

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Drought

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE009

GLIDE n° DR-2009-000197-KEN

19 April 2010

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 2,056,046 (USD 1,954,416 or EUR 1,431,787) in cash, kind or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to assist 293,000 beneficiaries for additional 12 months, and will be completed by the end of April 2011. A Final Report will be made available by 30 July 2011 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 500,000 (USD 475,285 OR EUR 348,189) was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Appeal history:

- A drought appeal was initially launched locally on 22 January 2009 for CHF 28,343,156 (USD 24,906,112 or EUR 18,782,741) for 12 months to assist 2,391,481 beneficiaries. The appeal was later included in the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Horn of Africa Appeal.
- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 18 September 2009 for CHF 8,680,692 (USD 8,427,856 or EUR 5,748,803) in cash, kind or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to assist 1,692,428 beneficiaries for 6 months, to be completed by the end of March, 2010.
- CHF 500,000 (USD 475,285 or EUR 348,189) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump start response activities. Pledges currently stand at CHF 2,056,046. Apart from the activities so far implemented and reported in updates [no.1](#) and [2](#), all other needs have been overtaken by events as it has been raining since December 2009 to date. Therefore, the appeal budget has been downscaled from previous CHF 8,680,692 to CHF 2,056,043 to specifically meet current needs as per the current situation. The current objectives are pegged to pledges already received and does not require solicitation of extra funding. The appeal revision is driven by improvements in terms of rains, changes in needs on the ground from emergency to recovery needs to enable communities achieve early recovery in food production, livestock, water and sanitation, basic health care and capacity building activities. The proposed activities need a longer time frame as restarting production systems and helping affected communities to recover is a much slower process than previous relief phase.



Crop failure in Makueni District following prolonged drought in 2009. Photo by KRCS



Bottom: Beneficiaries of the seeds distribution under the 2009 Drought Emergency Appeal observe performance of their maize crop.

Summary: Favourable rains received in most parts of the country during the October to December 2009 short rains period provided some relief to drought affected communities by reducing trekking distances to water sources, pasture regeneration and good harvest particularly in areas supported by KRCS such as Ukambani, in September 2009, through seeds distribution. The livelihoods of the drought affected communities have however been critically compromised due to successive failure of rains and subsequent crop failure and weakened coping mechanisms.

KRCS aims to phase out the emergency interventions under the previous emergency appeal, to interventions focusing on recovery of livelihoods and building resilience of communities to future droughts. The actions proposed under this appeal specifically target the areas worst affected by the drought by improving agricultural and livestock production among target communities, and providing interventions in water, sanitation and health sectors.

Based on the situation, this Revised Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the KRCS, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in sectors of livelihoods, water and sanitation, health and capacity building.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

An estimated 10 million Kenyans countrywide faced starvation as a result of severe food shortages when Kenya declared a national disaster on 16 January 2009. The affected groups included 3.2 million located in drought prone provinces, 1.5 million children under the school feeding programmes, 2.5 million vulnerable Kenyans suffering various diseases including HIV and AIDS, orphans and another 2.5 million persons under the category of urban poor. The food shortages were caused by various factors including the complete disruption of planting seasons as a result of the failure of four to five consecutive rainfall seasons, violence in the country's key agricultural zones caused by the disputed presidential elections in December 2007, an unprecedented rise in food and fertilizer prices and hyper inflation in the country causing a marked reduction in Kenyans purchasing power. The humanitarian need therefore was daunting as it was urgent. Many households had eroded their coping strategies and were heavily indebted with few alternative income generating options.

The onset of short rains in October to December 2009 was a welcome relief. The Kenya meteorological department forecasted the likelihood of weak El Niño conditions, characterized by average to above average rainfall amounts, over most parts of the country running into early 2010. The coastal strip, northern parts of Rift Valley province, Mandera and Wajir in North Eastern Province, Nakuru in Central Rift Valley and Nyahururu in Central Province all recorded above 150 per cent of their long term mean rainfalls. Kericho, Garissa and Nyeri also recorded above normal rainfall. Favourable weather continued to be recorded in January and February 2010 in most parts of western Kenya, Central Rift Valley, central highlands including Nairobi and a few areas in the south-eastern lowlands. The Department anticipated a continuation of rainfall into the country's March-April 'long rains' season. Resumption of rains is expected to facilitate significant improvements in food security especially in the south-eastern marginal agricultural areas if inputs can be provided in good time and farmers are prepared. The maturation of short cycle crops in many areas has provided communities with good buffers as they await the harvesting of maize and beans crops that generally require more time. Improvement in environmental fundamentals in pastoral areas is expected to result in improved body conditions and enhanced milk output coupled with higher livestock prices. However, significant mortalities in Kajiado, Narok, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, most of Isiolo have slowed the beginning of the recovery process, such that the increase in milk availability at the household level is marginal.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) reports that conflict incidences that were characteristic of the North Western pastoral districts for up to one and a half years, up to mid December 2009, have declined markedly. This they

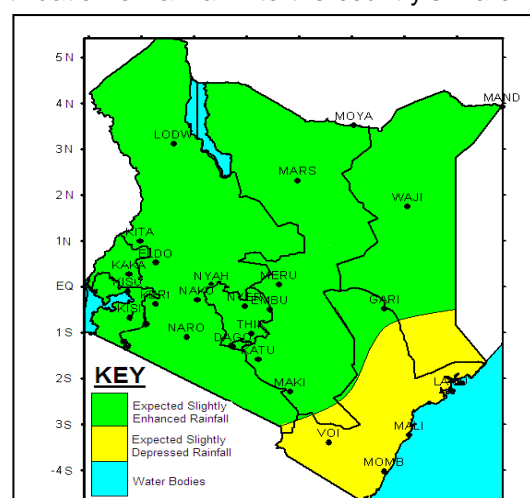
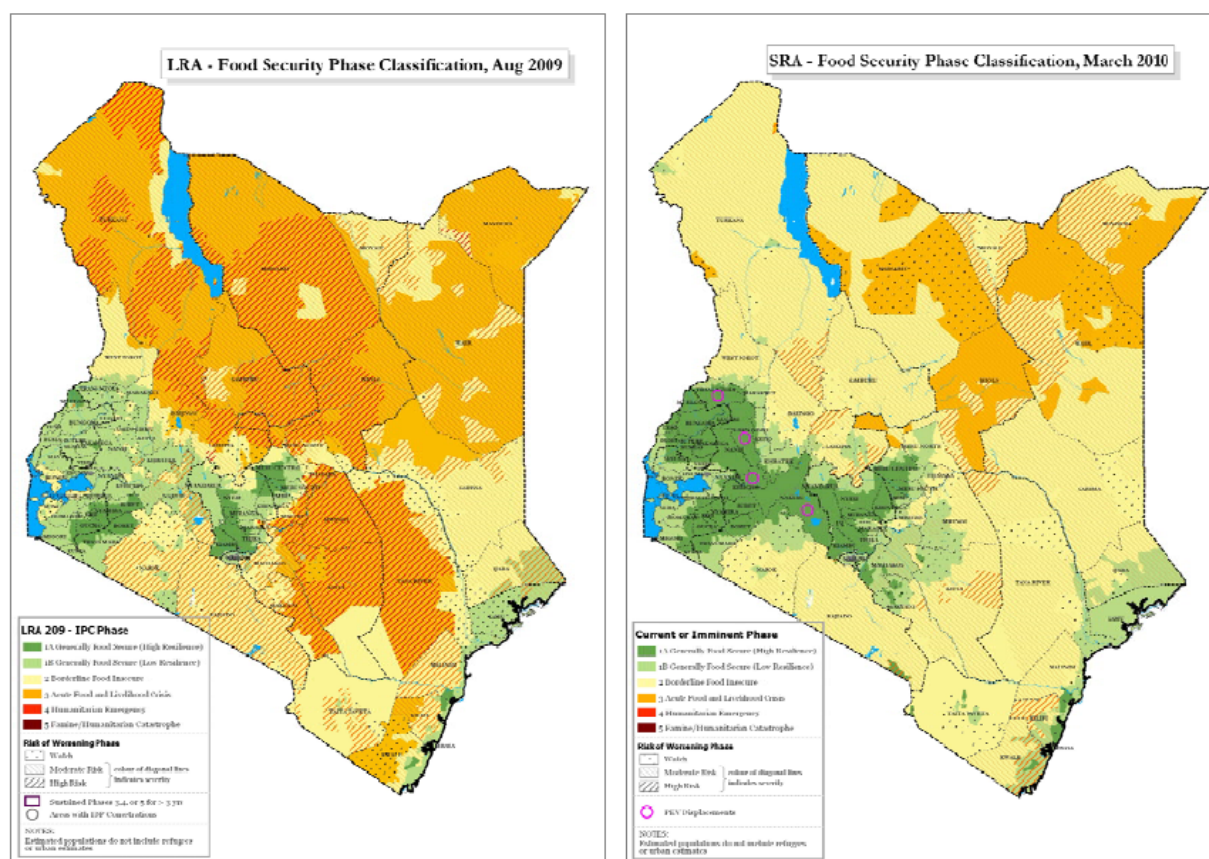


Fig 1: March-May 2010 rainfall forecast.
Photo/ KMD

attributed to the availability of adequate pasture, browse and water availability. This has allowed for beneficial market exchanges as pastoralists receive favourable prices for livestock. In addition, previously inaccessible grazing and watering holes can now be accessed thereby further strengthening the recovery process amongst the pastoralist communities. Of note are the improving malnutrition trends amongst children in the affected areas. Surveillance data obtained in December 2009 by the Arid Lands Management Project (ALMRP) using the Middle Upper Arm Circumference shows that percentages in Garrisa, Samburu, Tana River and Wajir districts are 3 to 16 per cent lower than in November 2009.

The 2009 to 2010 Short Rains Assessment conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) indicates that sustained deterioration in food security after a succession of poor or failed seasons that began in 2007 has been reversed significantly, after improved short rains in many parts of the severely drought affected pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. The short rains extended into January and February 2010 in some drought affected areas in the northwest and southeast and a higher than average short rains farm output is subsequently anticipated in the overwhelmingly drought prone marginal agricultural districts of south-eastern Kenya. The improvement in food security in the southeast is highly significant since the region accounts for the highest population of the food insecure. The drought affected pastoral livelihood has also experienced a marked resurgence in environmental indicators which are slowly translating into improved household food security, through enhanced availability of milk and livestock products at the household and market levels, coupled with significant improvement in pastoral terms of trade.¹

Fig. 2: Food Security Classification in March 2010 compared to August 2009



¹ The 2009-2010 Short-Rains Season Assessment Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group

Health and Nutrition

Malnutrition levels in the drought affected regions are most prevalent in children below the ages of 3. Stunting, an anthropometric survey index of long term food deprivation stands at 35 percent, above the emergency threshold of 33 per cent. This could be attributed to poor dietary intake due to the prolonged drought, and poor breast feeding practices as only 29 per cent of the mother do exclusive breastfeeding and a whole 55 per cent of mothers introduce complementary feeding too early.

Over the years HIV and AIDS pandemic has continuously increased the dependency ration in these drought-flood prone areas with an alarming 72 per cent absolute poverty where majority of the HIV positive people are in the ages of 20 to 45. School dropout rates and teenage pregnancy are on the increase, as the agricultural labour force decreases. HIV infection greatly influences the nutritional status of an individual, hence the concerted effort required to compact both HIV and AIDS and nutrition.

Water and Sanitation

The failure of rains for three consecutive seasons in the country severely affected recharge of surface water bodies particularly earth dams, subsurface dams, earth pans, ponds, streams and seasonal rivers, as well as recharge of aquifers for underground water. The situation is however being reversed due to precipitation experienced earlier on in the year and in the latter part of 2009. Whereas it is anticipated that water availability will be boosted during this rainy season, respective water quality will deteriorate as most of these communities depend on harvested surface runoff for their domestic needs including drinking. This, coupled with the fact that open defecation is widely practised by the target communities, is expected to exacerbate the situation further as it will contribute to high faecal contamination in the unprotected water sources. While this would provide enough water to satisfy livestock needs, the community would be exposed to water related diseases which will negatively impact on their health. There is therefore need to provide sustainable clean and safe water options and endeavour to enhance good hygiene and sanitation practices within the community.

Coordination and partnerships

The KRCS is a member of KFSSG, which is the main organ for coordination of food security efforts in the country. The National Society co-chairs the Rapid-Onset Disaster Committee with the Office of the President. The Committee is a body that also comprises international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and Government ministries. KRCS branches are members of the District Food Security Committees in the various districts in the country which deals with recovery and rehabilitation issues in the aftermath of disasters.

The KRCS, in partnership with the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the World Food Programme (WFP), is providing food aid under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) targeting 2.6 Million people. The KRCS is serving 13 districts under PRRO programme with 797,141 beneficiaries in the unified food pipeline which is 31 per cent of the total food aid beneficiaries of the GOK and/or WFP pipeline.

KRCS has built up its preparedness and response capacity from challenges and experiences of past disaster operations. All recovery, risk reduction and mitigation programmes are designed with sufficient 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 KRCS has implemented previous programmes aimed at assisting recovery efforts for communities affected by drought and floods in 2006, 2007 and 2008. The KRCS will provide timely information bulletins on its website to ensure sensitization and advocacy on the plight of affected population.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Following the onset of the current drought and its declaration as a national disaster by the government, KRCS launched an appeal in Kenya and also internationally through the IFRC consolidated appeal for the Horn of Africa (HoA). The National Society raised KES 69, 682,569 (CHF 1,072,040) from the general public and corporate organisations in Kenya. A total of KES 43,338,155 (CHF 666,741) was obtained from the regional HoA appeal out of which KES 15,778,125 (CHF 242,741) was a direct contribution to the drought intervention while the remaining CHF 424,000 was provided in form of a DREF to support cholera outbreak interventions that affected five provinces in the country. The drought allocation has been used to move and distribute a total of 7,220 MT of locally sourced and government food to the drought ravaged communities across the country.

The KRCS also received bilateral support from AusAID through the Australian Red Cross amounting to (CHF 249,492). This donation has been used to support a School Feeding Programme in 66 primary schools in Mwingi and Kyuso districts, where Corn Soya Blend (CSB) Unimix has been supplied for a period of 3 months. As a result, enrollment has increased in the targeted schools. The programme is implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Education and School Management Committees.

Through the [Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 18 September 2009 seeking CHF 8,680,692 (USD 8,427,856 or EUR 5,748,803) in cash, kind or services to support the KRCS to assist 1,692,428 beneficiaries for 6 months, KRCS realized 21.8 per cent appeal coverage including a DREF of CHF 467,500 (USD 453,883 or EUR 309,603). A total of 300 MT of seeds were distributed to 70,000 farming households in Mwingi East, Mwingi West, Mwingi Central, Makueni and Yatta Districts and 40 MT of seeds donated by the government of Kenya were distributed in Malindi District. The seeds distribution aimed to maximize on the favourable rains currently experienced in most parts of the country during the short rains period, which resulted in bumper harvests.

The Current needs

Interventions under this revised appeal have shifted focus following the shift in needs of the target communities from requiring emergency relief assistance to ensuring recovery from prolonged drought. This appeal's priority has therefore changed from saving lives to saving livelihoods to achieve recovery and building resilience of the vulnerable communities to future shocks.

Beneficiary selection under the revised appeal

Beneficiary selection will be done in consultation with the District Steering Group and Communities. The results of the Short Rains Food Security Assessment which will be officially released shortly will be instrumental in targeting and selection exercise.

Target Population per Intervention under the revised appeal

The most common solution to recurrent food deficits has always been relief programmes that are not backed by mid to long term intervention that seek to mitigate the effects of this recurrent food insecurity. This programme is intended to focus both on recovery and rehabilitation and long term needs in Tana River District of Kenya.

Figure 3: Target population per sector

Area	Livelihoods	Watsan	Health	Total
NORTH EASTERN				
Madogo, Bura and Bangale divisions	100,000 (farm inputs)	50,000	60,000	210,000
Garissa (1 school)	1,000 (farming kits)	0	0	1,000
Fafi (1 school)	1,000 (farming kits)	0	0	1,000
Dujis (1 school)	1,000 (farming kits)	0	0	1,000
Garissa	10,000 (farm inputs)	0	0	10,000
Bura (in Garissa)	10,000 (farm inputs)	0	0	10,000
Dujis	10,000 (farm inputs)	0	0	10,000
Gurufa	5,000 (farm inputs)	0	0	5,000
Dertu	5,000 (farm inputs)	0	0	5,000
Mandera (1 school)	1,000 (farming kits)	0	0	1,000
Wajir West (1 school)	1,000 (farming kits)	0	0	1,000
Wajir South (2 schools)	2,000 (farming kits)	0	0	2,000
LOWER EASTERN				
Lower Eastern (28 schools)	28,000 (farming kits)	0	0	28,000
SOUTH RIFT				
Koibatek (2 schools)	2,000 (farming kits)	0	0	2,000
NORTH RIFT				
West Pokot (2 schools)	2,000 (farming kits)	0	0	2,000
East Pokot (2 schools)	2,000 (farming kits)	0	0	2,000
CENTRAL				
Gatanga (2 schools)	2,000 (farming kits)	0	0	2,000
Total	183,000	50,000	60,000	293,000

Long-term needs

The inadequate capacity of communities to recover from the impact of the frequent natural disasters leads to increased vulnerability. There is an urgent need to support programmes aimed at livelihood recovery activities and capacity building of target communities in modern farming technologies, and livestock production techniques.

The proposed operation

Goal: To provisionally assist some 293,000 targeted beneficiaries in drought affected areas by initiating livelihood recovery, health and water and sanitation interventions following prolonged drought.

Recovery and mitigation of food insecurity in marginal agricultural areas

Due to shifting needs of the target communities following favourable rains received in the latter part of 2009, KRCS intends to change focus of activities in this revised appeal from emergency interventions, to interventions focusing on recovery of livelihoods and building resilience of communities to future droughts.

The proposed operation entails improving agricultural and livestock production amongst target communities through the distribution of the Double Green House Farmer's Kit which was created with the aim of allowing small scale farmers afford modern agricultural methods, technologies and inputs of the highest standard with guaranteed harvests. The farmers kit is a tailor made kit designed to meet the needs of the specific farmer or group of farmers by adapting the components of the kit to suit the climate, terrain, and agricultural experience of the farmer.²

This initiative will also be targeted in 43 schools and communities in drought affected areas of the country with the aim of assisting schools use them as teaching and learning aids, food production as well as income generation projects.

The Amiran Farmer's Kit³ provides a holistic approach in improving livelihoods of the target communities through its expansive components which include:

Farmer's Greenhouse: 8x15 Mini Greenhouse Tunnel

Drip Irrigation System: The Family Drip System suitable for an 1/8th of an Acre

Collapsible Water Tank: 600ltr collapsible water tank

Farmer's Sprayer: 16 Liter Knapsack Sprayer

Gold Medal Seeds: 2 types of seeds for an 1/8th of an acre

Fertilizers: One season worth of required fertilizer

Agrochemicals: One season worth of required Agro-Chemicals

Health and Safety: For the safe usage of the chemicals provided

Training: Training offered on the usage of the kit and a certificate awarded upon completion

KRCS also intends to distribute seeds, farm inputs and irrigation pump sets to beneficiaries in Tana River and Garissa districts.

Water and sanitation

As indicated earlier, there is a need to enhance the target communities' access to safe water and proper sanitation as the community will largely rely on water from surface sources which are likely to be contaminated. Open defecation practiced by the community will exacerbate the situation further, therefore this project will entail the construction of water and sanitation systems which will engage the community in a participatory manner from the design stage, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. This is intended to strengthen and support community participation and also enhance actual decision making in the projects. This will in turn create a sense of ownership by the community and promote sustainability of the project after phase out.

Communities will be mobilized to form water point committees to enhance ownership and will be involved in all stages of the project identification, resource implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For projects to work in the long term, local women and men must be involved in every step of the way. Equal representation of women in the water point committee is advocated for to avoid women holding low key roles in the project committee. Ultimately, their skills and resources are needed to plan, implement and maintain facilities.

Accelerated preventive community health services

With the above described poor health indicators compounded by vast distances to already stretched health facilities that have affected health service delivery to the communities, there is the felt need to establish and

² <http://www.amirankenya.com>

³ <http://www.amirankenya.com>

strengthen community/village health structures and systems. These structures and systems will deliver the health services to the far, hard to reach vulnerable population with suitable health services and products. Key interventions include child survival approaches in immunization coverage and nutrition, hygiene promotion. HIV and AIDS with focus to nutrition and advocacy, community mobilization and sensitization will be undertaken by our volunteers and Ministry of Health (MoH) community health extension workers (CHEWs) to ensure sustainability.

Capacity building of target communities

With an aim of ensuring sustainability in improved farming and livestock production, water management and health education, KRCS intends to train the target communities in relevant sectors to ensure proper management and utilization of implemented activities.

Strengthening capacity of KRCS staff and volunteers

KRCS also intends to enhance its organizational capacity in implementing activities under this revised appeal through theoretical and practical trainings. The staff and volunteers of KRCS will also be provided with specialized trainings in livelihoods, food security, disaster risk reduction and medium to longer term programming.

Progress towards objectives

Livelihood (Current)	
Objective: To provide seeds to 150,000 households to ensure early recovery in Mwingi, Makueni, Kitui and Machakos districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities recovered from the adverse effects of the drought and improved harvest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide seeds to the communities to enhance early recovery. 2 and ½ Kgs Maize, 1 Kg beans, 1 Kg Green Grams, 1 Kg Cowpeas and 1 Kg Sorghum (one off distribution). Post distribution monitoring to measure effective use of seeds and ensure that harvest expected is achieved.

Progress: KRCS has so far distributed 300 MT of seeds to 70,000 farmers in Yatta District, Makueni District and Mwingi East, West and Central districts. KRCS also distributed 40 MT of maize seeds donated by the Government of Kenya in Malindi and Lango Baya divisions in Malindi District and Magarini and Marafa division in Magarini District. Through the Food for Assets Programme by WFP, KRCS Malindi Branch has distributed to 1,036 beneficiaries 300kg of maize seeds, 200kg of sorghum seeds, 90 kg of millet seeds, 200kg of cow peas seeds, 200kg of green grams seeds, 3 kg of tomato seeds, 3 kg of onion seeds and 3 kg of water melon seeds.



Farmers inspecting a maize farm.
PHOTO/KRCS.



Harvested maize. **PHOTO/KRCS.**

Most farmers under the project received a better than expected harvest as a combined result of planting good quality seeds and the presence of adequate rainfall. Farmers in the districts of Yatta, Mwala and Kangundo received a bumper harvest. At the time of review, maize plants could be seen drying in the farms in readiness for harvesting. Adimae and Matolani districts in the coast region also received a good harvest. The two areas jointly produced 11,015 kgs maize, 79 kgs of cowpeas and 48kgs of green grams.

Challenges: KRCS experienced delays in delivery of the seeds from suppliers thereby slowing down the distribution process.

Boll worm infestation reported in Mwala and Kathiani district affected the quality of harvest received by farmers in these areas.

Poor or inadequate rainfall in several areas resulted in failed crops in areas such as Katangi, Ikombe, Kyua, Kinyaata, Kithimani, Mavoloni, Ndalani, and Matuu Location and stunted crops in areas of Athi River District. Farms that previously promised a bumper harvest were later strewn with drying plants showing severe signs of water stress.

Heavy rainfall in the latter part of 2009 resulted in flooding in many parts of the country. Crops planted along rivers in Athi River District were washed away by flood waters thereby greatly reducing the harvest capacity of farmers living in this area.

Lessons learnt

Assessments carried out by the KRCS team indicates that district areas like Matungulu and Kangundo that have varied sources of livelihoods such as coffee estates, horticulture, dairy farming and quarrying, fared on better even in cases of less than bumper harvest during the rainy seasons. Future KRCS interventions therefore should aim at strengthening these alternative livelihood activities amongst communities or finding alternate livelihoods activities in communities that solely rely on agriculture as a strategy to bolster vulnerable communities' coping mechanisms during periods of natural disasters.

Livelihood (New)

Objective: To mitigate the effects of the drought and contribute towards resilience against future droughts through improving agricultural and livestock production among target communities for 183,000 beneficiaries in drought affected regions in the country.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities recovered from the adverse effects of the drought and improved harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Farmer's Kit which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Farmer's Green house: 8x15 Mini Greenhouse Tunnel; ✓ Drip Irrigation System: The family Drip System suitable for an 1/8th of an Acre; ✓ 600 litre Collapsible Water Tank; ✓ 16 litre Knapsack Sprayer; ✓ 2 types of Gold Medal Seeds for an 1/8th of an acre; ✓ One season worth of required fertilizer; ✓ One season worth of required Agro-Chemicals; ✓ Health and Safety: For the safe usage of the chemicals provided; ✓ Training on the usage of the kit and a certificate awarded upon completion. • Provision of seeds, farm inputs and irrigation pump sets to beneficiaries in Tana River and Garissa districts. • Support beekeeping activities. • Post distribution monitoring to measure effective use of seeds and ensure that harvest expected is achieved.

Progress: Activities under this objective will be implemented starting late April 2010.

Relief distributions (food)

Objective: To provide supplementary feeding to 500,000 school-going in Mwingi, Makueni, Kitui and Machakos districts.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved nutritional status of affected children and retention in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supplementary food rations (CSB/Unimix) to the schools for 6 months (one distribution per month) 1.2 kg per child per month.

Challenges: The school feeding programme had stalled due to lack of funding. In view of the new situation, this revised emergency appeal does not plan for additional food distributions.

Emergency health and care (Current)

Objective: To contribute to reduction of morbidities and mortalities in 629,174 people in drought affected areas with emphasis on pastoral areas through provision of basic community health care services.

Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases among the affected population. • Increased disease awareness, prevention and control in addition to other health issues amongst the affected population. • Improved disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated mobile outreach services to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase vaccination coverage to reduce on number of children vulnerable to vaccine preventable diseases; b. Strengthen community based surveillance for early outbreak detection; c. Support referral services and linkages; d. Treatment of common ailments and screening for malnutrition; e. Increase coverage in distribution of household water treatment chemicals; • Carry out health promotion and education among the affected

surveillance systems that enhance regular reporting and feedback.	<p>population for disease prevention especially diarrhoeal diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support existing MoH integrated surveillance systems. • Support monitoring, evaluation and supervision of emergency health activities.
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Progress: KRCS is working with a Partner National Society to secure funding for nutritional surveys among other interventions.

Challenges: Activities under this objective have not yet been implemented due to limited funding. Revised objective and activities are described below.

Health and care (New)	
Objective: To contribute to reduction of morbidities and mortalities in 60,000 drought affected beneficiaries in Tana River District through taking health care services and products close to the beneficiary by strengthening community health structure and systems.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases among the affected population. • Increased access to basic drugs, nutritional supplements and immunization services. • Improved disease surveillance systems that enhance regular reporting and feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity enhancement for KRCS volunteers and MoH-CHEWs. • Stakeholder sensitization and/or advocacy for MoH and KRCS BMC workshops (15 pax). • Development of training and advocacy guides and tools for Child survival, HIV and AIDS and community nutrition based on the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) community strategy. • Volunteer and/or CHEWs training and/or seminar (120 pax). • Design and production of information, education and communication materials (IEC) - posters, t-shirts and banners. • Community outreaches, trainings and advocacy. • Distribution of nutritional supplements from MoH facilities • Support MoH in mop-up campaigns for immunization. • Monitoring and Evaluation support supervisions. • Upgrading of one health facility with a maternity wing.

Progress: Activities under this objective will be implemented starting late April 2010.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (Current)

Objective (a): To provide access to safe water, in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 897,277 individuals in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in north eastern, upper eastern and lower eastern regions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to safe water (15 litres per person per day) provided to 897,277 persons as damaged systems are restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support rapid response teams by providing fast moving spare parts for 24 boreholes and servicing 11 generator sets. • Lay 20 KMs of pipeline to enhance water supply to drought stricken areas. • Increase storage capacity at distribution points through provision of 11 bladder tanks and 50 UPVC water tanks. • Identify and rehabilitate 20 boreholes and/or shallow wells at selected sites (institutions and community centres). • Form and train 38 water management committees to manage the constructed and/or rehabilitated water facilities. • Distribute water treatment products to 30,000 vulnerable households.
Objective (b): To promote hygiene and sanitation in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an	

estimated 897,277 individuals in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in north eastern, upper eastern and lower eastern regions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<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 and/or community level and positive hygiene behaviour adopted by targeted households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 20 volunteers and/or trainer of trainers (TOTs) on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) methodologies. Conduct continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected individuals. Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional IEC materials. Establish and/or strengthen community water committees within the rehabilitated water points. Conduct Child to Child hygiene promotion in 35 schools.

Progress: KRCS distributed bladder tanks of 3,500 litre capacity in Lagdera (2 units), Garissa (1 unit) and Fafi (1 unit). The three groups that received the bladder tanks have also continued to distribute water to various parts of Garissa. Although not included in this Emergency Appeal, KRCS provided water trucking services in Garissa and since 22 September 2009, the National Society has delivered 536,000 litres to 21,668 beneficiaries.

Challenges: Activities under this objective have not yet been implemented and will be implemented under the revised appeal as described below.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (New)

Objective (a): Improve access to clean, safe and sustainable water facilities for 50,000 drought affected persons Tana River District.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill and equip two boreholes, construct 1 sand dam and 5 shallow wells at selected sites within the community. Lay 10 KMs of pipeline from the boreholes to enhance water supply to target community. Form and train 8 water management committees to manage the constructed and/or rehabilitated water facilities. Distribute water treatment products to 8,333 vulnerable households.
Objective (b): To promote hygiene and appropriate gender responsive sanitation for an estimated 50,000 drought affected persons in Tana River District.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<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 and/or community level and positive hygiene behaviour adopted by targeted households. Sanitation access improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 50 volunteers and/or TOTs on PHAST methodologies. Conduct continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected individuals. Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional IEC materials. Establish and/or strengthen community water committees within the rehabilitated water points. Conduct Child to Child Hygiene promotion in 20 schools. Construction of 10 VIP latrines. Production and distribution of sanplats.

Progress: Activities under this objective will be implemented starting late April 2010.

Logistics (Current)

Objective: To provide strong logistical support in primary and secondary transportation as well as warehousing in the field that would enable rapid access to beneficiaries in targeted areas.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinated mobilization of 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid assessment to determine logistical needs or gaps. Transport 2,267 MT of food and non food items to final distribution points. Identify suitable warehouses for storage of relief items. Maintain mobilisation table. Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. Reinforce regional logistics capacity in warehousing and transportation. Procurement of CSB/Unimix, Seeds and drugs supplies both locally and internationally.

Progress: KRCS has moved 300 MT of seeds for distribution in Eastern Province. Trucks and light vehicles are being engaged in interventions and activities under the current Emergency Appeal. This includes transportation and distribution of food and seeds and community mobilisation.

Challenges: KRCS experienced delays in delivery of seeds from suppliers and the National Society was forced to source and purchase seeds from various suppliers to hasten the distribution process.

Logistics (New)

Objective: To provide strong logistical support in primary and secondary transportation as well as warehousing in the field that would enable rapid access to beneficiaries in targeted areas.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient transportation of farmer's kits and sanitation materials to final distribution point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport 50 MT of farmer's kits, water and sanitation material and nutritional supplements 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 farmer's kits and water and sanitation material supplies both locally and internationally.

Progress: Activities under this objective will be implemented starting late April 2010.

Capacity Strengthening (New)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of KRCS staff and volunteers in providing effective and efficient assistance to the target communities and in responding to future disasters.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of KRCS staff and volunteers in provision of effective services and of target communities in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up demonstration farm for training communities and contribute to development of seed bulking and grain banks. Train KRCS staff and volunteers on livelihoods and food security. Recruit 4 project staff. Procure project vehicle and equipment.

Progress: Activities under this objective will be implemented starting late April 2010.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information (Current)

KRCS continues to respond to media queries regarding the drought situation and floods situation in the country. The Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General have been featured on KTN and NTV highlighting among other issues, drought, cholera outbreak and the recent floods. KRCS intends to facilitate more media trips to drought stricken areas to highlight the situation and mobilize resources.

Documentation (New)

Objective: To increase awareness on the drought situation and progress of interventions through documentation of best practices, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced communication between KRCS and partners by providing regular feedback on interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct baseline and end line survey, and regular monitoring and evaluation visits. Coordination and networking. Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Produce information bulletins and updating KRCS website. ✓ Share drought related information with other stakeholders. ✓ Field trips for media coverage, documentation and donors. ✓ Produce and air radio/TV spots; and periodic publications. ✓ Field communication. Documentation of best practices and lessons learnt.

Capacity of the National Society

The KRCS has good response capacity and ability to make rapid deployment for affected areas as well as put in place high readiness capacity for areas yet to be affected. With a total of 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 strengthened by headquarter re-enforcement both in human and material terms.

The KRCS has undertaken recovery programmes following onset of disasters, including drought recovery programmes after the 2005 drought and floods recovery programmes after the 2006 floods. The National Society 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.

Capacity of the IFRC

The Federation's Eastern Africa Regional office is located in Kenya and will provide technical support to the operations through its Disaster Management Department. The Food Security Advisor for the Zone will assist with implementation of activities and monitoring food interventions. Additional technical support in Health and WatSan are also in place at the Eastern Africa Regional office.

Budget summary

See attached budget (**Annex 1**) for details.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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 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.

The International Federation'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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Kenya:** Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org Phone 254.20.60.35.93; 254.20.60.86.81/13 Fax: 254.20.60.35.89
- **In Kenya:** Eastern Africa Regional Office (Nancy Balfour, Disaster Management Coordinator, Eastern Africa, Nairobi), phone: +254.20.283.5208; Fax: + 254.20.271.2777; email: nancy.balfour@ifrc.org
- **In Kenya:** Eastern Africa Regional Office (Dennis Johnson, Ag. Regional Representative for the Eastern Africa Office, Nairobi): email: dennis.johnson@ifrc.org ; telephone: +254.20.283.51.17.
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for Eastern Africa; phone: +41.22.730.43.81; fax: +41 22 733 0395; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

[<Emergency Appeal budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Drought

MDRKE009

19/04/2010

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
Shelter - Relief			
Shelter - Transitional			
Construction - Housing			
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure			
Construction - Materials		373,762	373,762
Clothing & Textiles			
Food	2,047,059	90,769	-1,956,290
Seeds & Plants	1,751,765	381,294	-1,370,471
Water & Sanitation	727,794	184,657	-543,137
Medical & First Aid	497,882	69,930	-427,952
Teaching Materials			
Ustensils & Tools			
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements			
ERU (Emergency Response Units)			
Total Supplies	5,024,500	1,100,412	-3,924,088
Land & Buildings			
Vehicles			
Computer & Telecom		32,392	32,392
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment			
Medical Equipment			
Other Machinery & Equipment		108,601	108,601
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	0	140,993	140,993
Storage		59,934	59,934
Distribution & Monitoring		21,455	21,455
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,467,846	72,685	-1,395,161
Total Transport & Storage	1,467,846	154,074	-1,313,772
International Staff			
Regionally Deployed Staff		10,909	10,909
National Staff			
National Society Staff	325,412	105,734	-219,678
Other Staff benefits			
Consultants		47,552	47,552
Total Personnel	325,412	164,195	-161,217
Workshops & Training	427,566	56,252	-371,314
Total Workshops & Training	427,566	56,252	-371,314
Travel	26,471	5,594	-20,877
Information & Public Relation	45,618	68,531	22,913
Office Costs		16,626	16,626
Communications	35,294	14,886	-20,408
Professional Fees	25,882		
Financial Charges			
Other General Expenses	737,858	200,837	-537,021
Total General Expenditure	871,123	306,474	-538,767
Cash Transfers to National Societies			
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties			
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0
Program Support	564,245	133,643	-430,602
Total Programme Support	564,245	133,643	-430,602
Services & Recoveries			
Shared Services			
Total Services	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	8,680,692	2,056,043	-6,598,767
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions		2,056,043	2,056,043
ERUs contributions			
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	2,056,043	2,056,043
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	8,680,692	0	-8,680,692