

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Floods

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE 007

GLIDE n° FL-2008-000217-KEN

29 September 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 7 November 2008 to 7 May 2009;

Appeal target: CHF 6,179,532 (USD 5.1m or EUR 3.9m);

Final Appeal coverage: 7%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 25 November 2008 for CHF 6,179,532 (USD 5.1m or EUR 3.9m) for 6 months to assist 300,000 beneficiaries.
- CHF 211,787 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in responding by delivering assistance.



[Havoc caused by floods in Kenya](#)

Summary: Following the floods and landslides experienced in Kenya during the latter part of the year in October to December 2008, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) launched an appeal focusing on the immediate and mid-term interventions of the disaster. Districts in Western, Nyanza, Rift Valley, North Eastern and Coast Provinces were affected by the heavy rains.

Following the KRCS intervention, a total of 1,043 families were reached with non food items and a further 93,903 beneficiaries were reached with 487.4 MT of food while 100,000 beneficiaries were assisted with 710,000 litres of clean water.

The contributors to this Appeal include the Canadian, Japanese, Monaco and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

The situation

Nyanza Province

Following the heavy rains in Nyanza Province, there were reported cases of floods in parts of Nyatike Division (now Nyatike District). Heavy rains destroyed both farm properties, houses and displaced some families. After two days of the heavy rains, some families were able to go back to their homes which were still partly sub-merged. Eleven families were not able to get back into their houses as they had been completely destroyed. The affected areas were Onyodhi village, Bala sub-location, North Kadem location and Lwanda Konyango Trading Centre, both of Nyatike Division.

From the assessment conducted and the report from the area's assistant chief the following were established:

In total, 177 households were affected: 25 houses were destroyed and 152 houses submerged under water. Another 105 farms were also destroyed. A number of latrines were submerged and shallow wells in the area collapsed.

Central and Eastern Province

Landslides were triggered by heavy rains in Gikoe village, Njumbi Location of Muranga District. Some homes were buried in mud during a landslide that left one person dead and affected five households, with 20 families evacuated to safer grounds. River Ewaso Nyiro had also burst its banks and washed away a relief truck in Archers Post in Gotu near Merti, Isiolo District. In Laikipia, the rains also hindered access to the northern part of the district.

Lake Basin

Heavy rains relentlessly pounded the Western and Nyanza regions. Rivers Nzoia and Nyando burst their banks causing massive flooding in the area. The perennial floods zone of Budalangi were once again heavily flooded, leaving untold destruction of property, crops and displacement of over 1,000 families. Floods were also recorded in Usonga area, Siaya District in Nyanza Province where more than 400 people, hosted in camps, were displaced. At least 167 farms were flooded.

North Rift

Mudslides occurred in Nandi South, Tinderet and Central Pokot areas of Annet, killing 8 children and injuring 15 others in its wake. In Sigor, a total of 367 households were affected and a bridge washed away, cutting off transport access to the village. Floods were also experienced in Katilu area, Turkana South District. In Namanjalala area in Kwanza Constituency, floods displaced over 500 households.

Coast

Heavy rains are normally recorded in the Coastal region year after year. The short rains of 2008 in Kimorigo Location, Eldoro, Gotini and Lotima areas in Taita Taveta District, however, resulted in floods and mudslides. Tana River District recorded high rainfall occurrence especially in Garsen, Kipini, Witu, Wenje, Ozi, Hola and Madogo. In Maramtu, one classroom, two houses and three farms were washed away. In Chardende, a total of 12 houses were washed away by rains. The Kenya Red Cross Society team unfortunately were unable to access Maramtu.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The assessment teams conducted initial assessments as well as briefings with the District Steering Groups (DSG) before collecting relevant data at the district level. The assessment confirmed more than 300,000 people were affected by floods, landslides and conflicts, and at least 150,000 others displaced from their homes. The worst hit areas being Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Budalangi and Tana River districts.

In Mandera District, food distributions were conducted in all 21 public secondary schools. While in Budalangi, awareness was created by Red Cross volunteers and the local administration on evacuations in the event of floods. The community was trained on monitoring water levels at River Nzoia and relaying the information to other community members.

In Nyanza, the Red Cross responded to the floods by distributing tarpaulins, blankets, soap, sanitary towels, mosquito nets and jerry cans to the evacuated families. Kenya Red Cross Society also collaborated with the Government of Kenya to distribute maize, beans, rice and vegetable oil.

Volunteers were trained on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) with emphasis on the importance of proper latrine use, drinking of treated water and proper hand washing to prevent diarrhoeal diseases. Volunteers disseminated the information to the affected population as well as distribute water purification sachets to the affected population.

Awareness activities were also undertaken by the local administration and Red Cross volunteers in the area on the need for the community to be prepared for evacuations in case of flooding. The community monitored the water levels and at the same time relayed the same information to other members of the community.

Achievements against objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: To provide food and non-food items to flood, drought and conflict affected communities totalling 300,000 persons and enhance early recovery.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relief items both food and non food reach deserving communities affected by the disasters. Communities' immediate suffering alleviated. Seeds and farm inputs distributed ensuring continuity in food production after the emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide food assistance to the affected community for 3 months (one distribution per month). To distribute non-food items to the affected communities. To provide seeds and farm in put to the affected community to ensure early recovery.

Impact

North Eastern

The second cycle of food distribution was done by Kenya Red Cross Society to secondary schools and targeted all public schools in the area. In total, 96.1 MT of food was distributed to 4,760 pupils in 21 schools in the greater Mandera District.

The food distribution cycle is complete. Distribution of the fourth cycle began in March 2009 and was completed with a total of 3,600 bags of rice (50 kgs) each, 1,005 bags of beans (90 kgs) each and 600 cartons of oil (18 kgs) each allocated in the larger Mandera and Wajir districts.

A total of 377.35 MT was distributed reaching to 47,280 persons in larger Mandera, improving the nutritional status of the affected population.

West Kenya

In response to the flooding in Western Kenya region, the following items were distributed to the affected communities in Budalangi; 500 tarpaulins, 1,000 blankets, 500 bar soap, 100 packets of sanitary towels, 500 mosquito nets and 400 jerry cans.

In addition to the above mentioned items, Kenya Red Cross Society in collaboration with the Kenyan Government also distributed the following items: 3,000 bags of maize, (90kg) each, 3000 bags of beans (90kg) each, 600 bags of rice (50kg) each, 300 cartons of vegetable oil and 2,000 blankets.

Emergency health

Objective: To contribute to reduction in mortalities and morbidities caused by floods, conflict and landslides by provision of preventive community health and basic clinical care to the flood affected population.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to reduced mortality and morbidity among the affected population • Increased number of lives saved through provision of First AID services. • Improved access to emergency basic healthcare services among the affected population. • Increased awareness of disease prevention and control and other health issues amongst the affected population • Reduced risk of water- and vector borne diseases in the targeted communities. • Increased access to Reproductive Health Services, including HIV and AIDS awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical care at the community levels and displaced settlements. • Provision of First Aid services as a component of search and rescue coupled with evacuation. • Undertake health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases of epidemic potential, HIV and AIDS, nutrition, maternal child health, and safe motherhood. • Participation in immunization campaigns against measles in displacement camps. • Undertake health education and promotion services targeting communicable diseases and malnutrition. • Distribution of mosquito nets and subsequent household follow up for education and proper hang-up. • Provision of reproductive health supply (condoms, reproductive health kits such as Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEPs) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), rape. Identifying and recruiting skilled and unskilled volunteers and staff, train them on the job.

Impact

In Western Kenya, interventions were in health education and health promotion as well as disease surveillance. This included monitoring and surveillance of the malnutrition rate in the affected population especially for children less than five years of age.

Data obtained as part of a nutritional surveillance strategy through a feeding programme implemented by Ministry of Health through Rwambwa Health Centre, revealed that out of the 376 screened children (under the age of 10 years), 17 were underweight, malnutrition rate based on weight for age stands at 4.5 percent. This prevalence rate remained constant throughout the intervention period hence the inference implies that there was little impact on the affected group since the water receded quickly and social-economic activities resumed.

A total of twenty two people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) were reported to Rwambwa Health Centre to have been affected by the floods. There was need to support their nutrition since their food supply was interrupted, however a gap was identified that was not addressed.

Cholera kits were prepositioned in the district to enhance prompt case management and timely epidemic response.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective: To improve access to safe water and sanitation through construction and/or rehabilitation of sustainable water systems to serve the vulnerable communities.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable population receive at least 15 litres of water per person per day for their domestic use. • Adequate sanitation facilities are provided. • Control of outbreak of waterborne diseases. • Attitude change, Increased knowledge and skills on prevention of water related illnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute Aqua tabs/PUR sachets for water treatment and disinfection at household level. • Mobilise and maintain 4 water treatment units at identified vulnerable locations. • Strategically provide for storage facilities in key areas. • Undertake quality testing at selected water points using Del Aqua kits. • Construction of emergency latrines within affected areas. • Distribute equipments for pit digging (mattocks and spades). • Identify and train volunteers on PHAST methodologies who will continuously cascade these messages to the affected population during the intervention period by conducting continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected populations as well as periodically carrying out clean up campaigns. • Formulated, disseminate and distribute generic hygiene promotional information education and communication materials. • Facilitate vector control. • Support Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in mass chlorination of wells. • Handling of mortal remains – body bags will be provided to safely dispose of mortal remains.

Impact

The main focus was the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in the affected areas, thus volunteers were trained on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation sessions with the importance of proper latrine use, drinking treated water and hand washing to prevent diarrhoeal diseases. Volunteers cascaded the information to the affected population as well as distributing aqua tabs and PUR sachets. Over 100,000 people were reached with the information and services.

A total of four water treatment units were mobilized to Suba, West Kenya and Wajir. Two water treatment units were placed in Wajir where the need was greater. The high water table in Wajir town meant that water had to be trucked from distant boreholes. The water treatment unit placed in Wajir town was able to overcome this problem by treating contaminated well water to provide safe drinking water. The treatment units were left in Wajir for several months. The team also undertook a mass chlorination of wells exercise in Wajir District where 6,000 wells were attended to.

A total of 14,520 aqua tabs and 4,840 sachets of PUR were distributed in Siaya, this was coupled with health education and/or hygiene promotion with a view to curb water borne diseases ensured that the targeted population received clean, safe drinking water which in turn had a positive impact on deterring diarrhoeal diseases.

Overall operational challenges

The on-going fighting in the North Eastern Province made humanitarian intervention complicated as it was difficult for operations to be conducted smoothly. Many partners were forced to withdraw from the operation in Mandera.

In all the districts there was frequent breakdown in the food pipeline, disrupting the distribution of food in Mandera and Wajir initially, this was overcome through maintenance of open communication between KRCS and Government of Kenya Ministry of State for Special Programmes.

Security challenges remain a threat to the efficient operation as some areas remained unsafe in Mandera.

Transportation of the water treatment units to distant locations such as Wajir proved to be a challenge and took four days to complete the task. Air transport was the first option but this was not possible due to the size and weight of the unit, road transport has to be used as the alternative. This was worrying at first due to the nature of Wajir town and its susceptibility to a cholera outbreak.

The National Society faces a challenge to the long term servicing of the water treatment units since the units require specific equipment and capacity of personnel who are acquainted in their maintenance. Assistance from the Federation in this venture would be highly appreciated.

[<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

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:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE007 - Kenya - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/11-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/11-2009/5
Appeal	MDRKE007
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	6,179,533					6,179,533
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	225,041					225,041
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	203,900					203,900
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	14,762					14,762
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	500					500
C1. Cash contributions	444,203					444,203
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	444,203					444,203
D. Total Funding = B + C	444,203					444,203
Appeal Coverage	7%					7%

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	444,203					444,203
E. Expenditure	-444,203					-444,203
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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MDRKE007 - Kenya - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/11-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/11-2009/5
Appeal	MDRKE007
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)		6,179,533					6,179,533	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation	1,059,143							1,059,143
Medical & First Aid	177,917							177,917
Teaching Materials	9,480							9,480
Other Supplies & Services	1,928,482							1,928,482
Total Supplies	3,175,022							3,175,022
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Others Machinery & Equipment	2,847							2,847
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,847							2,847
Transport & Storage								
Storage	24,768							24,768
Distribution & Monitoring	204,699							204,699
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,591,971							1,591,971
Total Transport & Storage	1,821,438							1,821,438
Personnel								
National Staff	123,692							123,692
National Society Staff	64,215							64,215
Total Personnel	187,907							187,907
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	10,000							10,000
Total Workshops & Training	10,000							10,000
General Expenditure								
Communications	57,117							57,117
Other General Expenses	523,532							523,532
Total General Expenditure	580,649							580,649
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		415,330					415,330	-415,330
Total Contributions & Transfers		415,330					415,330	-415,330
Programme Support								
Program Support	401,670	28,873					28,873	372,796
Total Programme Support	401,670	28,873					28,873	372,796
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,179,533	444,203					444,203	5,735,329
VARIANCE (C - D)		5,735,329					5,735,329	