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Emergency appeal operation update

Kenya: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE016

GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-KEN

8-month summary update

31 October 2011



School Feeding programme. Source: KRCS

Period covered by this Ops Update: March to October, 2011 This update represents an eight-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current): CHF 30,438,354

Appeal coverage: 25%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

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.
- On 4 October 2011, the appeal was [revised](#) again on 4 October 2011 to **CHF 30,438,354** to address evident gaps by adding longer-term food security interventions and doubling school feeding programmes, including the addition of water trucking to schools.

Summary:

2011 has been classified as the driest year on record in the Eastern Horn of Africa.¹ The La Niña conditions predicted in the country by the Kenya Meteorological Department have manifested in severe drought over many parts of the country with the arid and semi-arid areas being the worst affected. Kenya Food Security Steering group (KFSG) mid season assessment conducted in May 2011 estimated that the number of individuals that

¹ USAID/FEWSNET, "Past one year one of the driest on record in the eastern Horn," June 14, 2011.

require urgent cross-sectoral interventions as a result of the drought are currently 3.2 million people up from 2.4 million in March.² On 30th of May 2011 the Government (GoK) declared the ongoing drought a national disaster.

The Kenya Meteorological Department, predicts that the Western highlands and the Lake Victoria Basin are likely to receive near-normal rainfall with a tendency towards above normal (enhanced rainfall), while central Rift Valley as well as the Coastal strip are expected to receive depressed rainfall³. The rest of the country is expected to remain generally dry throughout the season. The prediction is also based on the statistical analysis of past years whose characteristics were found to be similar to this year.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) had earlier reported that approximately 700,000 people in the Northern Part of the country (Turkana, Pokot, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa Counties) could be classified as highly food insecure following the failure of the 2010 short rains and 2011 long rains.

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) assessments report a marked deterioration in grazing resources, coupled with severe water scarcity leading to exceptionally long migrations, heightened clustering of livestock, deaths of livestock, increased malnutrition rates among the young, changing diets (eating once in a day), and resurgence of debilitating conflict as communities compete for fast dwindling resources. There is also evidence of negative coping mechanisms, including disposal of household assets and population movement to urban areas. Food prices have doubled and even tripled partly due to the increased prices of fuel, which has exacerbated the situation. The humanitarian need in the affected areas is dire, as families grapple with the lack of basic needs such as food, water and basic health services.

KRCS has been carrying out school feeding programmes, rehabilitation of boreholes, and general food distribution. It has also been supporting sustainable food security interventions in communities and schools through greenhouse farming. KRCS has had long-term presence in these areas with its branches engaging with the communities and government together with other stakeholders. It has therefore been relatively easy to refocus these relationships toward addressing the current crisis.

For the last eight months, KRCS has been responding by implementing a two-pronged approach to meeting the needs of the affected populations. The society is implementing emergency activities designed to meet immediate humanitarian needs of the affected including provision of relief food and water while also implementing long term interventions aimed at rebuilding the communities' resilience to future disasters through the implementation of early recovery initiatives like seed and green house distribution.

The situation

The World Meteorological Organization forecasted the onset of a La Niña phenomenon in June 2010 and the same was expected to be experienced into the first quarter of 2011. This followed a strong El Nino season that started in May/June 2009 to April 2010. The result was enhanced rainfall and subsequent flooding in many parts of the world including Kenya. The La Niña phenomenon was anticipated to dissipate any gains made during the El Nino season in rain dependant agricultural countries as it often manifests in extended dry spells leading to protracted droughts.

As predicted, the country received highly depressed rainfall during the October-December 2010 'short rains' season.⁴ Rainfall was poorly distributed both in space and time, except in the western highlands, parts of Rift Valley and the Nairobi area, which received near normal rainfall during the season. The depressed rainfall resulted in poor crop performance over most of the central highlands and South Eastern Kenya. This also resulted in reduced pasture in the pastoral areas of the North Western and North Eastern Kenya. In addition, enhanced rainfall during the long rains in the 'bread basket' areas delayed the harvesting of maize crop and contributed to significant pre and post harvest losses. In addition, massive cases of aflatoxins reduced the consumable portions of the harvest.

The depressed rainfall dealt a significant blow to food security in the marginal agricultural areas of the South East and Coastal regions of the country that derive up to 70% of their annual output during this rainfall season. During this season, districts such as Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Garrissa, Ijara, Tana River and parts of Samburu district began exhibiting signs of reduced water availability and a reduction in pasture and browse.

² Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET)].

³ Analysis based on regression of sea surface temperatures (SSTs), SST gradients and the expected evolution of global SST patterns as well as upper air circulations patterns on Kenyan rainfall.

⁴ Kenya Meteorological Department.

Many parts of the country experienced erratic and below normal rainfall receiving 10-15% of the expected and normal. The depressed rainfall was experienced through to the 'long rains' of March-April-May 2011 resulting in a third successive poor or failed season in many parts of the rangelands and lowlands. Worst hit areas include Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, northern Garissa, northern Tana River, and Mandera; and the southeastern marginal districts of Kitui, Makueni, Mwingi, and Tharaka. This has significantly increased vulnerability to a crisis level with approximately 3.2 million people currently classified as food insecure and in need of urgent food and non food interventions.

The long rains assessment report indicates that the future of the food security situation of the country depends with the short rains in October and the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions currently underway. In the light of the ongoing drought impact and further recently identified needs occasioned by the rainfall pattern forecast (including potential flood in some parts of this country)

A national campaign dubbed KENYANS for KENYA was launched to bring together key players in corporate Kenya and media in a massive effort to raise KES 500 million, in four weeks, towards famine relief for over 3 million Kenyans. The initiative brought 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 KES 1 billion in cash and kind towards the National Drought Appeal. These contributions have assisted in providing food aid as well as some livelihood activities.



Kenyans for Kenya Initiative. KRCS

Coordination and partnerships

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) continues to work closely with IFRC East Africa Regional Representation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other Movement partners. The KRCS in partnership with the Government and the World Food Programme (WFP), 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 WFP are undertaking supplementary feeding programmes in Kerio Division. The Islamic Relief and World Vision organizations are undertaking water trucking interventions in Wajir District. Water trucking through Non-Governmental organizations such as Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP) and On Site Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) in Wajir District are facilitated by the Islamic Relief Organization.

KRCS Branch offices have actively participated in regular District Steering Group (DSG) meetings at the regions, which brings together various stakeholders responding to the drought. The information has been instrumental in targeting interventions to needs highlighted in this forum. Branch offices have also played active roles during assessments carried out by organisations such as the KFSSG.

Through coordination with the above organizations, KRCS has been able to identify the gaps that exist so no duplication of activities is experienced. The coordination has been done through regular meetings.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Kenya Red Cross Society is implementing drought risk reduction projects in mainly arid and semi arid areas 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 livelihood, increasing knowledge and awareness on drought mitigation through risk identification, hazard mapping and formulation of community action plans to mitigate drought.



Tana River Drought Recovery Project. KRCS

Exemplary projects include an integrated food security and livelihood project in Tana North District funded by the Japanese Government, where 1,700 farmers were supported in modern agricultural practices through distribution of irrigation pumps, seeds and seedlings, farm inputs and trainings on agricultural practises. The project has resulted to an increased participation in irrigated agriculture resulting from a shift from subsistence farming to economic enterprises where farmer's yields have improved and farmers are selling their produce at the Markets. 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.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions					
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

Progress:

The National Society dispatched 150MT of UNIMIX to Turkana District reaching 61,500 school going children in 275 schools. 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 targeted 6,944 pupils for six months. Another consignment of 150MT of UNIMIX was dispatched for Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale districts. According to latest reports from the targeted districts, a total of 68,444 school going children have so far been reached with UNIMIX. Detailed reports on beneficiaries reached with will be provided in the next update



KRCS member helps to serve porridge at Kaitese ECD centre (Early Childhood Development). KRCS

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 (ECDs) 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.

Livelihoods (Pastoral-)					
Objective 2: Undertake emergency livestock interventions targeting 560,000 pastoralists with the aim of providing emergency safety nets and protecting livelihoods					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
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	

Progress:

KRCS has implemented de-stocking activities in Moyale and Marsabit districts. Through this programme, a total of 2,600 goats and 520 cattle have been slaughtered and distributed to approximately 29,120 community members as meat. Consequently, 3,120 community members received payment for their livestock during the exercise thereby effectively injecting cash into the local economy. This operation was carried out in collaboration with officials from the Ministry of Livestock.

Challenges:

Targeting of households to benefit from relief meat in Moyale and Marsabit was daunting as a large population was in need of relief.

Livelihoods (Marginal Agriculture)					
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					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
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	Number of farmers and quantity of seeds increased This intervention is partly financed under the Kenyans for Kenya initiative.
Schools and vulnerable groups in farming communities	100 schools	Provision of greenhouse kits	200 kits	Sep-March 6 months	This intervention is financed under the Kenyans for Kenya initiative.
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.

Progress

As part of its early recovery strategy, KRCS has distributed 12 green houses to farming communities in Turkana, Moyale (Walda), Samburu (Maralal). In addition, the National Society has also distributed 50MT of drought tolerant seeds to 25,000 farmers in Kibwezi, Mboeni, Emali, Kaiti and Kilome districts, Lower Eastern Region. Post distribution assessments indicate that all farmers targeted during this reporting period planted the seeds at the recommended times. The activity was carried out in collaboration with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Pilot interventions on Food Security					
Objective 4: To promote resilience of drought affected communities through sustainable food security interventions					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Pastoral agro-pastoral communities	300,000	Integrated Food Security (crop production support)	15	6 to 12 months	Saving livelihoods, saving lives

Current discussions on the drought operations has rekindled age-old debate on the disconnect between long-term programming and the 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. This appeal has requested 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 promotion of pastoralist livelihoods through enhanced access to services and market infrastructure. Progress on implementation of these pilot interventions will be provided in the subsequent updates.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion					
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, Kwale, Kilifi, 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 from 800,000 individuals (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	9,000	Water rock catchment system	6	Sep-March	New Activity

(Mwingi and Kitui)					
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 points	36	Sep 2011 to March 2012	Mid to long term intervention
Pastoral / agro-pastoral communities (all listed in objectives)	105 water management committees	Training on water resource management and maintenance	105	Sep to March 2012	Increased number of water committees
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					
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	

Progress

The KRCS 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.

Emergency Health and Care					
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					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
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 , 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	

Progress



Medical outreach. KRCS

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) run by Oxfam GB.
- Routine vaccination service which that aims at increasing vaccination coverage for prevention of vaccine preventable diseases.
- De-worming of children and adults.

Activity	No of Beneficiaries	Comment
Curative services	5,345	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,787 moderately malnourished children and 949 pregnant and lactating mothers put under supplementary feeding as a result. • 309 children with severe malnutrition put under outpatient therapeutic feeding
Nutritional screening un	3,201	
Vitamin A supplemer	1,318	

for under 5		
De worming	1,281 children under 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 is being conducted in 7 seven centres in the following villages: Nakilinga village, Central village, Maendelaeo 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 in 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

Logistics					
Warehousing and Transportation					
Objective 8: 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					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Drought affected population		Transportation of food		October to December	
Floods Preparedness and Response (Prepositioning)					
Objective 9: Strengthening preparedness level and response capacity for potential floods North and West Kenya, North and South Rift, Lower Eastern and part of Coastal region					
Target Population	Number of Beneficiaries	Intervention	Quantity	Timeframe	Remarks
Flood affected	20,000 HH	NFI pre-positioning and distribution according to need	20,000 Kits	October to January	Already financed

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.

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 communities 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Kenya:** Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, phone 254.20.60.35.93; 254.20.60.86.81/13 fax: 254.20.60.35.89; email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org.
- **Kenya:** East Africa Regional Office; Alexander Matheou, Regional Representative, East Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +27 (0)11 303 9735, mobile: +27 (0)835566911; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone: +971 4 457 2993, email: aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Zone:** Pierre Kremer, Acting Head of Resource Mobilization; phone: +41 792264832; email: pierre.kremer@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; phone: +27.11.303.9744; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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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.



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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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget		30,438,354					30,438,354
B. Opening Balance		0					0
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross	M1109038	214,721					214,721
American Red Cross (from Coca-Cola)	M1109038	644,164					644,164
Austrian Red Cross	M1107145	54,300					54,300
Austrian Red Cross	M1108108	122,130					122,130
Austrian Red Cross	M11GK075	5,730					5,730
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	M1108007	113,122					113,122
British Red Cross	M1106013	292,000					292,000
British Red Cross	M1109017	549,235					549,235
British Red Cross	M11GK077	4,823					4,823
British Red Cross (from British Government)	M1109019	81,731					81,731
Bulgarian Red Cross	M1109005	5,000					5,000
Credit Suisse Foundation (from Credit Suisse)	M1109122	90,531					90,531
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	M1108051	146,210					146,210
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	M1105029	627,983					627,983
German Red Cross	M1108055	169,972					169,972
German Red Cross	M1109021	199,879					199,879
Irish Red Cross Society	M1106060	627					627
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	M1107139	350,099					350,099
Japanese Red Cross Society	M1105192	162,700					162,700
Japanese Red Cross Society	M1108111	49,194					49,194
Nestle	M1109123	50,000					50,000
New Zealand Red Cross	M1108098	42,780					42,780
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	M1107150	244,604					244,604
Red Cross of Monaco	M1105071	12,422					12,422
Red Cross of Monaco	M1107148	32,602					32,602
Red Cross Society of China	M1109090	140,026					140,026
Swedish Red Cross	M1105028	6,140					6,140
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	M1105028	377,580					377,580
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	M1108006	236,173					236,173
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	M1108066	78,548					78,548
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1108125	892,413					892,413
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M11GK064	1,367					1,367
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M11GK076	6,843					6,843
The Netherlands Red Cross	M1107144	572,317					572,317
The Netherlands Red Cross	M11GK062	6,467					6,467
The Netherlands Red Cross	M11GK072	15,204					15,204
C1. Cash contributions		6,599,636					6,599,636
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Austrian Red Cross		96,878					96,878
British Red Cross		75,804					75,804
The Canadian Red Cross Society		143,535					143,535
The Netherlands Red Cross		363,984					363,984
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		680,202					680,202

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKE016 - Kenya - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 23 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 mar 11 to 31 jul 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2012/7
Appeal	MDRKE016
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		30,438,354					30,438,354	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		90,118				90,118	-90,118	
Clothing & Textiles		69,903				69,903	-69,903	
Seeds & Plants	10,947,369						10,947,369	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,037,895	233,901				233,901	6,803,994	
Medical & First Aid	1,072,843	107,804				107,804	965,039	
Utensils & Tools	757,894	120,314				120,314	637,580	
Other Supplies & Services	1,793,369						1,793,369	
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	21,609,370	622,040				622,040	20,987,330	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Medical Equipment	84,211						84,211	
Others Machinery & Equipment	631,579						631,579	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	715,790						715,790	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	322,971	58,162				58,162	264,809	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,659,790	471				471	1,659,319	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,982,761	58,633				58,633	1,924,128	
Personnel								
National Staff		59				59	-59	
National Society Staff	567,790						567,790	
Total Personnel	567,790	59				59	567,731	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants		1,614				1,614	-1,614	
Professional Fees	10,526						10,526	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	10,526	1,614				1,614	8,912	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	729,526						729,526	
Total Workshops & Training	729,526						729,526	
General Expenditure								
Travel		1,364				1,364	-1,364	
Information & Public Relations	96,263						96,263	
Office Costs		672				672	-672	
Financial Charges	10,526	13				13	10,513	
Other General Expenses	2,858,062	8				8	2,858,054	
Total General Expenditure	2,964,851	2,057				2,057	2,962,794	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		5,279,744				5,279,744	-5,279,744	
Total Contributions & Transfers		5,279,744				5,279,744	-5,279,744	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,857,740	383,889				383,889	1,473,851	
Total Indirect Costs	1,857,740	383,889				383,889	1,473,851	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		32,441				32,441	-32,441	
Pledge Reporting Fees		2,100				2,100	-2,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		34,541				34,541	-34,541	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	30,438,354	6,382,576				6,382,576	24,055,778	
VARIANCE (C - D)		24,055,778				24,055,778		