

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Kenya: Drought & Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE016

GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-KEN

22 July 2011

This Revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 14,692,020 in cash, kind, or services to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to assist about 1,000,000 beneficiaries for 12 months and will be completed by the end of July 2012. A Final Report will be made available by 31 October 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

The budget has been increased based on growing needs and gaps in support to vulnerable drought affected communities. The revised Appeal now targets a caseload of 1,000,000 beneficiaries in Drought stricken districts of the Northern Kenya which includes north Rift, Upper Eastern, North Eastern, Eastern and parts of Coast provinces. The operation will provide assistance in relief, hygiene, water and sanitation as well as support to livelihoods. The operation will also aim to strengthen the capacity of the National Society and wider civil society in order to respond to emergencies and humanitarian needs.



KRCS Secretary General, Abbas Gullet, distributes seeds to farmers of Ndalani community. Photo by / KRCS.

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.
- This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks to supplement the work already being done by KRCS

Summary: 2011 has been classified as the driest year on record in the Eastern Horn of Africa.¹ The La Nina 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. The Kenya Food Security Steering group (KFSG) mid season assessment conducted in May 2011 estimated that the number of individuals that require urgent cross - sectoral interventions as a result of the drought totalled 3.2 million people—up from 2.4 million in March². On 30th of May 2011 the Government (GoK) declared the ongoing drought a national disaster.

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

² The Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET)

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 generally expected to receive depressed rainfall. 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 Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) further notes cold conditions will be common over the Southern and Eastern highlands during July to September 2011 season.

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.

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

Historically, KRCS has engaged in school feeding, rehabilitation of boreholes, general food distribution, and supporting sustainable food security interventions in communities and schools through greenhouse farming. KRCS has had long-term presence in these areas with the branches engaging with the communities, government and other stakeholders. This has made it easy to refocus addressing the current situation.

For the last six 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. The society is also implementing medium to long term interventions aimed at rebuilding the communities' resilience to future disasters through early recovery initiatives like seed and agricultural innovation.³ However, the current and predicted needs in affected areas exceed the current humanitarian response.³ With no likelihood of improvement until early 2012, the situation remains dire, requiring large scale and sustained humanitarian interventions.⁴

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

The situation

The World Meteorological Organisation forecasted the onset of a La Nina 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 Nina 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.⁵ 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

³ USAID/FEWSNET, "East Africa Food Security Alert," June 7, 2011

⁴ USAID/FEWSNET, "East Africa Food Security Alert," June 7, 2011

⁵ Kenya Meteorological Department

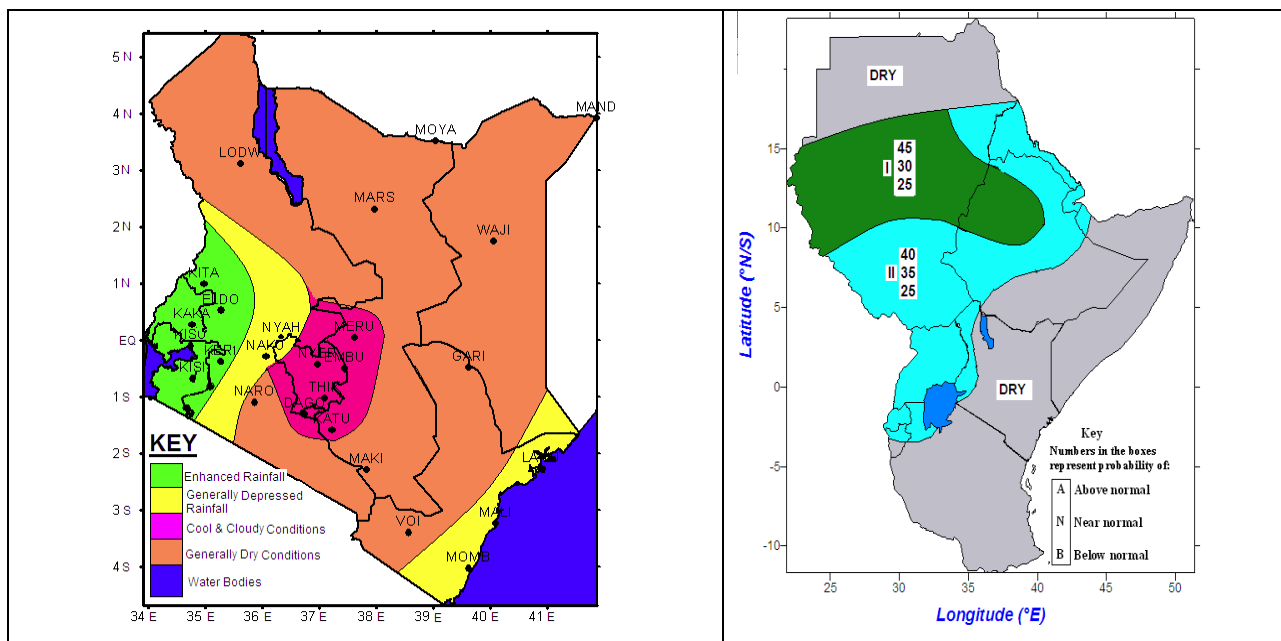
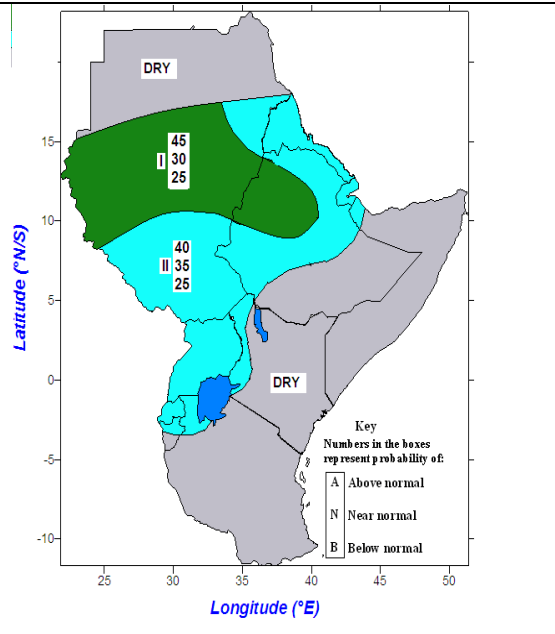


Figure 2: JJA 2011 Rainfall Outlook. Source/KMD

Figure 3: Greater Horn of Africa Consensus Climate Outlook for July to September 2011 Source/ GHACOF 28



Coordination and partnerships

The Kenya Red Cross Society maintains strong collaboration and networking with donors, Government line ministries, District Steering Groups (DSG) and other stakeholders in carrying out interventions within the 2011 Emergency Appeal. KRCS continued to mobilise resources and carry out interventions under this Emergency Appeal with the guidance of the IFRC East Africa Zone Office and held briefings and updates with ICRC and the Red Cross Red and Red Crescent Movement partners including Partner National societies. Kenya Red Cross is also a member of the Health and Nutrition Technical Working Group (HNTWG), Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG).

Various local organisations have responded to the drought appeal by making cash and in kind donations to support various initiatives. The organisations include: Prime bank, Tausi Assurance, Leisure Lodge Safaricom, Airtel, Crown Auto Parts, Uchumi supermarkets, Nairobi Jeffreery Academy, Kenyatta University, Maritas International University, Juja Preparatory and Senior School, Barclays Bank, Compulynx, National Oil, National Bank, East African Satang Swaminarayan temple, Coca Cola and the Kenya Commercial Bank, among others. Several Partner National societies have also supported the initiative including the Swedish, Danish, American, Japanese, Monaco, Finnish and Norwegian National societies. Through these donations, Kenya Red Cross has realised about 30% of the previous appeal.

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 livelihood, increasing knowledge and awareness on drought mitigation through risk identification, hazard mapping and formulation of community action plans to mitigate drought.

The realization of 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 medium

livelihood strategies through agricultural innovation. These interventions are intended to enhance capacity of agro-pastoralist 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 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. 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 effects of the drought emergency, there is need for expanded interventions that target resilience of the communities affected through mid-term to long term-interventions.

Mitigation measures

On the strength of the assessments carried out by the 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 one 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.
- Upscale the installation of green houses from the current 110 to 240 in schools and institutions to enable them 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 community by rehabilitating non-operational boreholes and equipping new ones.
- Destocking of large and small stocks in order to save pastoral livelihoods. This will also supplement affected communities with protein from the meat.
- Increase access to health care services through outreach and referrals

The needs

Water and Sanitation

Due to the failed short rains of 2010 and subsequent failing of the long rains of 2011 there has been low recharge of surface water sources such as water dams and water pans in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) areas of the country (KFSSG 2011 Long Rains midseason assessment report). Indeed since the recharge has been so low, most of these pans and dams are currently being reported as dry in the ASAL areas of the country.

The low rainfall levels received has also caused poor recharge of underground aquifers which has negatively impacted the recharge of shallow wells and deeper boreholes in the Northern Eastern and North Western parts

of the country. Similarly, the surface water sources in the Lower Eastern Region also recharged poorly as compared to the normal capacity during the 2011 long rains.

Many of the remaining surface water sources in the ASAL areas are already exhausted with the remaining predicted to deplete by the end of July 2011. Due to the fact that most surface water sources have now been exhausted, the communities affected by the drought conditions are flocking towards the more permanent sources such as boreholes which are being run round the clock to cope with the demand for the water. This puts incredible strain on these sources as the demand and utilization increases. This has a negative effect on these systems resulting in frequent breakdowns and depletion of the natural environment by being exposed to over pumping, which in the long term will also have adverse effects.

As these boreholes breakdown, the affected communities migrate to the next permanent water source which is also over utilized in most cases creating a perpetual cycle of vulnerability. The frequent migration also has its effect on the weakened livestock and many animals perish during the migration in search for water, further increasing the community's vulnerability.

This situation makes it imperative to build capacity to mitigate the drought effects by increasing access to water through rehabilitating existing systems (dilapidated boreholes, shallow wells and pipelines) and increasing capacity in order to increase access to water and reduce the pressures brought about by the evolving drought situation.

In most of the affected districts, water trucking has been ongoing. As an example, in Marsabit, water trucking has been ongoing since early this year in such areas as Hurri Hills and Turbi locations in Maikona division, Baleasa and El Hadi location in Dukana division and in most locations on Mt. Marsabit areas of Marsabit Central District. Water availability remained harsh in other areas of the District as 20 liters Jerry cans are currently selling at Ksh50 from Ksh30 early in the year. Average distances for domestic water consumption in most lowland areas reported distances between 12kms to 16kms and hilly areas like Mt. Marsabit and around Hurri Hills ranging between 18 to 22kms (Arid Lands-May 2011).

Other parts of the country where Kenya Red Cross has carried out water trucking over the months of April and May include Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Ijara, Lamu, Kwale, Tana River, Moyale, Marsabit and East Pokot. Requests for water trucking in these districts are on the rise since long rains have failed indicating water stress is steadily on the upward trend. Storage is also an issue in these watering points as there is a sharp increase in demand and water storage capacity needs to be enhanced in order to effectively distribute water.

There are also fears that with the low amounts of water being available per capita, coupled with the migration, livelihood stress and poor level of education, there shall be outbreaks of water borne diseases in the affected areas as hygiene and sanitation will not be viewed as a priority in these situation. With this in mind, hygiene promotion and sanitation should become an integral part of the response to the ongoing drought to avert any possible outbreak of diseases.

It is also important to note that the majority of rural households which still have access to surface water sources are currently consuming raw water, sourced directly from the local water sources such as pans, streams and rivers among other with very minimal treatment predisposing them to water borne diseases. Point of use water treatment chemicals coupled with hygiene promotion also become key to mitigating outbreaks of water borne diseases. Community training on the usage of water treatment chemicals will be incorporated in the larger hygiene promotion training that will take place. This hygiene promotion training will be to target 100 additional community hygiene promoters as an addition to those who have previously been trained in other KRCS interventions. All these activities will also complement the efforts of the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The Kenya Food Security Steering group (KFSSG) Mid Season Assessment conducted in May 2011 estimates that the numbers of people that require urgent cross-sectoral interventions as a result of the drought are currently at 3.2 million up from 2.4 million people in March 2011. Food insecurity for the poor and very poor households in the Northern and Eastern pastoral counties has deteriorated to crises and Emergency levels. (IPC Phase 3 and 4) from July. The South- Eastern marginal counties of Turkana and Samburu are classified also under the crisis levels. The food insecurity situation in Northeastern has reached crisis levels, with the exception of Tana River district where the situation is at the Stressed level. Majority of households have significant food consumption gaps resulting in acute malnutrition rates that are above the threshold.

Households (HH) are employing coping strategies that negatively impact on future livelihood productivity including skipping meals.

The poor start and erratic nature of the rains led to a month delay in planting of the long rains crop in most agro pastoral areas. In some areas, agro-pastoralists did not plant despite having relief seed, due to lack of rains. As a result, the area output of crop production declined significantly in most districts and is only about 40-50 percent of five-year average in areas such as Mandera East, Tana North and Garissa districts. In Tana Delta, the area under maize production increased by 46 percent as a result of expanded irrigated production. However, this output is still below the consumption need in the area.

During the current season rain-fed crop output is expected to be less than 10% of normal. Comparatively, about 20% of normal long rains maize harvest is expected in irrigated areas in Mandera, Isiolo and Garissa districts, due to low water levels and use of maize crop as fodder for livestock. In the Tana Delta, maize output is expected to more than double although a large proportion of the crop is maize seed that does not contribute directly to households' consumption. In general, food stocks remain below normal levels except in Tana Delta, where farmers and the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) are holding up to 34 percent above normal maize stocks, mainly from surplus production achieved in early 2010. Even in this situation, the maize has been condemned due to aflatoxin contamination.

The 2011 long rains were not effective for pasture regeneration. Pasture availability is thus scanty in Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, Turkana and Garissa except in Mandera Riverine zone and southern part of Tana River, where pasture condition was fair. Some regeneration of browse occurred in many places including northern Wajir, most parts of Mandera, central parts of Isiolo and southern parts of Tana River. However, pasture and browse conditions were below normal across the cluster. Consequently, trekking distances for livestock increased, particularly in Garissa, northern Tana River, western Wajir and eastern Isiolo, from 15-20 km in January 2011, to 20-30 km in May 2011. The distances between grazing and water were significantly higher than the normal distance of 5-10 km. In southern part of Tana River trekking distance for livestock were less than 10km, due to availability of grazing resources. Livestock trekking distances are likely to start increasing sharply beginning July 2011, when grazing resources deplete.

There is worsening livestock body conditions in parts of the Northern districts. Movement of livestock and concentrations of the remaining weak herds at permanent water points has been reported. Due to poor recovery, livestock body condition is deteriorating rapidly because of unusually long trekking distances, as from July 2011 onwards. Furthermore, concentration of weakened livestock increases their susceptibility to contagious livestock diseases, and may result in increased mortalities. Areas affected by the drought depend on livestock for income and food are therefore experiencing a food crisis. The livestock also form part of fixed asset for the population therefore the adverse conditions affecting the livestock is seriously compromising the livelihood of the pastoralist in these ASAL areas.

Compared to January 2011, milk available for household consumption declined from 0.25-1 liters to less than a quarter of a liter. Milk was only available in southern parts of Tana River and southeast Isiolo, to less than 40 percent of households. Milk scarcity was highest in Wajir and Garissa where a liter of milk was selling for Ksh60-80, which was three times the normal price. Milk production is likely to remain low until after the onset of the short rains in October-November 2011. With positive correlation of consumption of milk and malnutrition, areas with milk scarcity have registered significantly high malnutrition levels.

KRCS is implementing integrated food security and livelihood project in Tana North where 1700 farmers were supported in modern agricultural practices through distribution of irrigation pumps, seeds and seedlings, farm inputs and trainings on agricultural practices. KRCS also implemented de-stocking activities in Moyale and Marsabit districts where a total of 2,600 shoats and 520 cattle were destocked, This involved purchasing of the livestock herds through community based and managed process, slaughtering and distribution of meat to community members as relief. The operation is done in collaboration with officials from the Ministry of Livestock who do thorough inspection of the animals prior to slaughter and distribution to the community members. Approximately 29,120 community members have benefited from relief meat distributed by the society. 3,120 community members received payment for their livestock during the exercise thereby effectively injecting cash into the local economy. As part of early recovery, the society has distributed 12 green houses to farming communities (in Turkana, Moyale (Walda) and Samburu (Maralal). In addition, the society has also distributed 50MT of drought tolerant seeds to 25,000 farmers in Kibwezi, Mboeni, Emali, Kaiti and Kilome districts in Lower Eastern Region. Under the school feeding programme, KRCS has distributed 207.5MT of Unimix reaching 28,819 school going children in 192 schools whereas 140 MT is currently being distributed to

school in North Eastern (Mandera, Wajir and Garissa with support from the British Red Cross and which will reach an additional 19,444 primary school children in approximately 130 schools. In total this will benefit 48,263 school going children which represents 97 % achievement of the initial target population in the previous appeal (50,000 children).

Most vulnerable groups

Food insecurity may also expose vulnerable populations such as children, women, the elderly, PLWHA and people with disabilities to negative coping mechanisms. Abuse of such vulnerable groups is a risk in a situation of power imbalances based on control of resources, in this case food. Furthermore, food has become a valuable commodity, and its distribution can create security risks as well as the potential for violence. Women, children, the elderly and people with disability may be unable to obtain their entitlements or may have it taken from them by force in situations of conflict. Food insecurity can also result in the adoption of negative coping strategies including diverting of food to young children making the elderly especially vulnerable. Drought conditions intensify the need to provide options to promote food security in the household in order to diminish these hazards.

With respect to persons with disability, WHO recognizes that 15% of the population is disabled.⁸ In Kenya the official figure is 4.6% from the National Statistic office. Kenya population being approximately 39 million people we can estimate the disabled population to about 1.744 million, among them 50% are children under fifteen years. In the context of the drought 46,000 persons with disabilities are living in the targeted areas. As a result of negative attitude often persons with disability are invisible to relief operation. In an emergency situation persons with disabilities and especially women and children are more vulnerable because of lack of physical accessibility, communication accessibility and lack of knowledge of relief workers. Women with disabilities are more vulnerable to abuse and especially women with intellectual disabilities and mental health issues as they are often left alone while other members of the family are looking for food. Because of the drought effect the prevalence and incidence of disability may increase as malnutrition, lack of access to water and sanitation are causes of disabilities. The proposed interventions include provision of technical support and expertise on disability to mainstream relief activities through partnership with disability organizations. In addition the interventions will ensure all activities are made accessible to most vulnerable groups. KRCS will also seek to capacity build volunteers and staff through trainings on disability issues.

Health and Nutrition:

According to a survey carried out by the Nutrition Technical Working Group (NTWG) under the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) supported by partners in June 2011, the rates of malnutrition in most drought-affected districts in Northern Kenya are either at emergency levels or at an alert stage. In Turkana North for instance, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) averages 37.4% {95% Confidence interval (CI) ranging between 33.0% and 42.0%} and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was reported at 9.4% (95% CI between 7.2% and 12.3%). This indicates that the current rates have more than doubled, in Turkana North, compared to malnutrition rates in 2010, where mean GAM was 17.1% and SAM was 3.8%. In Marsabit, the GAM stands at 27.1 % (95% CI between 21.6% and 33.3%), which is also more than double, the mean GAM recorded in June 2010(13.4%). A similar situation is observed in other districts in the North Eastern Province as detailed in the NTWG report. Most of the recorded GAM these districts are significantly higher than the recommended World Health Organization (WHO) of 20 % (mean GAM).

The report estimates that 385,000 children below the age of 5 years are suffering from acute malnutrition. These children are in 13 districts with mean GAM above 20% and categorized as Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) and an additional 6 ASAL districts in the greater Isiolo, Samburu, Garissa and West Pokot with GAM mean approaching 20% threshold.

Partners in the nutrition sector under the leadership of the MoPHS and with technical support of WHO and UNICEF, have identified high impact nutrition interventions that target vulnerable children and women in the target districts. These include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding for infant and young children, micronutrient supplementation, de-worming, management of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate) and promotion of hand washing. This is expected to reduce child mortality by 30%. Key priorities identified for all districts with mean GAM >20% for prevention of high mortality rates include outreach activities, establishment of stabilisation centres and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) in addition to the other interventions highlighted above.

⁸ WHO World disability Report, June 2011

The situation is exacerbated by a health care system that has been affected by migration of communities in search of pasture and water for their livestock. Access is hindered by distance as communities move further from established settlements, and inadequate supplies in the few accessible facilities. The MoPHS has also identified understaffing of these facilities as the key challenge facing service delivery. The lack of access to health services and water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities can further aggravate the transmission of communicable diseases, increase mortality from maternal and neonatal complications, potentially resulting in diseases of epidemic significance such as cholera and typhoid, and further increase maternal and neonatal mortality.

The KRCS proposes to support integrated outreach services in hard-to-reach areas through regular outreach teams in Turkana, Marsabit and Wajir districts. The outreach teams will provide curative, preventive and health promotion services to the community and ensuring referral of the cases requiring specialised care and further treatment are adequately referred to the District Hospitals within the districts. The outreach teams will compose of medical doctors, nurses, clinical officers and pharmaceutical technicians. The outreaches will provide screening and supplementation services to children under the age of five, expectant women and lactating mothers. Immediate supplementation service will be provided to children with moderate malnutrition and those at risk, while the severely malnourished, and the malnourished with complications will be referred to therapeutic and health care centre for specialised management. Nutrition education and counselling will be provided to mothers with malnourished children. In addition, the teams will provide routine vaccination service, which will aim at increasing vaccination coverage towards herd immunity threshold, for effective prevention of vaccine preventable disease outbreaks. Vaccination will be provided to all eligible children and de-worming, vitamin A supplements and other micronutrients provided as appropriate. In addition KRCS will also focus on strengthening its capacity for nutritional activities. This will include filling human resource gaps through training and short term recruitments.

The outreaches will also be used as a tool for strengthening nutrition surveillance and community based Disease Surveillance, as their data will be integrated into the Health Management Information Systems at the district level. The KRC will also strive to integrate nutrition interventions with the on-going General Food Distribution (GFD), and the supplementary School Feeding Programme, to achieve greater impact with existing resources. Integration will also be done at the integrated outreach programme and hygiene promotion intervention under the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector.

The KRCS will also develop contingency plans to be activated in the event of outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases, with specific focus on cholera and dysentery. Cholera kits will be procured and prepositioned in the three districts. Equipment for Cholera treatment centres set-up will be pre-positioned at the central warehouse for ease of rapid deployment in the event of an outbreak

GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2011				SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2011			
	Districts	%GAM	95% CI	Change as compared to previous results	%SAM	95% CI	Change as compared to 2010
1	Turkana North East	37.40%	[33.0-42.0]	Significantly higher than 17.1% of 2010	9.40%	[7.2-12.3]	Significantly higher than 3.8% of 2010
2	Turkana South	33.50%	[29.3-37.9]	Significantly higher than 12.4% of 2010	6.80%	[5.1-8.9]	Significantly higher than 0.9% of 2010
3	Turkana North West	27.80%	[23.4-32.7]	Significantly higher than 14.7% of 2010	6.00%	[4.4-8.2]	Significantly higher than 1.6% of 2010
4	Turkana Central	24.40%	[20.3-29.1]	Significantly higher than 16.3% of 2010	4.5%	[3.1-6.7]	Significantly higher than 2.0% of 2010
5	Mandera West	32.60%	[27.8-37.8]	No significant change from 28.5% of 2010	8.50%	[5.7-12.4]	No significant change from 9.5% of 2010
6	Mandera Central	27.50%	[23.2-32.2]	No significant change from 23.6% of 2010	3.40%	[2.3-4.9]	No significant change from 4.2% of 2010
7	Mandera East / North	26.90%	[21.6-33.1]	No significant change from 20.5% of 2010	5.60%	[3.6-8.7]	No significant change from 3.0% of 2010
8	Wajir West /North	27.90%	[24.5-31.6]	Significantly higher than 15.7% of 2010	6.80%	[4.9-9.5]	Significantly higher than 0.8% of 2010
9	WAJIR EAST	22.8%	[19.0-27.2]	Significantly higher than 17.2% of 2010	4.3%	[2.8-6.6]	Significantly higher than 3.4% of 2010
10	MARSABIT	27.1%	[21.6-33.3]	Significantly higher than 13.4% of June 2010	5.0%	[3.5-7.2]	Significantly higher than 1.3% of June 2010
11	WAJIR SOUTH	28.5%	[24.4-33.0]	Not significantly higher than 23.2% of April 2010	4.5%	[2.7-7.4]	Not significantly lower than 4.6% of April 2010
12	WEST POKOT	14.9%	[12.1-18.2]	Not significantly lower than 16.5% of May 2010	2.3%	[1.3-4.2]	Not significantly lower than 3.4% of May 2010
13	Garissa	16.2%	[13.5-18.8]	No comparable data	3.2%	[1.9-4.5]	No comparable data
14	Isiolo	15.70%	[12.20-22]	No significant change from 14.2% of 2010 (Garbatula)	2.60%	[1.8-3.7]	No significant change from 1.5% of 2010
15	Makueni	5.10%	[3.3-7.7]	Significantly higher than MICS 2008 figure of 2.4%	0.20%	[0-1.3]	Same as 0.2% of MICS 2008
16	Kajiado	8.60%	[6.7-11.0]	No significant change from 11.5% of 2009	0.90%	[0.5-1.8]	No significant change from 1.8% of 2009
17	Samburu (small scale)	19.80%	[15.7-24.8]	No significant change from 15.7% of 2010	0.80%	[0.3-2.5]	No significant change from 3.3% of 2010
18	Garbatulla (small scale) Feb 2011	15.6%	[12.4-19.4]	Not significantly different from 17.2% of Feb 2011	0.9%	[0.3-2.8]	Significantly lower than 3.8% of Feb 2010
19	Garbatulla (small scale) May 2011	21.6%	[17.0-27.1]	Significantly higher than 14.0% of May 2010	4.3%	[2.1-8.6]	Not significantly higher than 1.4% of May 2010
20	Marsabit (small scale)	22.70%	[18.0-28.3]	Significantly higher than 13.4% of 2010	4.00%	[2.3-6.6]	No significant change from 1.3% of 2010

Education

Many schools, where the water has dried up or no school feeding is provided, have closed down. But where aid agencies run feeding programmes out of schools, attendance has actually risen. The Ministry of Education (MoE) reports increasing school dropout cases from the month of January 2011 to date. This is a critical coping mechanism of pulling out of school going children to participate in small jobs in order to supplement stretched family incomes. The presence of school feeding programs has stabilized school attendance in certain areas. However, school attendance in Early Child Development (ECD) was unusually high in some counties, for instance Isiolo, because of increased enrolment of under-age children who are seeking food. In places such as Turkana dwindling numbers of students is reported as food rations continue to reduce. In addition, fee-paying boarding schools are being forced to close early and ration food, as the cost of food is higher than the budgeted costs. As outlined under the Food Security section, KRCS is providing supplementary feeding to pupils in the most severely affected areas to enable children to stay within education during this time and break the cycle.

Resource based conflicts:

Resource related armed conflicts over grazing and pastures lands have been reported in Turkana, Samburu, Pokot and Isiolo districts resulting in displacements, injuries and death. In May, 39 people were reported dead and 33 injured in resource related conflicts in Turkana, Moyale, Samburu, and Pokot districts while in the month of June 2011, 10 people were injured in Laikipia and Samburu. In July 2011 some 12 cases of deaths and 16 serious injuries were reported in Samburu, Merti, Isiolo, Garissa and Turkana district in pastoralist raids. The pasture in Sabarwawa in Merti district, which is a destination for migrant pastoralist, has been depleted due to overgrazing and these have exacerbated the conflicts. Human- wildlife conflicts are also reported as pastoralist move into game reserves of Meru, Voi and Shimba hills for pastures. The Tana riverine is experiencing pressure from livestock, which have been moved from other parts of North Eastern. This has in the past been a source of conflict and it's likely to be the case during the current drought. The increase in resource based conflict argued to have doubled during the first quarter of 2011, resulting in more than 112 people being killed between January 2011 and May 2011.⁹ This has also resulted in internal displacement in the affected areas.

Both urban and rural households continue to suffer as a result of the high cost of food and non-food items. This is more difficult in the context of displaced that has resulted both from human movement from the drought and resulting conflicts. The proposed interventions seek to protect newly displaced due to ongoing conflict or drought from life threatening conditions through the provision of NFI minimum packages. KRCS proposed to distribute NFI kits to extremely needy families especially those that have been displaced due to the drought and the resulting conflicts in some areas. In addition, some of the kits will be prepositioned in conflict prone areas. KRCS has 19000 square feet of warehousing space in Nairobi with smaller warehouses in the drought-affected areas. A professional logistics team mans these, where these items will be securely stored. The Society also has 6 trucks with a carrying capacity of 130MT per circle, thus will be able to move the NFIs when the need arises.

⁹ OCHA "Eastern Africa Humanitarian Report No. 3", May 2011

Progress and Revised operation

Goal: To contribute to reducing the impact of drought in Kenya.

Purpose: To build the resilience of drought affected communities in Kenya.

Food Security and Livelihood

Progress:

Through the school feeding programme, KRCS has distributed 207.5MT of Unimix reaching 28,819 school going children in 192 schools whereas 140 MT is currently being distributed to schools in North Eastern (Mandera, Wajir and Garissa) with support from the British Red Cross and which will reach an additional 19,444 primary school children in approximately 130 schools. In total this will bring to 48,263, the number of school going children benefiting and this represents 97% achievement of the initial target population in the previous appeal (50,000 children). There is a reported increase in school enrolment in schools targeted by this intervention.

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.

KRCS has implemented de-stocking activities in Moyale and Marsabit districts. Through this programme a total of 2,600 sheep and goats and 520 cattle have been slaughtered and distributed to community members as meat. The operation was carried out in collaboration with officials from the Ministry of Livestock who carried out thorough inspection of the animals prior to slaughter and distribution to the community members. Approximately 29,120 community members have benefited from relief meat distributed by the society. 3,120 community members received payment for their livestock during the exercise thereby effectively injecting cash into the local economy.

As part of its early recovery strategy, the Society has distributed 12 green houses to farming communities in Turkana, Moyale (Walda), Samburu (Maralal). In addition, the 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 planted the seeds at the recommended times. The activity was carried out in collaboration with representatives from the ministry of Agriculture.

Challenges:

Targeting of households to benefit from relief meat in Moyale and Marsabit was daunting as a large population was in need of relief. This was due to limited funding compared to the number of people in need. Interventions have utilised strategies including collaboration/ partnership with government and other humanitarian agencies to expand beneficiaries. Despite these efforts, there is still a gap and the vulnerable population has increased and continue to increase with the worsening drought

Relief distribution (Revised)	
Objective (a): 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, and Tana River counties by providing school feeding.	
Expected results	Activities planned
200,000 school-going children to benefit from school feeding programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide school feeding (2,880 MT of CSB/Unimix) to 200,000 school going children for 12 months
Objective (b) Undertake emergency livestock interventions targeting 560,000 pastoralists with the aim of providing emergency safety nets and protecting livelihoods	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities livelihoods are protected and use of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To de-stock 45,000 shoats and 6,360 cows/camels in order to mitigate the effects of the drought through early action in

negative coping strategies are reduced through de-stocking and cash transfers	<p>Marsabit, Moyale, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughter and provide meat to targeted populations while injecting cash to vulnerable HH. Animal health - support to DVOs vaccination campaigns among pastoralist in Upper an North Eastern during the time of mass livestock migration targeting 1000,000 Shoats and 200,000 Large animals.
Objective (c) Improved food production of 100,000 farmers Makueni, Kaiti, Machakos, Kitui ,Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo along the Ewaso Nyiro river, and Malindi districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored food production for 100,000 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of 300MT drought tolerant seeds to 100,000 farmers in Lower Eastern (Makueni, Kaiti, Machakos, Kitui) and Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo along the Ewaso Nyiro river, and Malindi counties. Facilitate appropriate agronomic farming methods through training of 100,000 farmers in Eastern (Makueni, Kaiti, Machakos, Kitui) and Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo along the Ewaso Nyiro river, and Malindi counties. Provision of 200 greenhouse kits in schools and vulnerable groups in schools and communities in (Turkana, Tana river, Kwale, Kilifi, Mandera, Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, Magadi)
Objective (d) Protection of livelihoods through recovery of economic asset and Rehabilitation	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced economic assets and sources of livelihood Protect livelihoods and reduce negative coping mechanisms through cash injection into the drought stricken communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restocking 45,000 shoats and 6,360 cows/camels in order to mitigate the effects of the drought through early action in Marsabit, Moyale, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir districts. Cash for work - including rehabilitation of water pans, construction of shallow wells etc, other DRR activities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Progress

The society dispatched nine bladder tanks and 12 PVC tanks to North Eastern, Upper Eastern and Coast regions. 60,000 water treatment tablets were also distributed in Upper Eastern. The society also initiated emergency water trucking services in the Arid and Semi areas as soon as the drought intensified. KRCS has so far undertaken emergency water trucking activities in 9 counties (Garissa, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit, East Pokot, Ijara, Lamu, Kwale and Tana River) reaching a total of 285,843 beneficiaries.

Counties of water trucking	Number of beneficiaries	Number of litres trucked
Wajir	26,235	2,400,000
Ijara	36,600	4,680,000
Garissa	30,000	5,400,000
Marsabit	38,910	3,944,000
Mandera	29,800	1,410,000
Moyale	30,724	4,572,000
East Pokot	10,974	904,000
Tana River	76,500	700,000
Kwale	1,800	60,000
Lamu	19,305	160,000
Total	285,843	24,230,000

The society has rehabilitated at least 9 boreholes in the ASAL areas i.e. Turkana (2), East Pokot (2), Wajir (4) and Garissa (1) providing access to a total of 85,584 people with safe water and 253,500 livestock.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (Revised)	
Objective (a): To provide access to safe water, in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 800,000 individuals and 150,000 livestock in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Turkana and Pokot districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to safe water for 800,000 persons and 150,000 livestock for 12 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct water trucking in 13 Districts covering 600,000 beneficiaries Supply point of use, water chemicals to 200,000 beneficiaries to disinfect drinking water. . Training on usage will be carried out concurrently with hygiene promotion training. Rehabilitate 50Kms of pipeline to normalize water supply to drought stricken areas with dysfunctional water supplies Increase capacity to transport water through the use of 10 pcs 10,000 litre , 20 pcs 3,500 litre and 30 pcs 5,000 litre bladder tanks Increase storage capacity at community water distribution points through provision of 50, 5,000L UPVC water tanks. Identify and rehabilitate 30 boreholes/shallow wells at selected sites (institutions and community centers). Support to rapid response teams by providing fast moving spare parts for 30 boreholes & servicing 30 generator sets as well supporting boreholes with fuel. Strengthen 50 water management committees to manage the constructed/rehabilitated water facilities. Conduct health promotion activities on water borne diseases and prevention.
Objective (b): To promote good hygiene and sanitation practice in line with WHO/SPHERE standards for an estimated 800,000 individuals in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas affected by drought in Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Ijara, Garissa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Turkana & Pokot	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved hygiene and sanitation practice amongst the population through behavior change and hygiene promotion activities. Key hygiene messages disseminated effectively at household/community level and positive hygiene behavior adopted by targeted households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 300 volunteers/TOTs on PHASTER methodologies. Target 2000 households for improved sanitation through the provision of sanitation platforms. Train 100 teachers for school hygiene education promotion program (SHEPP) in the Child to Child (CTC) methodology and form hygiene clubs in 100 affected schools to disseminate hygiene promotion messages using children as agents for the same Conduct continuous hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns among the affected communities and schools for a period of 6 months. Produce and distribute generic hygiene promotional IEC materials to support the hygiene promotion.

Emergency Health & Care

Progress:

Activities under this objective have not been implemented yet due to lack of funding. Kenya Red Cross is actively involved in mobilizing resources to implement the activities.

Emergency Health & Care (Revised)	
Objective: 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.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of people accessing essential health services including maternal and child health services. Reduced malnutrition rates amongst children under the age of five, expectant women and lactating mothers in targeted districts/Increased number of malnourished (children U5/pregnant/lactating women accessing key nutrition interventions Increased awareness on disease prevention and improved. Strengthen outbreak detection and rapid response measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated (Primary Health Care based) outreach services targeting hard to reach communities affected/displaced by drought.¹⁰ Focussed maternal and child welfare services including Ante Natal Care, Post Natal Care, Family Planning (focus on child spacing), routine vaccination, management of childhood illnesses and de-worming. Some are to be addressed through outreaches and others referred Nutrition screening of children U5 and expectant women/lactating mothers and provision of nutritional and micro nutrient supplements to address acute malnutrition. Referral of severely malnourished/severely malnourished with complications for therapeutic feeding and in-patient care management centres. Providing nutrition education and counselling targeting beneficiaries of nutrition services. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding for Infants and young children. Strengthen community based nutrition surveillance and reporting. Conduct health promotion and education among the affected population for childhood disease prevention of hygiene and water related diseases. Promotion of hand washing and point of use water treatment. Support referral services and linkages for common ailments and persons with chronic illnesses. Strengthen community based surveillance for early outbreak detection Strengthen monitoring and reporting including integration of clinic reports into district HMIS Develop joint contingency plans and prepositioning of emergency supplies for rapid emergency response.

¹⁰ KRCS will liaise with District Medical Officer of Health to support with staff that includes doctors, nurses, clinical officers and pharmaceutical technicians

Logistics

Progress:

KRCS has transported foodstuff distributed to schools in Pokot, Marsabit, Kwale, Samburu and Kajiado districts. This includes transportation and distribution of food and seeds and community mobilisation. Due to the department's logistical capacity, GOK requested the society to provide logistical support to move relief items to hard to reach areas due to logistical constraints they have been facing. A total of six vehicles were assigned to assist them move a total of 478MT of relief food. Items received through donors are received and stored at KRCS warehouses prior to distribution.

A detailed and up to date mobilization table is available on the International federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The International Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to the needs in the field and donors must coordinate with the International federation's Dubai regional Logistics Units (RLU) regarding the outstanding needs.

All local, regional and international procurement will be carried out following International Federation procurement procedures. Shipping instructions and mobilization guidelines will be provided to donors by Dubai RLU, with a consignment tracking number issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transportation can be arranged through Dubai RLU

Challenges:

- Poor road network has often resulted on frequent breakdowns and high maintenance costs.
- Accessing fuelling points in remote areas has been a major challenge.

Logistics (Revised)

Objective: To provide strong logistical support in primary and secondary transportation as well as warehousing in the field that would enable rapid access to beneficiaries in targeted areas.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordinated mobilization, reception, warehousing and dispatch of relief goods to the final distribution points. • Centralized provision of standard vehicles as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport 2,000 MT of food and non-food items to final distribution points in 12 months. • Maintain a mobilization table • Enhance field logistics capacity (Regional hubs as planned by KRCS) in warehousing and transportation through increased personnel and materials. • Procurement of fast moving spare parts for boreholes/shallow wells • Procurement of 2000 sanitation platforms. • Procurement of CSB/Unimix, Seeds, 20L Jerry Cans, water tanks and medical supplies both locally, while procurement of Cholera Kits, IEHK kits will be internationally. • Procure 3 Rubbhalls at the proposed field hubs (Turkana, Marsabit and Wajir)

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The Public Relations unit has been actively engaged in activities aimed at raising awareness to the on-going drought situation. Following the launch of the initiative, the appeal document was posted on the Society's website and highlighted on social media. Operational updates are also developed and posted onto the website. The Society develops and documents human-interest stories gathered from the field in order to better educate the public on the actual situation in the Regions.

The Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and other members of staff have also been featured on prime time shows and radio and print media, discussing the drought situation and the rationale behind the KRCS initiatives. Media houses have also carried story items on the same. To facilitate publication, two media missions that highlighted the plight of the populations living in Marsabit have been undertaken since the project inception. The Society has also taken advantage of various social networking websites such as face book, twitter and you-tube to raise funds for the initiative.

Awareness raising activities executed by the unit have been instrumental in raising awareness amongst the public as evidenced by an increase in both individual and corporate donations. Pledges for contribution have already been made by long-time KRCS partners such as Barclays Bank, Prime Bank, Rotary, Lions, Uchumi, Nation Media Group, Airtel and Coca Cola amongst others. Numerous individual donations have also been received at the Society's offices and awareness of the same raised through different communication tools and channels.

Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

KRCS with support from the IFRC Regional Representation Office Technical Support Team will ensure that the activities proposed in the appeal are properly implemented, monitored and reported on to ensure effective management of the operation and accountability to the vulnerable population, donors and other stakeholders. KRCS Headquarters works closely with branches countrywide in the targeted areas to ensure proper delivery of humanitarian assistance to the drought affected populations.

KRCS technical staff in collaboration with IFRC Technical Support team will conduct monitoring visits and information utilised in the management of the operation. Operational activities will be reflected in the standard Federation Operation updates and a final report including a financial report that will be produced by the Federation within 90 days after end of the appeal operation. External evaluations at a country and regional level will be included in a revised IFRC Regional Plan for East Africa.

Monitoring and Evaluation during and after the operation will measure the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and timeliness of the various interventions of the operation to the affected populations. Documentation of best practices and lessons learnt for sharing internally and externally will also be done with a view to improve current and future responses.

Capacity of the National Society

The Kenya Red Cross Society has good response capacity and the ability to make rapid deployment for affected areas. With 63 branches, eight regional offices and 70,000 volunteers, the National Society has capacities at regional levels to make an initial response, which can later on be reinforced by 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 a wide experience in managing similar emergency operations.

Capacity of the Federation

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.

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 and is a live document that will be updated as the situation changes to highlight the NS operations and key advocacy messages. 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.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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

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

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Kenya:** Mr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, email: gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org. Phone 254.20.60.35.93; 254.20.60.86.81/13 Fax: 254.20.60.35.89
- **In Kenya:** 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
- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Head of Operation; Dr. Asha Mohammed, Email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; Tel: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9721; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Coordinator for Southern Africa region; phone: Tel +41 22 730 4529; fax: +41 22 730 0395; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email ed.cooper@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

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

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Delegate, Johannesburg; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9744; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For enquiries on Logistics

- In Dubai, for mobilization of relief items logistics enquiries: Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate Dubai, phone +971 4883 3887 Mobile +971 50 600 9166, Fax +971 4 883 2212, email: aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org

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

EMERGENCY APPEAL

22-07-11

MDRKE016 KENYA DROUGHT & FOOD INSECURITY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	44,737			44,737
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	105,263			105,263
Food	3,383,242			3,383,242
Seeds & Plants	989,474			989,474
Water & Sanitation	2,297,632			2,297,632
Medical & First Aid	260,000			260,000
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	155,789			155,789
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	3,290,526			3,290,526
Total Supplies	10,526,663			10,526,663
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom	0			0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	0			0
Storage	219,789			219,789
Distribution & Monitoring	435,979			435,979
Transport & Vehicle Costs	0			0
Total Transport & Storage	655,768			655,768
International Staff	100,000			100,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	0			0
National Staff	0			0
National Society Staff	577,263			577,263
Other Staff benefits	0			0
Consultants	0			0
Total Personnel	677,263			677,263
Workshops & Training	283,684			283,684
Total Workshops & Training	283,684			283,684
Travel	100,000			100,000
Information & Public Relation	101,316			101,316
Office Costs	0			0
Communications	0			0
Professional Fees	10,526			10,526
Financial Charges	6,842			6,842
Other General Expenses	1,433,261			1,433,261
Total General Expenditure	1,651,945			1,651,945
Cash Transfers to National Societies	0			0
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties	0			0
Total Contributions & Transfers	0			0
Program Support	896,696			896,696
Total Programme Support	896,696			896,696
Services & Recoveries	0			0
Shared Services	0			0
Total Services	0			0
TOTAL BUDGET	14,692,020			14,692,020
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	14,692,020	0	0	14,692,020