the target population of the threat of WatSan-related diseases and immediate actions to undertake to reduce incidence and severity of diarrhoeal disease. • Increased availability of safe and adequate water and reduction of water stress to 250,000 beneficiaries. • Increase WatSan rapid response capacity. • Improve and/or provide safe excreta disposal (pit latrines mostly) for specific safe excreta disposal for up to 10,000 beneficiaries. • Encourage improved community implemented family latrine construction for a further 100,000 beneficiaries. • Reduce disease threats from poor environmental health and sanitation conditions. • Reduce the threat from vector borne diseases. • Increased availability of water for livestock and potential fodder production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and train a Red Cross volunteer-lead hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population, working closely with health authorities and existing health structures and capacities, especially where pockets of WatSan related diseases may be evident or increasing, focusing on awareness of WatSan related diseases and their primary causes, and the immediate means to address diarrhoea, procure and distribute ORS and HHWT products where appropriate and provide guidance on their use. • Improve water collection and safe storage through procurement and distribution of adequate water containers, initiate or facilitate a regular water quality testing component, especially in 'hotspots'. • Provide referral assistance, through trained Red Cross volunteer mobilisation, for persistent or acute diarrhoea cases to health facilities and monitor incidence rate or trends of diarrhoea especially in 'hotspots'. Undertake household visits to families affected by diarrhoea. • Encourage the use of 'cat method' or designated defecation areas in the first instance to improve excreta disposal. • Target up to 10,000 beneficiaries for urgent latrine construction and a further 100,000 beneficiaries for community based and implemented improved family latrine construction. • Assess where greatest needs for water supply are evident and procure hand pumps and spare parts and initiate rapid repair and maintenance of existing water sources with Red Cross volunteer, community and (where appropriate) government supported repair and maintenance teams. • Pre-position WatSan Disaster Response Kits and vector control materials and equipment to increase rapid response capacity. Train Red Cross volunteer teams for rapid deployment of the same. • Where appropriate, increase water supply for both human <i>and</i> livestock populations. Further assess and prepare for fodder production and construction of <i>new water sources</i> where appropriate. • Assess the areas initially where needs are greatest for institutional (clinics, schools) and family latrine construction and/or improvement, initiate a prioritised family latrine construction component. • Initiate the digging of solid waste pits or collection of solid waste while improving waste water or surface water drainage through Red Cross volunteer and community action.
---	--

Progress

In Kenya, the population in Burgabo is depending on water trucking by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. A single water bowser is shared by over 4,000 people in Torbi and other pastoralists in Dida Galgalu plains estimated at 1,000 people. The trucking is done from Logologo in Laisamis District which is 180kms from Burgabo. The hostility between the Gabra and Borana communities has made it difficult for water to be drawn from the Rawana borehole which is 12kms from Torbi. Water trucking is being practiced in Basir and Anole in Wajir West, and in Korondille and Milesitet in Wajir North. Arid Lands Resource Management Project is also providing water trucking services to about 5,000 people in Hurri Hills, Marsbait District.

Logistics support for the emergency phase

Objective: (a) The most urgent and relevant humanitarian goods are procured, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely and transparent and cost-efficient manner. (b) The operation obtains and uses effectively an appropriate transport system. (c) Standard logistics procedures are followed and reported upon while providing training and advice to host National Societies and Federation delegates and staff as needed.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordinated mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.

<p>of food and relief goods; coordinated reception of all incoming goods; coordinated warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required; and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Federation will also work with the host National Societies to support and build logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up supply chain and control supply movements from point of dispatch to final distribution point. Monitor and evaluate the supply chain and provide reporting on performance. Mobilisation and procurement activities will be coordinated by the Federation Dubai-based Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). Liaise and coordinate action with ICRC, WFP and any other key actors to ensure that the IFRC logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible. Develop an exit strategy.
---	---

Progress

Logistics activities for the programme are well advanced and in Ethiopia food has been received at the hub. Procurement of food has taken place, both for initial in-country purchases of food, and international purchases – of which some supplies will be relatively easily delivered through Kenya to Moyale, avoiding the congestion currently being experienced at Djibouti port. Relevant government bodies and humanitarian agencies have been contacted to ensure adequate coordination. A logistics delegate is based in Moyale to support ERCS and monitor the distributions.

A logistics delegate is in place in Djibouti, working with the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to support the operation. The Kenya Red Cross Society is well-advanced in the logistics planning process to take account of the extra demands on its logistics set-up as a result of the planned substantial increase in food activities.

2 - Recovery Interventions (3-years and concurrent with 1 and 3)

Health and care (recovery)	
Objective: During the recovery phase (36 months/3 years) community-based First Aid is provided and training of epidemics response teams is carried out with a view to assisting the most vulnerable.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial, highly focused primary and preventative health care programme expanded. Epidemics responded to in cooperation with MoH, WHO and UNICEF. Key health messages delivered to raise community awareness and encourage behaviour change. National Society health intervention preparedness and first response capacities strengthened and improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide training for epidemic response and control to a cadre of Red Cross volunteers for rapid response. Expand the initial traditional First Aid into full scale CBFA focusing on neglected groups in the existing service delivery of National Societies, including remote rural areas and nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralist groups on a wider scale. Continue to train the community on the use of ORS and mosquito nets over 12 months. Adapt existing or develop appropriate IEC materials for community health campaigns (posters and leaflets). In Somaliland and Puntland, establish 6 fixed and 2 mobile clinics, with infrastructure, staff, vehicles and supplies, focus upon nutritional surveillance and response and community outreach to vulnerable families. Coordinate health activities with Government authorities, ministries of health, and other health actors.

Progress: No activity implemented in this sector to date

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (recovery)

Objectives: (1) Integrate and coordinate all WatSan activities with Health activities and structures, Government and other WatSan actors. (2) Support further capacity building of host National Society

WatSan capacities at volunteer, branch and middle management levels. (3) Develop an integrated, community-based recovery and mid to longer-term strategy and set of activities to re-establish coping mechanisms, reduce vulnerability and restore dignity.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage improved community implementation of family latrine construction for a further 100,000 beneficiaries. Increased availability of water for livestock and potential fodder production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the areas initially where needs are greatest for institutional (clinics, schools) and family latrine construction and/or improvement, initiate a prioritised family latrine construction component. Initiate the digging of solid waste pits or collection of solid waste while improving waste water or surface water drainage through Red Cross volunteer and community action.

Livelihoods (recovery)

Objective 1: (a) Provide, restore, and strengthen people’s food production and livelihoods in a manner that is sustainable and that builds overall self-reliance in food security. (b) Support selected households (particularly in the pastoralist community and urban migrants) who have lost assets and therefore the ability to produce food or livelihoods through the direct provision of cash support.

Expected results	Activities planned
Djibouti	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More food available for distressed pastoralist communities, struggling to cope with the current food shortage situation. 5,000 households in selected areas along nomadic pastoral routes will be provided with support to clear and develop land, and fencing for the production of fodder crops. Cash for work to support the development of sanitation structures in peri-urban areas in Djibouti. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of appropriate sites with water and sanitation teams. Government permission for usage and entitlement of land. Site planning for distribution of land into individual household and community plots. Setting up management committees. Provision of tools. Cash support for work. Identification of water and sanitation related projects in peri-urban areas in Djibouti. Cash support for work in support of water and sanitation teams.
Ethiopia	
<p>5,000 households in selected areas along nomadic pastoral routes will be provided with cash for work (or food-vouchers for work if the availability of food would be too problematic) to clear and develop land, and fencing for the production of fodder crops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of appropriate sites with water and sanitation teams. Government permission for usage or entitlement of land. Site planning for distribution of land into individual household and community plots. Setting up management committees. Provision of tools. Cash support for work.

Objective 2: Support marginal farmers, agro-pastoralists, the landless, pastoralists who have become food insecure to restore and strengthen their livelihoods through a range of schemes including asset replacement, conditional cash grants, revolving loans, strengthening community structures, production inputs, and new technologies.

Expected results	Activities planned
Djibouti	
<p>5,000 households will have perennial access to water, land and resources for fodder production and links to veterinary support in selected sites along pastoral migration routes to enable them to have a geographical safety net, for water and fodder, at times of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of appropriate sites with WatSan teams, and development of water points/ harvesting (see WatSan above). Government permission for longer term use of land, site planning, plot distribution, management committee (see CFW above). Training in fodder production through FAO/ MoA. Development of nurseries, composting techniques. Provision of seeds, tools, simple irrigation for fodder production.

stress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to existing services and training from veterinary services, in immunisations animal healthcare.
Kenya	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihoods of 1,800 pastoral households most affected by drought and disease will be restored through restocking (through re-distribution) improved veterinary care, fodder production, training in hay making, training of community animal health workers. improved breed stock and development of water sites. The livelihoods of 18,000 farming households will be restored and strengthened through a mixture of cash grants, inputs, training, community development, and assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and development of Pastoral associations. Community based selection and targeting of affected households. Support from ministry for selection, veterinary care of shoats, training. Purchase of shoats through community and local markets. Purchase of better breeding stock. Re-stocking through re-distribution of shoats to 1,200 families. Distribution of better breeding stock to 600 households. Training to 1,000 families in hay baling and storage of hay. Training, seeds and irrigation provided to selected families for fodder production. Support and development of farming organisations. Provision of seeds (rice, maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams) and fertilizers to 18,000 farmers. Provision of knapsack sprayers and 50 pump sets to farming organisations. Training of farmers in use of irrigation, in diversifying production, cash cropping. Introduction of fruit trees, quick, 2 to 3 years as well as 5 years.
Ethiopia	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 pastoral households in the Afar region will have perennial access to water (see WatSan), land and resources for fodder production in selected sites along pastoral migration routes 5,000 agro-pastoral and marginal farming households will strengthen their livelihoods through the development of farm and non-farm livelihoods, the natural resource bases, access to credit and other services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of appropriate sites with WatSan teams, and development of water points/ harvesting (see WatSan above). Government permission for longer term use, site planning, management committee. Training in fodder production through FAO/ MoA. Development of nurseries, composting techniques. Provision of seeds, tools, simple irrigation for fodder production. Agreement with FAO/GoE on partnership within the existing project on improving nutrition and household food security. Community action planning agreement on input packages for credit (livestock, poultry, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, trees for fuel, fodder production, water harvesting structures, fuel saving stoves, pit latrines, vocational training). Establishment of credit system, training of savings and credit groups. Development of nurseries. Links with veterinary services.
Objective 3: Support households that have dropped out from livelihoods or are only seasonally able to produce or access food, to diversify their livelihood options, obtain training, and receive cash and loan support to start new livelihoods. Livelihood diversification will include learning new marketable skills, facilitating new enterprises that add value to existing livelihoods and support the development of minor transport or communication enterprises to develop market access.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Djibouti	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Pilot) 250 urban and peri-urban household drop-outs from pastoralism are enabled to start alternative livelihoods as part of a pilot, through conditional cash grants, training and marketing support in the urban informal sector 5,000 vulnerable pastoral household drop-outs in selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of staff with the support from FAO and finalisation of programme rollout. Targeting and selection of beneficiaries using agreed selection criteria. Market and livelihoods study to make an assessment of viable informal sector and rural livelihoods. Development of grant packages. Sourcing of training and marketing support. Development of peer groups. Opening of bank accounts.

locations in urban, peri –urban and rural areas are able to diversify their livelihoods to be more food and income secure throughout the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training. • Release of grants in instalments. • Monitoring of usage and outcomes of grants. • Review, learning and development of larger project.
Kenya	
5,000 households from within agro-pastoral and pastoral communities are enabled to earn alternative incomes, increase food production and become more resilient to food insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above, but with specific training and toolkits provided for bee-keeping. • Promotion of fruit marketing. • Training of 4 women’s groups in handicraft making.
Ethiopia	
5,000 households from within agro-pastoral and pastoral communities are enabled to earn alternative incomes, increase food production and become more resilient to food insecurity.	As above (Djibouti).

Progress

Through the support of the Government and other partners, the Kenya Red Cross Society has distributed more than 3,900MT of food to drought-affected population countrywide. North Eastern region has received over 1,934MT of relief food, Eastern Region 1256MT, North West Pastoral Zone 468 MT, South Rift Region 75MT, Coast Region 162 MT and Nairobi 4.6MT. Through the ‘Mercy Train’ initiative, 80MT of food comprising 72.2MT of maize flour and 7.8MT of cooking oil was distributed to nine food distribution points. The second leg of the ‘Mercy Train’ is scheduled for 17-19 April 2009, which will see the distribution of food through the Nairobi-Kisumu railway route, and more distribution of food to Upper Eastern Region, North Eastern and Turkana via road. A total of 17.088 MT of maize flour was distributed in Kajiado and Loitokitok where 11,520 beneficiaries were reached in Maparasha, Meguni, Emurwa, Dikir, Olugui, Eluai, Meshani, Loolakir, Lekism, Inchikata, Imarba, Enkongu Narok 2,400 beneficiaries *exercise in Kajiado*. Fly540 Ltd also provided a free cargo flight which transported 5 MT of Unimix to Wajir District Hospital, Makoror and Bulla Isiolo. Another 15.42 MT of food was distributed in Garissa where were reached.

Food distribution by the KRCS is also going on in Asumbi and Nyangiona in Homa Bay. Hindu Council collaborated with KRCS in distribution of 19 MT of food in Kambuu in Makueni where 11,400 beneficiaries were reached. KRCS also distributed 0.989 MT of assorted foodstuff in Lorna Subira Orphan’s Home in Matuu. Over 11 MT of food was distributed to about 1,200 beneficiaries in Kwale District. Some 6,480 beneficiaries were also reached in Kitengeni, Kilifi District where 6.840 MT of food donated by Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association was distributed by KRCS. Chevron Ltd joined KRCS in distributing 15 MT of food to 9,200 beneficiaries in Kodich, Timale, Nakuyen and Nakwiojit in Kacheliba, West Pokot. The second leg of the Mercy Train and Trucks flag off is scheduled for Friday 8 May 2009.

In Turkana, livestock body conditions are feared to deteriorate with long trekking distances to water sources. The ongoing drought situation has resulted in the migration of livestock to river-rine grazing areas where the available pasture and browse is expected to last one to two months. Over 50 percent of watering points in the district (pans, dams, seasonal rivers and shallow wells) have already dried up and trekking distances to watering points have increased from the normal 8 to 10km to 15 to 25km. The worst-affected are Kerio and Kalokol divisions in Turkana Central, Lokichar and Lokori in South, and Kaaleng and Lapur divisions in the North. Livestock body conditions for all livestock species have deteriorated with the most affected being goats and sheep. Deaths of goats and sheep are mainly caused by PPR disease. However, CCPP (goats), CBPP (cattle), mange (camels), diarrhoea and internal parasites (worms) also contribute to livestock death. The prevalence of diseases has aggravated the food security situation in the district. Livestock prices have drastically dropped with prices for sheep and goats, from between Ksh800 to Ksh1000 to Ksh500 to Ksh700. Cattle prices have dropped from between Ksh13,000 to Ksh15000 to Ksh11,000 to Ksh12,000, while a camel goes for Ksh20,000 to Ksh15,000. In March 2009, the household milk production increased marginally, from a value of 18.1 percent reported in October 2008 to 18.2 percent in December 2008. In Ijara, livestock deaths have reduced as a result of mass vaccination in the district where over 53,000 livestock have been vaccinated. Majority of livestock have migrated from the district to Wito in Lamu District. There are reported cases of livestock deaths in Mandera Central, with Ashabito and Shirshir being the worst hit areas.

In Turkana, malnutrition rates have increased from 21.6 percent in January 2009 to 24.4 percent in February 2009. This level is 6.6 percent above the WHO threshold levels and clearly shows a worsening trend situation with the district now at alert stage. There are reported cholera cases in Isiolo. By the end of March 2009, at least 405 patients had been treated and 12 deaths recorded. Some 235 patients and 11 deaths were reported in Kipsing, while 22 patients and one death were reported in Livestock Marketing Division. Health education, case management and public awareness are ongoing in Isiolo Central, Kipsing and neighbouring locations. Kenya Red Cross Society has dispatched 140,000 water purification tablets and two cholera kits to handle the cholera outbreak. The Society's volunteers are assisting the Ministry of Health personnel. In Mandera, there is an upsurge of diarrhoeal cases in Banisa Division suspected as dysentery according to health official on the ground. At least 11 cases have been admitted at Banisa health centre and two deaths reported in Elmole Location in the division. Malnutrition cases in Ijara District are on the increase and there is also an outbreak of diarrhoeal cases in Masalani where 19 patients have been admitted. The diarrhoeal cases have also been reported in Hulugho and Sangailu Divisions.

The Kenya Red Cross Society has continued to update the media on the drought and/or famine situation in the country. Weekly updates on donations towards the Drought Appeal and Operations Updates are also posted on the website. There has been extensive media coverage of the drought situation, mainly focusing on donations from well-wishers and relief distribution by the Kenya Red Cross Society and other agencies.

3 - Risk reduction efforts and capacity building (concurrent with 1 and 2)

Objective 1: Build immediate to long-term support to reinforce resilience, and to protect assets from being lost through distress sales.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Djibouti	
Development of community based structures and management systems in all areas that DRCS is working to ensure that community based systems to protect key assets are introduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of community level animal health workers. • Training and support for the development of savings and credit institutions.
Kenya	
Development of community based structures and management systems in all villages that KRCS is working to ensure that community based systems to protect key assets are introduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in the development of seed banks for farming communities. • Training of community level animal health workers. • Training and support for the development of savings and credit institutions.
Ethiopia	
Development of community based structures and management systems in all villages that ERCS is working to ensure that community based systems to protect key assets are introduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in the development of seed banks for farming communities. • Training of community level animal health workers. • Training and support for the development of savings and credit institutions.
Objective 2: Develop capacities and methodologies for longer-term food security, risk reduction, and livelihood programming.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Early warning and surveillance systems in place for key areas, and participation in surveillance systems to include FEWS and basic health in cooperation with UN and other agencies.	Setting-up of early warning surveillance and reporting systems in relation to drought, animal sales, crop failure, and malnutrition.
Trained early response and recovery capacity in livelihoods within National Societies.	Training in livelihoods, methodologies for response.
Regional peer learning.	Setting-up on-line fora to share reports and learning during

implementation stage across all participating national societies.

Progress: No activity implemented in this sector to date

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Because many in the public domain perceive this as simply one more drought in the Horn of Africa, the severity of the current situation and potential for famine remains relatively unpublicized. Yet it is the *external nature* of the crisis that makes this *exceptional*, and necessitates a sustained effort through a concentrated and effective mass media campaign.

Technical support, in the shape of a communications specialist has been provided to the initial stage of the operation. Resources from National Societies in the region were also used as a way to strengthen their communication capacities. As such a team from Kenya Red Cross Society was deployed to Djibouti. Additional field trips were conducted by the Zone communication manager to Ethiopia and Kenya to accompany donors and collect relevant material. Further communications activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the Zone communications department. Despite the best efforts of all concerned, media interest remained focused on other hot spots on the continent. The situation was complicated by the constraints associated with the starting of the planned food distribution in Ethiopia.

A media tour to Northern Kenya organized in January this year has resulted in coverage by the media outlets on board (ABC News TV, Voice of America TV and radio, Reuters TV, photo and news/feature, DPA news and feature, Toronto Star feature, Associated press TV, photo and news, Al Jazeera TV). The ABC TV crew made a longer report on drought (with a further visit to lower eastern Kenya) and climate change in Kenya for future broadcasting by National Geographics in connection with the Climate Change conference in Netherlands later this year. There has been considerable interest in various national media outlets regarding the response, particularly in Kenya where eight media tours to the operation areas were organized. There has been some interest from international sources in the developing situation in Kenya in recent days. A report on the situation on Al Jazeera International news on 18 April 2009 included comments from a KRCS worker. However, the communication team both in the field and at the Secretariat level are working to profile the crisis and the IFRC response in the coming weeks.

Challenges

The main challenge to the operation is inadequate funding. The slow response should probably not come as a surprise since the appeal was launched on 11 December 2008, at a time when most humanitarian funds are fully committed and offices around the world soon start to close down for the end of year's holidays.

In Kenya, the food crisis has worsened considerably since the appeal was launched and the KRCS has expressed a strong wish to contribute more fully to addressing the needs. Rains expected at the end of 2008 failed to materialize and production has been significantly lower as a result. Even prior to this, consumer maize prices were at unprecedented levels. In January FEWS reported that there had already been food riots in the country as urban populations found themselves unable to afford food supplies.

There has been an outbreak of AWD declared in southern Ethiopia around Moyale where the food assistance aspects of this appeal are now beginning. There are several hundred cases to date. The ERCS is distributing PUR sachets provided by the HoA operation to allow for treatment of potentially contaminated water at home.

In Mandera, a water pump broke down in Fino borehole, resulting in lack of water within the surrounding areas. There is lack of a water storage tank in Alungu borehole in Mandera East. Kenya Red Cross Society has received requests for provision of fuel to boost the gensets since the borehole is overcrowded. The borehole has been a conflict water point for two clans. Residents of Gari, Waranqara, Jabibaar and Bambo of Mandera Central, parts of Mandera West and Dandu, Malkamari, parts of Takaba Division and Garse sala now depend on water trucking. The Arid Lands Resources Management Project (ALRMP) is providing water trucking services in the district.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International](#)

[Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.](#)

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Kenya:** Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, Nairobi; telephone +254.20.303.593; fax + 254.20.603.589; email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org
- **In Ethiopia:** Fasika Kebede, Secretary General, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Addis Ababa; telephone + 251.11.515.38.53; fax + 251.11.551.26.43; email: ercs.sg@ethionet.et
- **In Djibouti:** Abdi Kaireh Bouh, Secretary General, Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, Djibouti; telephone + 253.352.270; email: crd@intnet.dj
- **In Kenya:** Nils Gussing, Country Representative for Somali Delegation, email; nils.gussing@ifrc.org; Tel: +254 733 636 647and +254 272 9070
- **In Ethiopia:** Roger Bracke, Head of Operations, Federation Horn of Africa Exceptional Food Security Crisis Operation, Addis Ababa; phone:+ 251.11.554.8140; email: roger.bracke@ifrc.org
- **For the Federation in Kenya:** Dr. Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone, Nairobi, telephone +254.20.283.51.24; fax + 254.20.271.27.77; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org
- **Federation Geneva:** John Roche, Operations Coordinator for Eastern and Southern Africa regions, telephone +41.22.730.4400; fax: +41 22 730 0395; email: john.roche@ifrc.org

[< Click here to return to the title page >](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR64003 - Horn of Africa - Exceptional Food Security Crisis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDR64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	80,803,011					80,803,011
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Andorra Government</i>	11,152					11,152
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	460,395					460,395
<i>British Red Cross</i>	406,901					406,901
<i>Cyprus Red Cross</i>	639					639
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	37,515					37,515
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,185,818					1,185,818
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	247,100					247,100
<i>Libyan Red Crescent</i>	10,000					10,000
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	36,906					36,906
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	19,980					19,980
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	4,399					4,399
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	3,345,773					3,345,773
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	11,835					11,835
C1. Cash contributions	5,778,413					5,778,413
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	459,865					459,865
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	81,153					81,153
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	228,964					228,964
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	769,981					769,981
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	8,213					8,213
C4. Inkind Personnel	8,213					8,213
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	6,556,607					6,556,607
D. Total Funding = B + C	6,556,607					6,556,607
Appeal Coverage	8%					8%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	6,556,607					6,556,607
E. Expenditure	-2,995,621					-2,995,621
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,560,985					3,560,985

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR64003 - Horn of Africa - Exceptional Food Security Crisis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDR64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	80,803,011					80,803,011		
Supplies								
Construction Materials	353,720						353,720	
Food	50,663,730						50,663,730	
Seeds,Plants	551,100						551,100	
Water & Sanitation	2,034,994						2,034,994	
Medical & First Aid	508,064						508,064	
Teaching Materials	185,000						185,000	
Utensils & Tools	153,350						153,350	
Other Supplies & Services	3,766,000						3,766,000	
Total Supplies	58,215,958						58,215,958	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	676,000						676,000	
Computers & Telecom	263,000	17,170				17,170	245,830	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	15,000	20,232				20,232	-5,232	
Others Machinery & Equipment	14,008						14,008	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	968,008	37,401				37,401	930,607	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,111,941	51				51	1,111,890	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,831,350	14,291				14,291	2,817,059	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	776,900	21,073				21,073	755,827	
Total Transport & Storage	4,720,191	35,416				35,416	4,684,775	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,730,000	163,093				163,093	4,566,907	
Regionally Deployed Staff	20,000						20,000	
National Staff	408,000	487				487	407,513	
National Society Staff	3,419,356	4,423				4,423	3,414,933	
Consultants	498,300	236,857				236,857	261,443	
Total Personnel	9,075,656	404,860				404,860	8,670,796	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	993,688						993,688	
Total Workshops & Training	993,688						993,688	
General Expenditure								
Travel	187,400	124,186				124,186	63,214	
Information & Public Relation	95,000	13,278				13,278	81,722	
Office Costs	1,276,000	36,552				36,552	1,239,448	
Communications	9,200	11,463				11,463	-2,263	
Professional Fees		2,228				2,228	-2,228	
Financial Charges	9,714	1,000				1,000	8,715	
Other General Expenses		281				281	-281	
Total General Expenditure	1,577,314	188,988				188,988	1,388,327	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		2,123,525				2,123,525	-2,123,525	
Total Contributions & Transfers		2,123,525				2,123,525	-2,123,525	
Programme Support								
Program Support	5,252,196	198,233				198,233	5,053,962	
Total Programme Support	5,252,196	198,233				198,233	5,053,962	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		275				275	-275	
Shared Services		750				750	-750	
Total Services		1,025				1,025	-1,025	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR64003 - Horn of Africa - Exceptional Food Security Crisis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDR64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		80,803,011					80,803,011	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		6,173				6,173	-6,173	
Total Operational Provisions		6,173				6,173	-6,173	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	80,803,011	2,995,621				2,995,621	77,807,390	
VARIANCE (C - D)		77,807,390				77,807,390		

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR64003 - Horn of Africa - Exceptional Food Security Crisis

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDR64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Goal 1: Disaster Management							
P64012	Horn of Africa - Assessment	0	131,033	-131,033	0		-131,033
P64013	Exceptional Food Security Crisis	0	1,673,641	-359,547	1,314,094	2,771,774	2,412,227
PDJ009	Exceptional Food Security Crisis	0	198,367	-48,667	149,701	5,537,860	5,489,193
PET025	Exceptional Food Security Crisis	0	4,063,511	-2,180,499	1,883,012	65,149,713	62,969,214
PKE030	Exceptional Food Security Crisis	0	327,750	-250,000	77,750	3,762,379	3,512,379
PSO013	Food Puntland	0	81,153	-12,886	68,266	1,790,643	1,777,757
PSO014	Food Somaliland	0	81,153	-12,990	68,163	1,790,643	1,777,653
Sub-Total Goal 1: Disaster Management		0	6,556,607	-2,995,621	3,560,985	80,803,011	77,807,390
Total	Horn of Africa - Exceptional F	0	6,556,607	-2,995,621	3,560,985	80,803,011	77,807,390