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# Emergency appeal Kenya: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRKE016**  
**GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-KEN**  
**3 October 2011**

This Revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 30,438,354 in cash, kind, or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) assist about 1,000,000 beneficiaries. The appeal time frame is unchanged, and this operation will therefore be completed by the end of July 2012. A Final Report will be made available by end of October 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

#### Appeal history:

- Kenya Red Cross Society launched a [National Drought Appeal](#) on 14 January 2011 for CHF 28,343,156 for 6 months.
- An [Emergency appeal](#) for CHF 4,931,743 was launched by the IFRC EA Regional Representation on 23 March 2011 for 6 months to assist 855,000 beneficiaries. The appeal supplemented KRCS' response to the drought.
- The Appeal was [revised on 22 July 2011](#) to extend the duration to 12 months and the number of targeted beneficiaries to 1,000,000.
- The current revision addresses evident gaps by adding longer-term food security interventions and doubling school feeding programmes, including the addition of water trucking to schools.



Children congregate during a feeding session at Elhagarsu Primary School – Wajir. Photo: KRCS

**Summary:** As predicted, inadequate and poorly distributed precipitation has resulted in severe losses of harvest in mostly rain-fed agro-ecological zones, as well as serious water shortages. The central factor necessitating this revised appeal is the new assessments indicating an increase in the numbers of those in need of humanitarian assistance from 2.4 million to 3.75 million people in August 2011.<sup>1</sup> More areas such as the lower Eastern region of Kenya have now slipped from a crisis to an emergency level in terms of food insecurity with a confirmed near total crop failure. In addition, as more resources get depleted, there has been increased migration of nomadic pastoral groups, resulting in resource-based conflict.

Urgent cross-sectoral interventions are necessary to prevent further decline in the food security situation in the country. Food availability remains a major concern of the Government and the humanitarian community. To continue food assistance in the most drought-affected areas an additional 2880 MT of unimix<sup>2</sup> is required. This includes a small contingency for districts in provinces that have not been specifically declared in the appeal.

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) is currently implementing emergency interventions in Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit districts. The three districts are the worst affected districts in the country as concerns malnutrition indices, livestock deaths and food security. The Society has responded by establishing hubs in the three districts charged with the responsibility of coordinating drought intervention. Personnel required to ensure effective implementation have been recruited and deployed to the KRCS field offices. As at 15 August, 450 MT

<sup>1</sup> Long Rains Assessment 2011, Kenya Food Security Steering Group

<sup>2</sup> Unimix is an enriched maize and bean flour designed and used to fight malnutrition. It contains maize (corn) flour, soy beans, oil, milk powder, and sugar; plus vitamins and minerals.

of UNIMIX had been deployed to the field for distribution to school going-children and wet feeding at health centres.

To support recovery from the drought situation, Kenya Red Cross (KRCS) is planning to secure sustainable food and water supply for communities most prone to ground water level fluctuations and improve sanitation. In addition, the revised appeal seeks to start-up mid to long-term food security intervention projects in selected areas as part of the resilience enhancing and recovery interventions targeting drought-affected communities.

The need for an expanded intervention captured in the revised appeal is motivated by several factors that are summarized below:

- Drought conditions are likely to persist through October 2011 in pastoral and Southeastern lowlands. Subsequently, it is necessary to carry out interventions that protect pastoral livelihoods.
- Farmers in the South eastern lowlands have suffered three successive crop failures and coping strategies are no longer viable and are becoming increasingly destructive.
- Resource-based conflict is accentuating food insecurity in the North, Northwest and Southeastern lowlands.
- Emergency levels of acute malnutrition suggest that interventions intended to save lives are required urgently.
- Implementation of non-food interventions has been far below requirement over the past several years.

An expanded food and non-food intervention for an estimated one million people residing in pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihoods is required. To be able to continue to respond to the humanitarian needs and to limit the negative effects of drought, floods and displacement, KRCS is requesting assistance totalling CHF 30,438,354.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

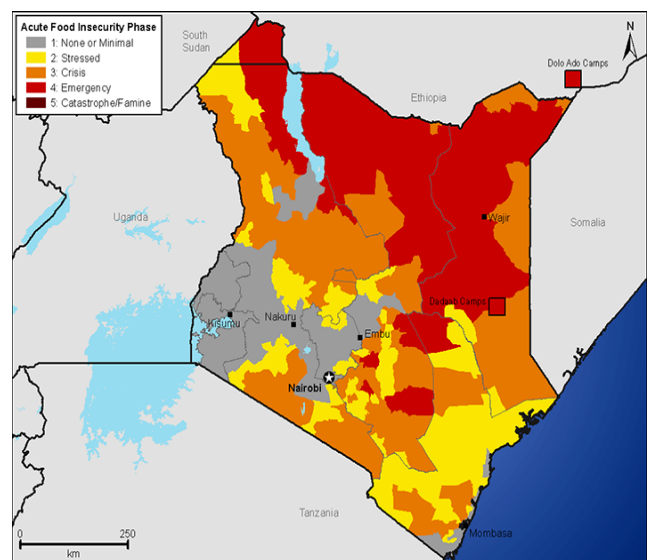
## The situation

Drastic shortfalls in precipitation during agriculturally sensitive periods in early 2011 urged the KRCS to take precautionary steps to respond to drought and its impact on vulnerable populations. On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2011 a drought appeal was launched to address the imminent humanitarian needs and to limit further negative effects. A revised appeal was launched on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 2011. Donor response to the needs of the drought-affected population has been approximately 50% so far in cash and kind as requested in the appeal. Through the funding, KRCS has been able to undertake interventions in the following thematic areas:

- Provide immediate supplies of food aid;
- Provide drinking water to vulnerable areas;
- Provide therapeutic and supplementary feeding;
- Support the treatment & control of communicable diseases;
- To a small scale distribute seeds, agricultural inputs and tools;
- Establish fifteen (15) mid to long-term food security projects.

However, as a result of earmarked support, gaps in funding exist in the areas of water trucking, support to agricultural inputs and support for mid to long-term interventions. In addition, there is a need to scale-up current interventions, on the basis of a worsening humanitarian situation in the country since the last appeal by KRCS. Through field assessments conducted by KRCS and a review of the recent reports by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), the Kenya Metrological Department (KMD) and FEWSNET, a revised appeal capturing the changing dynamics has been necessary.

The KFSSG Long Rains Assessment report indicates that nearly 3.75 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance i.e. 1.35 million people more than previously considered in the last appeal. Other



**Integrated Food Security Phase Classification**

assessments confirm that the situation remains serious and the impact of the drought will be felt until at least next harvest in March 2012. The key areas of immediate concern include parts of Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa and several parts of the Southeastern and Coastal Lowlands including Kitui, Mwingi, Makueni, Machakos, Tharaka, Mbeere and Meru North.

The drought conditions have severely affected a large number of people living mostly off rain-fed agro-ecological zones, characterized by dry land farming. Consequently, the population in these areas is particularly vulnerable to the prevailing drought conditions. Reports indicate that there is now confirmed crop failure in the marginal agricultural zones of the Lower Eastern including Machakos, Kitui, Kibwezi, Mwingi and Yatta raising the food situation in these areas to emergency levels. This situation is expected to decline further in October 2011 necessitating urgent and increased cross-sectoral interventions in these areas.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, the KMD outlook for October-November-December 2011 short rains and review of the weather in March-April-May (MAM) and June-July-August (JJA) seasons establishes a picture of combined sustained food insecurity (North Eastern and Western Kenya) and potential floods in Western Kenya. Latest weather forecast has predicted earlier onset of the short rains, which could be below normal in some of the target areas and above normal in others. Generally, the climatic condition of the Arid to Semi Arid Land (ASAL) areas is one of erratic rainfall distribution causing flash floods and land degradation with minimal recharge of ground water whenever it rains. Given the low sanitation coverage in these marginal areas, these conditions favour the outbreak of water related diseases (cholera, typhoid, diarrhea).

As a result of the above, activities for flood preparedness and response have been included in this revised appeal. This includes prepositioning of essential Non-Food Items (NFI) and drugs for emergency health interventions. During the period of July up to early September, KRCS has responded to floods in several parts of the country including; Nyando, Kisumu, Gilgil and Turkana.

The revised appeal puts emphasis on early recovery for agro-pastoral communities. Results from the long rains assessment have found that pastoral households are facing substantial loss of their livelihood after a succession of poor seasons compounded by conflict in some areas. Livestock contributes to 80% of total household income. As a result of the effect of the drought, and the ensuing death of livestock and negative coping strategies employed, there is a need to urgently put in place measures that protect pastoral livelihoods.<sup>4</sup> These include destocking, and subsequent restocking with the onset of the short rains and livestock upgrading for tolerance and productivity.

Further, with an indication that the rainfall in parts of the country such as Lower Eastern would be normal or near normal, there is a need to support farmers for the next planting period which is expected to start in mid-October 2011. As a result of negative coping habits in the food insecure areas in the agricultural marginal zones, farming families have consumed seeds as food that would have been set-aside for planting. As a result, there is increasing risk of communities remaining food insecure despite some showers that could be utilised to turn around the situation during the onset of the short rains.

Food Items for drought relief and displaced families remain a key issue. Reports indicate that coping mechanisms could be overstretched due to the magnitude of the food scarcity and the vulnerability of the communities. To a lesser degree non-food items are also required, mainly for families returning to their places of origin as a result of the expected rains in some areas or for those forced into inappropriate shelter because of the resulting resource based conflict in other areas. In addition, there is a need to preposition NFI stocks due to continuing and expected response to floods in some areas.

The long rains assessment report indicates that the outlook of the food security situation in the country depends on the short rains in October and the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions currently underway. In light of the ongoing drought impact and further recently identified needs occasioned by the rainfall pattern forecast (including potential flood in some parts of the country), this drought and food insecurity appeal extension focuses mainly on bridging major humanitarian deficits until March 2012 in:

- **Food Aid.** Since the last appeal, a national campaign dubbed KENYANS for KENYA was launched that brought together key players in corporate Kenya and media in a massive effort to raise Sh500 million, in four weeks, towards famine relief for over 3 million Kenyans. The initiative has brought

<sup>3</sup> Long Rains Assessment 2011, Kenya Food Security Steering Group

<sup>4</sup> It is estimated that as a result of the current drought in Kenya livestock worth of \$ 690 million (Ministry of Livestock, Kenya). For example the Eastern pastoral Livelihood Cluster registered about 15% death in livestock (Long Rains Assessment Report)

together a number of organizations among them Safaricom Foundation, KCB Foundation and the country's leading media houses operating under the umbrella of the Media Owners Association (MOA). In addition the general public contributed massively through both small and big donations. The campaign was successful and managed to raise Sh1 billion (over CHF 9 million) in cash and kind. The funds raised through the campaign are now with KRCS. The continuing requirements of the well-established school feeding programme as well as the food aid needs captured in this appeal are being funded by the Kenyans for Kenya fund;

- Provision of humanitarian **Non-Food Items** to drought displaced populations returning home as a result of expected rains and flood affected IDPs;
- Strengthen **Family Health** and life of the drought and displacement affected population;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Flood preparedness;
- Early Recovery and mid to long-term food security interventions.

## Coordination and partnerships

KRCS continues to hold weekly briefings and updates with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) East Africa Zone Office, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners including Partner National Societies. KRCS field office personnel further participate in District Committee Meetings (DSG) thereby ensuring Society visibility and collection of verifiable data to guide interventions and targeting of beneficiaries. Interventions are often implemented in collaboration with Government line ministries and other relevant stakeholders working in the areas of implementation.

The Kenya Red Cross Society in partnership with the Government and the World Food Programme, is undertaking general food distribution and Food for Assets activities in six districts under the Emergency Operation Programme/Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (EMOP/PRRO) reaching at least 320,000 beneficiaries.

Merlin and World Vision through the support of the World Food Programme are undertaking supplementary feeding programme in Kerio division. This programme was rolled out in the initial stages in Kerio division as a precursor to the already ongoing programmes at dispensaries. The Islamic Relief and World Vision organizations are undertaking water trucking interventions in Wajir District. Water trucking through Non-Governmental organizations, Supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) and on site therapeutic programmes (OTP) in Wajir District are facilitated by the Islamic Relief Organization.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

**Early Warning Early Action (EWEA):** The Kenya Red Cross Society is implementing drought risk reduction projects in mainly arid and semi arid areas (ASAL) of Kenya. These include Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Samburu, Wajir and Garissa districts. These projects focus on building resilience of vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of drought. They focus on strengthening early warning systems, food security and livelihoods, increasing knowledge and awareness of drought mitigation through risk identification, hazard mapping and formulation of community action plans.

Consecutive droughts affecting the same region and population requires a midterm to long-term strategy. The KRCS drought response was designed to provide affected population with short-term livelihood strategies through agricultural innovation. These interventions are intended to enhance capacity of mainly farming communities to maximize on the output from their farms through training on modern farming methods and economic management.

Exemplary projects include an integrated food security and livelihood project in Tana North district funded by the Japanese Government, where 1700 farmers were supported in modern agricultural practises through distribution of irrigation pumps, seeds and seedlings, farm inputs and trainings on agricultural practises. The project has resulted in an increased participation in irrigated agriculture, prompting a shift from subsistence farming to economic enterprises where farmer's yields have improved and farmers are selling their produce in the market. Consequently this has led to an increase in HH income levels and increased food production in the district. The communities are better placed to address their daily dietary needs and are currently not targeted for relief aid for the first time in a long period.

In another case, in 2010, KRCS in partnership with the Norwegian Red Cross undertook a long-term drought response DRR project in Mandera West. This project was completed in October 2010 and involved piping water from Dahani 2 borehole, 13 kilometres away from Takaba town. Traditionally, the town entirely depended on water trucking during the dry spell from El Wak, 140 km away. As a result of the DRR project in the area, no water trucking has been undertaken during the current drought. This illustrates that strategic medium to long term initiatives enhance the coping capacity of affected communities. Although the projects are applied in small scale, it is a successful realization that if long and mid-term strategies are appropriately considered food security can be improved. Whereas the current focus of Kenya Red Cross interventions is in mitigation of the immediate effects of the drought, there is a need for expanded interventions that target resilience of the communities affected through mid-term to long term-interventions.

**Mitigation measures:** Based on the assessments carried out by the National Society and other agencies in the most affected areas of the country, the following are activities which KRCS will focus on to cushion the communities from the ravaging drought for the coming year:

- Development of community projects in Northern Kenya targeting livelihoods and sustainability for farming communities.
- Tana River livelihood project supporting Madogo farming community in opening up more land to grow crops using modern farming methods through irrigation. The project also aims to supply the farmers with farm implements and seeds.
- School supplementary feeding programme to support school going children in nine most affected districts.
- Scale-up the installation of green houses from the current 110 to 240 in schools and institutions to enable them to supplement the food basket and also generate income through increased food production. This will also improve skills for farming and will subsequently increase dietary supplementation.
- Improve access to safe water for the affected communities by rehabilitating non-operational boreholes and equipping new ones.
- Destocking of large and small stocks in order to protect pastoral livelihoods. This will also supplement affected communities with protein from the meat.

## The needs

**Food security and livelihoods:** In order to mitigate the effects of the drought on the most vulnerable population groups, mostly in rain fed and other severely affected agro-ecological zone and pastoralist communities, the KRCS estimates a need for food assistance for the next six months. To mitigate the effects of the drought on the most vulnerable groups, KRCS needs additional food amounting to 2880 MT. The aim is to provide assistance to an average 400,000 affected school going children in districts in Northern, Eastern and Coastal areas of Kenya. Through the Kenyans for Kenya campaign, the total food requirement raised in this appeal will be financed under funds raised by the campaign. In this regard, KRCS will not request for further assistance in terms of food aid support but will require further assistance in the purchase of improved seeds.

The coping capacities of the most vulnerable groups are dependent on the last harvest, the diversity of income sources available and any previous savings accumulated. In the current situation, all of these coping capacities have diminished. As a result, there are very little options for drought recovery for families. To enhance recovery and livelihood enhancement KRCS will focus on diversification of livelihoods, stabilizing loss of income and preparedness and risk reduction intervention in order to strengthen resilience of communities to future climate fluctuations.

Even with the expectation of the short rains to be near normal in some areas, regeneration of pasture and browse will not see significant improvement until January. The increased trekking distances and pasture availability will impact on animal body conditions and health and thus affect market prices. The concentration of weak animals has also increased their mortality rates. In the event of rains coming, this will also negatively impact on the livestock, as the animals are already weak and might not survive the sudden change of weather. The proposed interventions seek to protect pastoral livelihoods through targeted destocking and restocking.

Food assistance is generally targeted to the worst hit areas in the drought-affected districts where food aid has a comparative advantage. These areas have limited access to markets and cash interventions are either not

practical or are constrained by insecurity. Where the existing markets are efficient, KRCS proposes cash distribution to a targeted number of families. In areas where expected rainfall is normal or above normal, KRCS seeks to boost food production through agriculture by distribution of agricultural inputs. In addition, the reality that expected crop harvest would be in March 2012 necessitates food assistance in the worst affected areas for the next six months.

For families in areas that rely on rain fed agriculture, KRCS seeks to distribute seeds in preparation for the next growing season. The proposed interventions will target agro-pastoralist population affected by the drought. Areas with failed harvest in the last two rainfall seasons will receive special focus. Provision of high quality drought resistant seeds by KRCS as experimented in the lower Eastern region in 2009 yielded bumper harvests leaving the communities that were previously dependant on relief aid, food secure for two years. The cost of seeds and inputs is partly being funded under the Kenyans for Kenya fund. In addition, the proposed intervention to support farmers would also include measures to improve post harvest management. As a result of poor storage, KRCS would provide three mobile machines to assist farmers in drying of cereals after harvest in order to facilitate storage for longer period.

The proposed activities therefore aim to improve agricultural practices in the affected regions while ensuring use of high quality input (seeds) and farming methods in order to steer communities towards food security. In addition, to enhance food security in the drought affected regions, schools and community groups will be supported with installation of 200 greenhouses as innovative and climate adaptive technology. The objective is to shift from reliance on relief food and allow schools and vulnerable community groups to be self-reliant through sustainable food security interventions.

**Water and sanitation:** The drought situation does not only affect agriculture but also basic supplies of drinking water. This appeal includes the distribution of emergency supplies of water through water trucking and the construction of strategic water points to counter serious drinking-water shortages in certain locations. This will also help to mitigate potential health risks to the under-fives, malnourished children and lactating women in the drought affected population.

To provide a sustainable system that supplies water to the people of these districts, and educate the people on the safe use of water, KRCS will construct wells, drill and rehabilitate boreholes; create water pans; train water-point caretakers, and plumbers; identify resources to maintain the systems; and train beneficiaries in hygiene practices. To enhance ground water recharge and maximize on floodwater storage, the main interventions shall be the construction of subsurface dams, water earth pans and shallow wells along seasonal rivers.

The revised appeal focuses on providing immediate access to safe water and hygiene promotion for the affected beneficiaries as well as focus on the long-term needs of the affected people. It is envisaged that at the onset of the expected rains, appropriate water technologies (small earth pans, sub surface dams, rock catchment) will be developed to ensure that the available rainwater is promptly harnessed for immediate and future use. This will prevent further loss of livelihood assets and hasten the recovery of livelihoods that have been battered by the prolonged drought.

**Emergency health and care:** The drought that continues to affect Kenya is having and will continue to have severe implications for all those who are directly affected by it. Previous experience with drought suggests that the impact of chronic drought is complex and far-reaching in terms of its implications for both physical and psychosocial health and well-being. The drought poses a serious threat to these communities where crop failure followed by acute food shortages will form the root cause of both acute and chronic malnutrition. This increases the risk of epidemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases among the vulnerable populations. Moreover, the shortage of water in these areas increases the likelihood of acquiring water-borne and water-based diseases among these populations.

KRCS interventions will provide a series of material, technical, medical and psychosocial inputs designed to meet the basic health needs of the affected population. KRCS, its partners and the Government seek to collectively strengthen existing health resources, especially in drought-affected areas. This will enable provinces and districts to respond effectively to the effects of drought, with a focus on disease early warning systems and the prevention of acute malnutrition. Regular surveillance of communicable diseases, raising community awareness through health and hygiene education efforts, provision of health service delivery through strengthening health services and the establishment of a good referral system will be undertaken in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases and malnutrition.

## Progress and Revised operation

### Relief distributions

**Progress:** The National Society dispatched 150MT of UNIMIX to Turkana District on 31 July 2011. The consignment arrived at the KRCS Turkana Branch offices on 2nd August 2011 for distribution to schools. Consequently, some 77,704 school going children in 275 schools are to benefit from the intervention. As at 15 August, field reports indicate that so far a total of 53.13MT have been distributed in Kerio, Turkwel, Kibish, Kaling, Lopur and Lake divisions of both Turkana Central and North. Some 49 schools have so far been reached. Eight schools in Kerio Division received food rations for the next three months while the rest received monthly rations.

District	School children reached
Turkana North	10,145
Turkana Central	27,786
Turkana East	4,238
Loima District	11,460
Turkana South	7,871

An additional 150MT of UNIMIX was dispatched to Wajir, Mandera and Garissa districts on 5 August 2011. Each district received 50MT of the commodity. The food dispatched to Wajir district targets 6,944 pupils for the next six months. The following schools have already benefited from the intervention: Elado, Baramu, Malkagufu, Lensayu, Hote, Qarsa Abul, Gurara, Ajawa, Bute, Mansa, Elben, El-nur, Barakat, Ganyure, Boa, Mado, Basir, Halane, Bangal, Hudhila, Tesera, Shimbirbul, Sarif, Kalaley and Hubsoi. Another consignment of 150MT of UNIMIX was dispatched for Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale on 13 August 2011.

The Society received donations of perishable items to support children's homes on 6 August 2011. The homes received various food stuffs including sugar, porridge flour, drinking water, milk, salt, maize flour, beans, rice, cooking oil and potatoes. At least 330 children benefited from the donation.

#### Challenges:

- Migration of families leaving behind the school going children to continue schooling that led to formation of informal boarding schools, where the children sleep in classrooms and thereby putting pressure on the schools to use the current school feeding rations to feed them.
- Increased enrolment in the Early Childhood Education Centres as parents look to the survival of the children regardless of the age of the child.
- Children coming with big containers for the CSB, making it difficult to enforce rations.

Relief distributions (School Feeding-Revised)					
Objective 1: To improve school retention by decreasing number of dropouts in Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana, Kwale, Kilifi, Ijara, Machakos, Pokot, Kitui, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Lamu, Isiolo, Kajiado, adding the areas of Mwingi, Taita Taveta, Samburu.					
Target population	Number of beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
School children	400,000	School feeding	2,880 MT	Sept-March 6 months	CSB/Unimix already financed under the Kenyans for Kenya Campaign
School children	400,000	Water trucking	240 million Lts	Sep-March 2 months	Spread over 6 months
School children	400,000	Hygiene awareness and promotion (soap and disinfectants)		Sep-March 6 months	Continuous
Livelihoods (Pastoral-Revised)					
Objective 2: Undertake emergency livestock interventions targeting 560,000 pastoralists with the aim					

<b>of providing emergency safety nets and protecting livelihoods.</b>					
<b>Target population</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Pastoralists	310,000	Destocking	25,000 shoats (sheep/goats)	Sep-Dec 4 months	Decreased number of shoats to be de-stocked because of anticipated short rains. Probable improvement in pasture.
Pastoralists	127,000	Destocking	6,360 cattle	Sep-Dec 4 months	
Pastoralists	123,000	Restocking	5,000 shoats	Dec-March	
Pastoralists	50,000	Cash for work	10,000 persons	Sep-Dec 4 months	

<b>Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)</b>					
<b>Objective 3: Improved food production of farmers in Makueni, Kaiti, Machakos, Kitui, Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo along the Ewaso Nyiro rive, Kilifi, Lamu, Garissa and Malindi districts.</b>					
<b>Target population</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Small Scale Farmers	300,000 farmers	Provision of improved seeds (300 MT of cereals and 150MT of legume seeds)	450 Mts	Sep-Oct 2011 short rains March 2012 for long rains	
Schools and vulnerable groups in farming communities	100 schools	Provision of greenhouse kits	200 kits	Sep-March 6 months	This intervention targets Schools in Drought affected areas
Farmers	10,000	Mobile cereal drying machines	3 machines	March-May	New activity  Improved post harvest management
Farmers	100,000	Training in agronomic farming methods	3,000 sessions	Sep-Oct 2011 Short rains March 2012 for long rains	No change from previous appeal  Lumpsum incentives, stationary.

#### **Pilot interventions on Food Security (New Activity)**

Current discussions on the drought operation have rekindled an age-old debate on the disconnect between long-term programming and emergency response in drought interventions. There is broad acceptance of the need for better links between humanitarian and development efforts in drought-prone environments, with a shift from short-term, predominantly food aid responses to drought to longer-term initiatives that seek to promote food security. The revised appeal captures this need with a request for funding for fifteen (15) pilot projects in drought-affected areas around the country. The projects will have integrated elements of water and sanitation, food production through irrigation and health interventions. The proposed projects also have elements of protection of pastoralist livelihoods through enhanced access to services and market infrastructure. KRCS has identified these sites through detailed field assessments and visibility studies. This involved consultations with government, communities and other development players on the ground. [Details of proposed projects can be viewed by clicking on this link.](#)

<b>Objective 4: To promote resilience of drought affected communities through sustainable food security interventions.</b>					
<b>Target</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>

population	beneficiaries				
Pastoral agro-pastoral communities	300,000	Integrated Food Security (crop production support)	15	6 to 12 months	20,000 beneficiaries per project – 4,000 farmers per project)

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Progress:** The Water and Sanitation Department has awarded tenders to a contractor for the drilling of two new boreholes in Garissa and three boreholes in Wajir District, sinking of a shallow well in East Pokot as well as extension of pipelines in East Pokot and Wajir districts. Recruitment of Water and Sanitation personnel for the three hubs is ongoing.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (Revised)					
Objective 5: To provide access to safe water, in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 224,000 individuals and 150,000 livestock in pastoral and marginal agriculture areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Lamu, Turkana and Pokot districts.					
Target population	Number of beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Turkana North and South and Marsabit)	45,000	Construction of sub-surface dam, domestic water supply and agriculture	3	Sep-March	New activity  Reduced target of beneficiaries (removed the districts of Kwale, Kilifi added Kitui, Mwingi) based on the preliminary assessment
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Marsabit and Wajir)	30,000	Construction of water pans and dams	4	Sep-March	New Activity
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Mwingi and Kitui)	9,000	Water rock catchment system	6	Sep-March	New Activity
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, Kitui, Mwingi)	16,000	Roof catchment in schools	40	Sep-March	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (Turkana and Lamu)	40,000	Construction of Shallow boreholes and shallow wells	16	Sep-March	Reduced number from 30
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (all listed in objectives)	108,000	Rehabilitation of existing water	36	Sep 2011 to March 2012	Mid to long term intervention
Pastoral /	105 water	Training on	105	Sep to March	Increased number of

agro-pastoral communities (all listed in objectives)	management committees	water resource management and maintenance		2012	water committees
<b>Objective 6: To promote good hygiene and sanitation practice in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 400,000 individuals in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Turkana and Pokot.</b>					
Target population	Number of beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	200 volunteers trained on PHAST	3 trainings	Sep-March	Decreased number of volunteers to be trained
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	Promoting hygiene in communities (campaigns)	200	Sep-March	
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	400,000	Production of IEC material		Sep-March	

### Emergency health and care

**Progress:** Integrated Health outreach Interventions began on 25 July 2011 in Kibish, Kaleng and Kerio divisions. The activities are being carried in 15 centres identified by the NS. The divisions targeted fall within Turkana North East District, which according to a Nutrition Survey conducted by UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health had a Mean Global Acute Malnutrition of 37.4%. The interventions are delivered to communities in form of medical outreaches targeting hard to reach areas. The services available through the outreaches include:

- Curative services with back up referral service for the cases requiring admission and further treatment to the referral centres.
- Screening of children under the age of 5 years for malnutrition as well as expectant women and lactating mothers.
- Provision of nutrition supplements to the malnourished children either through Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) or Out-Patient Therapeutic Care Programme (OTP).
- Nutrition education and counselling is provided to mothers with malnourished children.
- Linking households with malnourished children to the General Food Distribution (GFD) programme run by Oxfam GB.
- Routine vaccination service which aims at increasing vaccination coverage for prevention of vaccine preventable diseases.
- De-worming of children and adults.

Activity	Number of beneficiaries	Comment
Curative services	5,345	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,787 moderately malnourished children and 949 pregnant and lactating mothers put under supplementary feeding as a result.</li> <li>• 309 children with severe malnutrition put under outpatient therapeutic feeding</li> </ul>
Nutritional screening under 5	3,201	
Vitamin A supplementation for under 5	1,318	
De worming	1,281 children under 5 514 adults	
Vaccination	800	

**Impact:**

- In Loitanit centre, 22 children have significantly improved and have been removed from the SFP programme and the households they come from linked to the General Food Distribution (GFD).
- Six children who have been on OTP also showed marked improvement and have been transferred from OTP to SFP.
- Six pregnant/lactating mothers have also been discharged from the SFP. No child was moved from SFP to OTP

The Supplementary feeding component in the health objective is currently undertaking onsite supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) to cater to the elderly and at early childhood education centres (ECD) in Turkana North. The roll out activities are being conducted in 7 centres in the following villages: Nakilinga village, Central village, Maendelaao village, Nakwamwekwi village, Lotelej village, Ekatorongot village, Ekichelesi village and Nakinomet village. SFP is also being undertaken in 13 health facilities in Kerio division. A total of 534 households received general food distribution in Lorumoru Village with assorted food items donated by the public.

**Challenges:**

- Migration of families leaving behind the school going children to continue schooling that led to formation of informal boarding schools, where the children sleep in classrooms and thereby putting pressure on the schools to use the current school feeding rations to feed them.
- Increased enrolment in the ECDs as parents look to the survival of the children regardless of the age of the child.
- Stock out of vaccines and Ready to Use Therapeutic Feeds (RUTF) for use in the OTP Programme.
- Children coming with big containers for the CSB making it difficult to enforce the ration.
- Escalating food prices have affected greatly the implementation and impact of the school feeding program meaning that more money is required

<b>Emergency Health and Care (Revised)</b>					
<b>Objective 7: To increase access to health care to approximately 800,000 people and management of malnutrition among 650,000 children in Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit districts for reduction of morbidity and mortality.</b>					
<b>Target population</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Carry out medical and nutritional screening outreaches	12 sites weekly	October to December	
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	12,000	Replenish cholera kits	10	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	100,000	Replenish Inter agency emergency health kits	25 (10 basic, 10 supplementary and 5 malaria)	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Rehabilitation and refurbishing of health facilities	4	October to December	New Activity
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities	800,000	Health Education and Promotion	12 sites weekly	October to December	
Cross Border Populations	50,000	Supplementary immunization (Measles SIA)	2	October to December	

**Floods Preparedness and Response (Prepositioning)**

As mentioned, analysis of weather patterns for 2011 suggests sustained food insecurity and potential flooding in parts of the country. The pattern in Arid to Semi Arid Land (ASAL) areas is one of erratic rainfall, flash floods, resulting erosion and minimal recharge of ground water. Flooding accentuates risks of outbreaks of water born diseases. Activities for flood preparedness and response have therefore been added in this revised appeal. This includes repositioning of essential Non-Food Items (NFI) and drugs for emergency health interventions.

<b>Objective 8: Strengthening preparedness level and response capacity for potential floods in North and West Kenya, North and South Rift, Lower Eastern and part of Coastal region.</b>					
<b>Target population</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Flood affected	20,000 HH	NFI pre-positioning and distribution according to need	20,000 Kits	October to January	Already financed

### Logistics

**Progress:** The Society has undertaken primary transportation of 450 MT of UNIMIX to Turkana, Garissa and Wajir districts. The transportation provided includes the collection of the food items from production houses in Nairobi. The department effectively coordinated country wide logistical needs to ensure that the delivery of relief items was carried out in a cost-effective manner. Two warehouse supervisors and a logistician have been recruited and deployed to the Turkana and Wajir hub. The department developed and regularly updates a mobilization table which is useful for tracking the procurement needs of the current intervention.

KRCS will continue providing assistance through a rapid response mechanism to procure, warehouse and deliver food and NFIs. In addition, KRCS will support the Government in meeting the basic non-food item needs of at least 20,000 families as a preparedness measure for floods. This will be through distribution of NFI kits according to need. Each kit will contain two blankets, tarpaulin, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, kitchen set and two bars of soaps. KRCS is already responding to floods in Western Kenya.

<b>Warehousing and Transportation</b>					
<b>Objective 9: 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>Target population</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Drought affected population		Transportation of food		October to December	

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and other members of staff have been featured on prime time shows and radio and print media, discussing issues pertaining to the current drought. The Society has undertaken six fact-finding media missions to gather information on the ground. The Society has also collaborated with Government line ministries, Partner National Societies and donor organizations in some of the visits. The media missions have been of paramount importance in highlighting the plight of the affected both nationally and internationally and interventions that are already in place. The media has also been instrumental in informing the public of the rationale behind KRCS long-term initiatives in building community resilience to future disasters. The Society's Public Relations Unit has also highlighted the same on various social networking channels including facebook, twitter you-tube and the KRCS website.

### Capacity of the National Society

KRCS has a good response capacity and the ability to make rapid deployment to the affected areas. With 64 branches, eight regional offices and 70,000 volunteers, the National Society has capacities at branch and at

regional levels to make an initial response, which can later be strengthened through headquarter re-enforcement with respect to human and material resources.

This capacity cuts across human, material, as well as planning and mobilization of response. The competency of staff and volunteers cuts across relief, rehabilitation and development and ability to address all aspects of the disaster management cycle with proven track record. KRCS has wide experience in managing similar emergency operations.

### Capacity of the IFRC

The Federation's Eastern Africa Representation is located in Kenya and will provide technical support to the operations through its Technical Support Unit consisting of disaster management, food security, health and WatSan specialists. The operation will also be supported in reporting, resource mobilization and communications through the IFRC EA Regional Representation and the IFRC Africa Zone Office in Johannesburg, which will also provide technical support in developing and revising a Plan of Action and training on and disseminating Sphere standards.

The Kenya Drought and Food Insecurity appeal is part of a wider International Federation Regional Response Framework for Food Insecurity for the Horn of Africa. The Regional Framework outlines the Red Cross Red Crescent commitment to scale up response to current acute needs but to maintain and advocate the need to understand and work to solve the longer term, chronic problems of cyclical drought and food insecurity in the countries of the Horn of Africa. It covers current and planned responses in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti. This document has since been revised to be in line with the changing situation (Tanzania Drought and appeal revisions). KRCS operation is a central part of the regional framework and much is to be learned from its experience of working in such a crisis.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details. Please note that the Kenya Red Cross Society is on the direct cash transfer arrangement.

Matthias Schmale  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

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## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In Geneva:** Pierre Kremer; Email: [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; Phone: +27.11.303.9700; Email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)



Click here

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

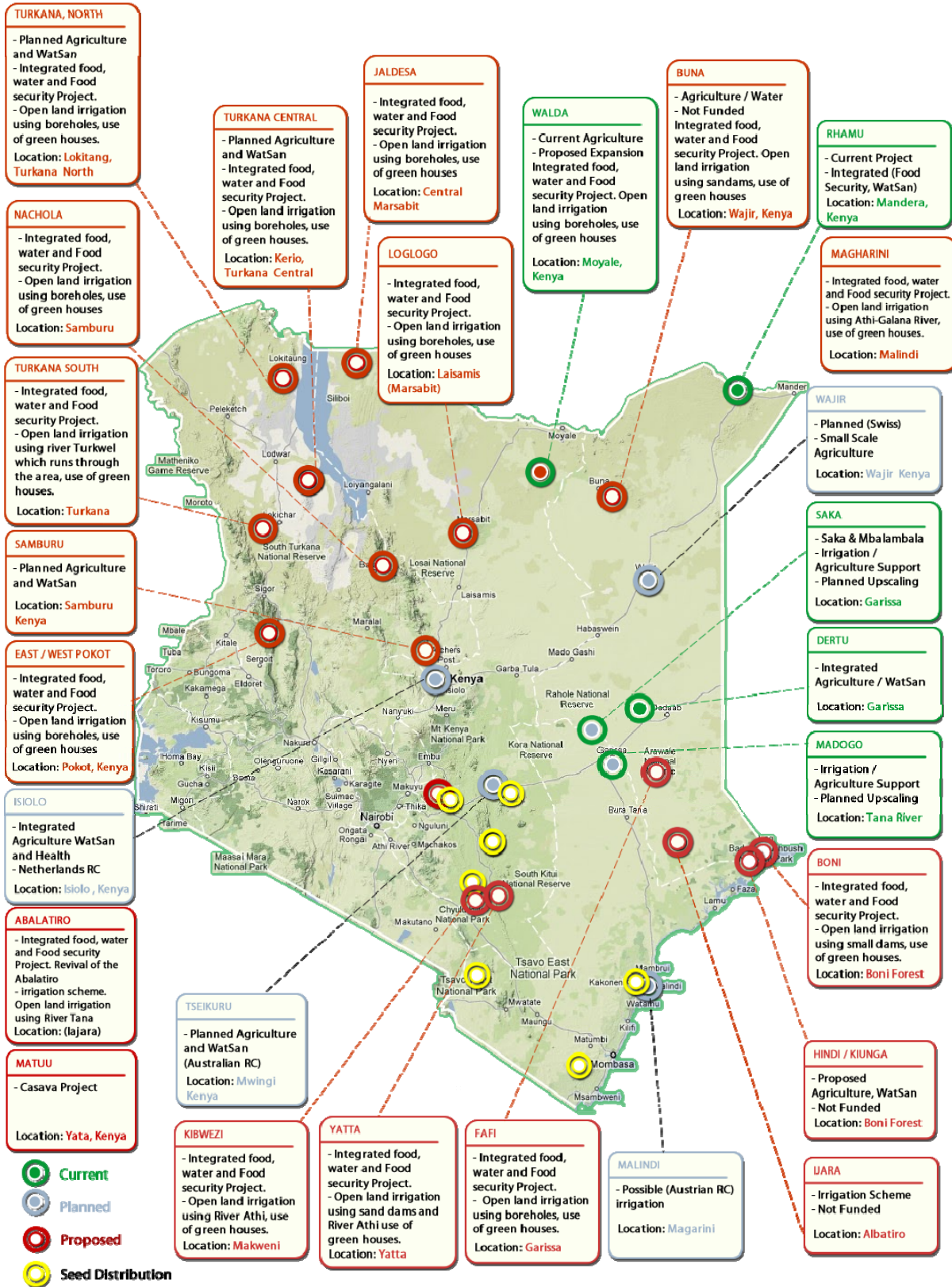
[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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



# EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRKE016

03-10-11

## DROUGHT

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief				0
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles				0
Food				0
Seeds & Plants	10,947,368			10,947,368
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,037,895			7,037,895
Medical & First Aid	1,072,842			1,072,842
Teaching Materials				0
Utensils & Tools	757,895			757,895
Other Supplies & Services	1,793,368			1,793,368
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>21,609,368</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,609,368</b>
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase				0
Computer & Telecom Equipment				0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment	84,211			84,211
Other Machinery & Equipment	631,579			631,579
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>715,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>715,789</b>
Storage, Warehousing				0
Distribution & Monitoring	322,974			322,974
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,659,789			1,659,789
Logistics Services				0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>1,982,763</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,982,763</b>
International Staff				0
National Staff				0
National Society Staff	567,789			567,789
Volunteers				0
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>567,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>567,789</b>
Consultants				0
Professional Fees	10,526			10,526
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,526</b>
Workshops & Training	729,526			729,526
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>729,526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>729,526</b>
Travel				0
Information & Public Relations	96,263			96,263
Office Costs				0
Communications				0
Financial Charges	10,526			10,526
Other General Expenses	2,858,061			2,858,061
Shared Support Services				0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,964,851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,964,851</b>
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	1,857,740	0	0	1,857,740
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>1,857,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,857,740</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>30,438,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,438,354</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>30,438,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,438,354</b>