

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Kenya: Drought

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRE009

GLIDE n° DR-2009-000197-Ken

31 July 2011

**Period covered by this Final Report:** March 2010 to 30 April 2011

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 2,056,046

**Final Appeal coverage:** 100%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- A drought appeal was initially launched locally on 22 January 2009 for CHF 28,343,156 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 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.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 19 April 2010 for CHF 2,056,046 to support KRCS in assisting 293,000 people for a period of 12 months until the end of April 2011.
- CHF 500,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump start response activities.

**Summary:** The cyclic nature of drought and floods in Kenya necessitates programming that uses early warning in order to protect communities from the adverse effects of disasters. The shift to long term interventions by Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) is guided by the Early Warning, Early Action strategy where project design is guided by access to scientific information on future prevailing conditions. Thus, the revision of the Drought Appeal in 2010 to incorporate drought mitigation activities following the short October-December 2009 rains that were experienced soon after the prolonged drought.



*Produce from a greenhouse project in lower Eastern.*  
**Photo/KRCS**

Through support received from IFRC and bilateral partners, the Kenya Red Cross Society was able to purchase and establish 46 greenhouse units in Lower Eastern, North Eastern, South Rift and North Rift regions, undertake a baseline survey in Tana river and support farming communities with seeds, irrigation pumps and farm implements as well as carry out PHAST training and hygiene promotion activities.

Many notable achievements for this activity were from the Tana River Drought Recovery project where KRCS provided agricultural support such as land levelling, fruits and vegetables seed provision, agricultural tools provision (wheel barrows and carts), training in agricultural technical areas planting, weeding, chemical spraying etc. Integrated activities also include bee keeping, WatSan and restocking of goats. Very promising changes and more commitment of farmers was observed. There is a production increase and increase of income per household for those committed in the business. Also, the production of fruits and vegetables was reported as a better source of income and people have managed to meet their food and non food needs. Finally, nutritional status of children is reported to have improved as a result of the production increase.

**Lessons learned:**

- Water supply is a critical component to the success of the greenhouse projects. Schools with an assured supply of water enjoyed impressive success in the project activities since activities such as fertilizer flooding were carried out at the necessary time and crop yield was not compromised.
- The greenhouse supervisor's technical knowledge in agriculture and/or agricultural entomology greatly influenced the quality of harvest by effectively anticipating plant needs such as addition of specific nutrients, need for pesticides at the first sign of pests etc.
- Knowledge of local market trends greatly influences profits. Many schools were selling their tomatoes during seasons when tomatoes were saturated in the market thereby reducing their profits. Schools that sold produce during times of scarcity made at least 35% higher profits than the rest.

## The situation

An estimated 10 million Kenyans countrywide faced starvation as a result of severe food shortages when Kenya declared famine 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/AIDS as well 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-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, Garrissa 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 facilitated significant improvements in food security especially in the south-eastern marginal agricultural areas. The maturation of short cycle crops in many areas provided communities with good buffers as they awaited the harvesting of maize and beans that generally require more time. Improvement in environmental fundamentals in pastoral areas resulted in improved body conditions and enhanced milk output coupled with higher livestock prices.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) reported 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, declined markedly. This they attributed to the availability of adequate pasture, browse and water availability. This allowed for beneficial market exchanges as pastoralists received favourable prices for livestock. In addition, previously inaccessible grazing and watering holes could 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 showed that percentages in Garrisa, Samburu, Tana River and Wajir districts were 3-16 per cent lower than in November 2009.

The 2009-2010 Short Rains Assessment conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group indicated that sustained deterioration in food security after a succession of poor or failed seasons that began in 2007 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 was realized 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 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 household and market levels, coupled with significant improvement in pastoral terms of trade.<sup>1</sup>

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The KRCS maintains strong collaboration and networking with donors, Government line ministries, District Steering Groups (DSG) and other stakeholders in carrying out interventions within the Emergency Appeal. The KRCS continues to mobilise resources and carry out interventions under this Emergency Appeal with the guidance of the IFRC East Africa Zone Office and is holding briefings and updates with ICRC and the Red Cross Red and Red Crescent Movement partners including Partner National Societies.

The National Society, in partnership with the Amiran Company and Government officials continue to provide training on productive farming techniques and greenhouses in the arid and semi arid areas as well water installation systems to assist in irrigation in various parts of the country. Over 13 districts have benefited from this initiative under the Amiran Greenhouse Project.

## Achievements against objectives

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

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

### Achievements:



Transportation of farm produce to markets. Before, sacks full of charcoal were often transported Photo/IFRC

KRCS purchased and established 46 greenhouses in the Lower Eastern, North Rift, South Rift and North Eastern regions of the country. The project, which targeted schools, was successful in its short term goal of generating income and educating the beneficiaries in the use of greenhouse technology. At least three individuals per site who would have overall responsibility of running the project underwent training at the beginning of the project. The notable livelihood option that the beneficiaries embraced included growing of rain dependent crops during dry seasons. The beneficiaries also employed crops that had a high market value such as cucumbers although they were not traditionally grown in these areas. The use of drip irrigation allowed for consistent farming throughout the year.

Project monitoring undertaken by KRCS indicated that sustainability is likely to be achieved due to efforts towards capacity building through peer learning amongst the beneficiaries, resolution of challenges through use of indigenous solutions and project replication and cascading among the local community members. Construction of greenhouses by community

members constrained by cost of purchasing new ones in lower Eastern testifies to the success of learning in that region.

The Tana River Drought Recovery Project aimed to build the resilience of affected communities to future droughts by training the targeted beneficiaries on agricultural best practices, operation and maintenance of the water and irrigation equipment. The project emphasised on capacity building of the implementing groups with a total of 33 farmer irrigation groups of 10 members each being trained on use of equipments, agricultural best practices (farmer field school, agricultural best practices training). At least 24 pieces of piston engine pumps were purchased and distributed to farming communities in Garissa District. The farmers also received 6,000 seedlings of grafted mangoes, 6,000 banana suckers, 6,000 pawpaw seedlings, 70 kg capsicum seeds, 3 MT green grams seeds, 3 MT of cowpeas seeds, 100 kgs of tomatoes seeds and 100kg of water melon seeds. At least 1,751 farmers benefitted from the initiative.

#### ***Findings from a visit to 5 Farming Groups in the villages of Lagbadhana, Mulanjo and Konoramada of Madogo District, Tana River: Kiflemariam Amdemariam/IFRC***

- From the sale of wood and charcoal obtained as a result of land clearing, beneficiaries have bought necessary pump accessories and tools for their farm groups.
- The production of fruits and vegetables was reported as a better source of income and people have managed to meet their food and non food needs. The nutritional status of children is reported to have improved as a result of the production increase.
- There is enhanced awareness on natural resource conservation (maintaining forest coverage). Using charcoal burning as means of livelihood has reduced. Before, sacks full of charcoal were often transported along the road to Madogo and Garissa but nowadays fruits and vegetables are being seen on the road.
- The interest and commitment of the groups and the KRCS support has inspired the District Agriculture Office to increase its technical staff from two to five.
- A lot of farm jobs have been created for the youth.
- A number of new group irrigation schemes are being opened.
- The project improved the road network of the farms. This road access has helped the District Agriculture Extension Office and District Health Offices to perform their normal services with out a problem.
- Most of the produce is being sold in Garissa Town. Establishment of a market place for the farmers in Madogo Town is being discussed by the Agriculture Office.

#### **Impact of livelihoods project in schools**

Schools in the lower eastern region were able to produce their supply of vegetables since the inception of the project. This translated to savings on funds previously utilized for this expense. Surplus produce was sold to both teachers and community members and generated consistent income to the schools during seasons of harvest. At

least 4 needy students in lower eastern were being supported through fee payment as a result of project activity. One school was able to construct a perimeter wall from project proceeds. However, some challenges were experienced, they include:

- Project activities were greatly affected during school holidays as schools did not make provisions for maintenance during this season.
- The project was labour intensive particularly during periods of planting. Schools visited highlighted this as a challenge that compromised the potential output of the project.
- Data collection was impeded by the reluctance of school administration to disclose financial information.

<b>Health and care</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases among the affected population.</li> <li>• Increased access to basic drugs, nutritional supplements and immunization services.</li> <li>• Improved disease surveillance systems that enhance regular reporting and feedback.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity enhancement for KRCS Volunteers and MOH-CHEWs</li> <li>• Stakeholder sensitization/advocacy for MOH and KRCS BMC workshops (15 pax)</li> <li>• Development of training and advocacy guides and tools for Child survival, HIV/AIDS &amp; Community nutrition. (Based on the MoPH community strategy)</li> <li>• Volunteer/CHEWs training/seminar (120 pax)</li> <li>• Design and Production of IEC materials (Posters, T-shirts &amp; Banners)</li> <li>• Community outreaches/trainings/Advocacy</li> <li>• Distribution of nutritional supplements from MOH facilities</li> <li>• Support MOH in mop-up campaigns for immunization ,</li> <li>• M&amp;E/Support supervisions</li> <li>• Upgrading of one health facility with a maternity wing</li> </ul>

#### **Achievements:**

The KRCS conducted training sessions on PHAST methodologies to its volunteers. The National Society was also able to conduct an awareness campaign on the cholera outbreak in West Pokot and Turkana. Medical supplies were distributed to affected areas in hospitals such as, Lokitaung District Hospital. Some drugs were stored in the Turkana Branch warehouse to enable easier response to outbreaks which were looming in some areas such as Kaaleng Division in Turkana North. 400 branded shirts bearing hygiene messages were distributed during awareness raising sessions.

#### **Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

<b>Objective (a): Improve access to clean, safe and sustainable water facilities for 50,000 drought affected persons Tana River District.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to safe water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill and equip two boreholes, construct 1 sand dam and 5 shallow wells at selected sites within the community.</li> <li>• Lay 10 KMs of pipeline from the boreholes to enhance water supply to target community</li> <li>• Form and train 8 water management committees to manage the constructed/rehabilitated water facilities</li> <li>• Distribute water treatment products to 8,333 vulnerable households.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective (b): To promote hygiene and appropriate gender responsive sanitation for an estimated 50,000 drought affected persons in Tana River District.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved health status of the population through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>Key hygiene messages disseminated effectively at household/community level and positive hygiene behaviour adopted by targeted households</li> <li>Sanitation access improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 50 volunteers/ToTs on PHAST methodologies.</li> <li>Conduct continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected individuals.</li> <li>Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional IEC materials.</li> <li>Establish/strengthen community water committees within the rehabilitated water points.</li> <li>Conduct Child to Child Hygiene promotion in 20 schools.</li> <li>Construction of 10 VIP latrines.</li> <li>Production and distribution of sanplats.</li> </ul>
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**Achievements:**

KRCS was able to train a total of 39 volunteers on PHAST methodologies. At least 20 volunteers were trained in PHAST technologies under the Tana River Drought recovery project who thereafter cascaded the training to 3,530 households. The National Society also conducted hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected individuals in Ikutha, Makueni District. School hygiene promotion was done in five primary schools in Ikutha and a total of ten teachers underwent ToT training. A total of ten latrines were constructed in the project sites. KRCS also constructed two sand dams, equipped eight systems for water supply and trained thousands in hygiene and sanitation.

**Logistics**

<b>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.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient transportation of farmer's kits and sanitation materials to final distribution point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport farmer's kits, water and sanitation material and nutritional supplements to final distribution points.</li> <li>Identify suitable warehouses for storage of relief items</li> <li>Maintain mobilisation table</li> <li>Reinforce regional logistics capacity in warehousing and transportation</li> <li>Procurement of farmer's kits and water and sanitation material supplies both locally and internationally</li> </ul>

**Achievements:**

KRCS purchased and distributed 54 farmers' kits to the different target regions. Farmers implemented the techniques learnt for fresh and bountiful produce. The greenhouses provided a conducive atmosphere where the environment is controlled and thus the crops matured well. Kindly refer to the pictures in the annexe

**Capacity Strengthening**

<b>Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Kenya Red Cross Staff and volunteers in providing effective and efficient assistance to the target communities and in responding to future disasters.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity of KRCS staff and volunteers in provision of effective services and of target communities in agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up demonstration farm for training communities and contribute to development of seed bulking and grain banks.</li> <li>Train KRCS staff and volunteers on livelihoods and food security.</li> <li>Recruit 4 project staff.</li> <li>Procure project vehicle and equipment.</li> </ul>

**Achievements:**

Between 11 and 20 May 2010, various trainings under the Amiran Project were conducted on with participants from Mbooni, Machakos, Kathiani, Kaiti, Kibwezi, Makueni, Kilome, Masinga, Mwingi South, Mwala, Mwingi North, Kitui Central, Gatanga, Mutitu and Yatta in Lower Eastern Region. Training was also conducted in Wajir with participants from Mandera, Daadab and Garrissa in North Rift Region. The trainings and demonstrations farms led to farmers improving their harvests for household consumption as well as for sale.

## Documentation

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

### Achievements:

A baseline survey was conducted in Tana River District before implementation of the drought recovery project. The survey gathered information of agricultural practices, issues of access to food and safe water, nutritional status and land use. An evaluation at the end of the project highlighted significant changes to the baseline findings. The findings highlighted that the percentage of those practicing crop farming increased from 7.1% to about 39% after the project implementation (Kenya Red Cross Society, 2010).

On sharing information about the evolving drought situation as well as the NS response, the Kenya Red Cross Society, Secretary General was featured on various news channels to discuss the drought situation and acute water shortage in the country. Various media covered the Society's intervention projects such as the commissioning of Katalwa-Mumbuni Water Project, which mirrored the drought situation in Mwingi District. The National Society also provided updates to all media stations on the drought crisis. The National Society, prepared website updates and news highlight stories which were updated on the KRCS website to inform the general public on the drought situation. KRCS organized media trips on various occasions to highlight the drought situation and mobilize resources for the emergency appeal as well as other KRCS interventions.

### Conclusion

The Drought Recovery Project in Tana River was a good approach that brought together individual and collective efforts of stakeholders and linked emergency response with recovery that resulted in building resilience of drought affected people. The initiation of more people to open up new farms by their own is an indication that good lessons have been learned from this project. As a result of the positive impact of the project, the farmers engaged in farming haven't been included in the current relief assistance conducted by WFP. This is one of the positive images of the project. Refer to "[Now there is life](#)" for a success story in Tana River and click [here](#) to view some pictures of bumper harvests in this area

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

***All 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.***

## How we work

<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
<h2>Contact information</h2>	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In Kenya:</b> Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, email: <a href="mailto:gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org">gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org</a>. Phone 254.20.60.35.93; 254.20.60.86.81/13 Fax: 254.20.60.35.89</li> <li>• <b>In Kenya:</b> East Africa Regional Office; Alexander Matheou, Regional Representative, East Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; email: <a href="mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org">alexander.matheou@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Head of Operation; Dr. Asha Mohammed, Email: <a href="mailto:Asha.mohammed@ifrc.org">Asha.mohammed@ifrc.org</a>; Tel: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9721; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> <li>• <b>In Geneva:</b> Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for Eastern Africa; Phone: +41.22.730.43.81; Fax: +41.22.733.0395; Email: <a href="mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org">pablo.medina@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul> <p><i>For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email <a href="mailto:ed.cooper@ifrc.org">ed.cooper@ifrc.org</a>; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> </ul> <p><i>For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In IFRC Africa Zone:</b> Robert Ondrusek; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Delegate, Johannesburg; email: <a href="mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org">robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org</a>; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9744; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230</li> </ul>	

**TANA RIVER DROUGHT RECOVERY PROJECT. PHOTO/IFRC**



Before, community members used to burn charcoal for income.



KRCS trained them on agricultural practices and this is land they tilled



Water is usually pumped from Tana River and stored in shallow basins as above. This is then directed to the farms using pipes or other means



This is a pawpaw farm (and babana plantation) that had a good harvest



Banana farm



A beneficiary in front of his maize farm

**Greenhouse project activities in Lower Eastern and North Eastern.**



# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE009 - Kenya - Drought

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Appeal	MDRKE009
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>2,056,046</b>					<b>2,056,046</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	100,604					100,604
<i>Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government)</i>	1,158,816					1,158,816
<i>British Red Cross</i>	247,957					247,957
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	13,343					13,343
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	144,465					144,465
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	29,507					29,507
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	224,259					224,259
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	45,290					45,290
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	2,661					2,661
<i>On Line donations</i>	19					19
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	80,000					80,000
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	100					100
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>2,047,020</b>					<b>2,047,020</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>2,047,020</b>					<b>2,047,020</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,047,020</b>					<b>2,047,020</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>100%</b>					<b>100%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>2,047,020</b>					<b>2,047,020</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-2,043,224</b>					<b>-2,043,224</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>3,796</b>					<b>3,796</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE009 - Kenya - Drought

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Appeal	MDRKE009
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>2,056,046</b>						<b>2,056,046</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials	373,761							373,761
Food	90,786							90,786
Seeds & Plants	381,294							381,294
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	184,656							184,656
Medical & First Aid	69,926							69,926
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Su</b>	<b>1,100,423</b>							<b>1,100,423</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	32,391							32,391
Others Machinery & Equipment	108,600							108,600
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>140,991</b>							<b>140,991</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	59,934							59,934
Distribution & Monitoring	21,451							21,451
Transport & Vehicle Costs	72,684	1,632				1,632		71,052
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>154,069</b>	<b>1,632</b>				<b>1,632</b>		<b>152,437</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	10,908	1,603				1,603		9,305
National Society Staff	105,735	657				657		105,078
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>116,643</b>	<b>2,260</b>				<b>2,260</b>		<b>114,383</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	47,553							47,553
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>47,553</b>							<b>47,553</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	56,253							56,253
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>56,253</b>							<b>56,253</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	5,592	5,866				5,866		-274
Information & Public Relation	68,532							68,532
Office Costs	16,626	33				33		16,593
Communications	14,886	142				142		14,744
Other General Expenses	200,835	127				127		200,708
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>306,471</b>	<b>6,167</b>				<b>6,167</b>		<b>300,304</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,890,900				1,890,900		-1,890,900
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>1,890,900</b>				<b>1,890,900</b>		<b>-1,890,900</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	133,643	140,540				140,540		-6,897
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>133,643</b>	<b>140,540</b>				<b>140,540</b>		<b>-6,897</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		1,024				1,024		-1,024
Reporting Fees		700				700		-700
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>1,724</b>				<b>1,724</b>		<b>-1,724</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,056,046</b>	<b>2,043,224</b>				<b>2,043,224</b>		<b>12,822</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>12,822</b>				<b>12,822</b>		