

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Kenya: Population movement – Somali Refugees

**Emergency appeal n°MDRKE018**  
**OT-2011-000160-KEN**  
**Operation update n°1**  
**25 January 2012**

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** October 2011- January 2012

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 26,154,197;

**Appeal coverage:** 27% as of 24 January 2012

[<Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched on 19 October 2011 for CHF 27,618,017 (plus an estimated CHF 3,050,000 for emergency response units) to assist 60,000 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 29 November 2011 for CHF 26,154,197 for 12 months to assist 76,000 beneficiaries; this is likely to increase to 110,000 over the operational timeframe.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 500,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond.



**Community Peace and Security training at the camp. Photo/KRCS**

**Summary:** The Kenya Red Cross Society officially took over the management of IFO 2 WEST Refugee camp on 22 November 2011 from the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). The handover kit received by the society for the overall management of the camp contained a list of block section leaders and their contacts, ration cards, terms of reference for staff incentives, training manuals, list of other agencies working in the camp, list of vulnerable persons, minutes of meetings held, reports, planning maps and number of facilities in the camp. The current population at the IFO 2 refugee camp stands at 75,992 persons (40,992 people at IFO 2 West and 35,000 at IFO 2 East camp). The society also took over the operation of two health facilities from MSF-Spain at both camps.

With the launching of the Emergency Appeal, the society has initiated a third health intervention in IFO 2 West camp, which provides outpatient curative services, maternal and child services and referral services for the complicated medical cases. In addition, the society successfully completed a polio campaign (two rounds) at IFO 2 West and East in which 17,827 children were immunized. Additionally, 3,150 children under 10 years with severe malnutrition have been admitted into the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) under the nutritional component of the programme. A total of 77 community health workers (CHW) have been recruited by the society in order to assist in the identification and follow-up of children in the nutritional programme, thereby reducing the default rate within the programme. The CHWs have also undergone training in the Participatory Hygiene and

Sanitation Transformation in Emergencies (PHASTER) methodologies and are involved in hygiene promotion activities.

At least 100 patients have received psychosocial support while at the camp. KRCS has noted a need to prioritize child protection issues within the camp as the abuse of children with disabilities and albinism in particular has been highlighted by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In assessing current gaps, the WatSan team's rapid needs assessment of the two camps found that only 794 latrines out of the required 1,792 latrines (44%) were functional. The team further discovered that water trucking is the camp's main source of water and therefore a great gap exists in the provision of safe water. A total of 43,008 jerry cans were washed by community members under the hygiene promotion component of the project in order to improve hygiene practices at the household level. At least 1,950 community members participated in the activity.

As an essential cross cutting activity, KRCS has trained 43 community peace and security focal points on how to build peace and security among the refugee population.

Donor response to the appeal so far stands at 27%. This means that only CHF 7,657,204 out of the requested CHF 28,082,865 has been received. Further contributions are still needed to meet the needs of the affected refugee populations.

The major donors and partners of the Appeal include the Red Cross Societies of Australia, Britain, China, Japan, Norway, Monaco, Sweden, Taiwan, Canada and Netherlands. UNHCR and the National Societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany and Spain as well as other corporate and private donors have been assisting the Kenya Red Cross bilaterally.

## The situation

Although Dadaab camp was originally supposed to host 90,000, according to UNHCR records, the total population as of November, 2011, stood at 463,422 people, making Dadaab the largest refugee camp in the world. Some 96% are Somali refugees. Since January 2011, due to three years of protracted drought conditions aggravated by conflicts and insecurity, 163,525 Somalis have arrived in the Dadaab camps, representing the largest share of the 286,315 Somali refugees that fled to neighbouring countries in 2011. Although the Government of Kenya officially closed its borders with Somalia, and refugee registration has been suspended since the Kenyan military incursion into Somalia started, people are still crossing.

The security situation in October 2011 was relatively calm until a roadside improvised explosive device targeting a police truck was detonated. Two officers were injured in the incident. After that, a number of explosions were reported in November 2011, in Hagadera. An explosion was detonated at the IFO2 West refugee camp on 5 December 2011. The explosion took place just 100 meters from the new KRCS operational center, which is in the health post at the IFO2 West refugee camp. The explosion led to the death of two police officers and two casualties. Other explosions were reported and this led to humanitarian organizations withdrawing from the field, with the exception of KRCS, which has continued its operations while taking the necessary security precautions. A security system structure has been designed to help address the security situation.

Community leaders are responsible for 12 households per block, who report to an overall chairman and chairwoman. The chairpersons are responsible for collecting information from the community leaders and they in turn report it to the block leaders. Block leaders are responsible for 160 families and report in turn to the block chair people and so the process continues until it reaches the overall chairpersons at the section level. The leaders work hand in hand with Community Peace and Security Teams (CPST) to enhance overall security and safety in the camp through community mobilization and participation

## Coordination and partnerships

The society regularly attends coordination and partnership meetings held at the camp with the purpose of coordinating the overall management of camp activities and interventions. The meetings include the health and nutrition coordination meeting, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) coordination meeting, security coordination meeting as well as the inter-agency meeting chaired by UNHCR.

Extension of the existing water pipeline to the IFO2 East Health post is being managed by OXFAM. Progress to date includes excavation of 100m pipeline trench. A PVC pipe has been laid into the excavation trench up to the

existing tank of 10,000 litre capacity. The relief food component is still being handled by the World Food Programme (WFP).

**National Society Capacity Building:** The society, with the support of other Partner National Societies, deployed Emergency Response Units (ERUs) to the field for Logistics, IT/Communications, Basic Health and Base Camp operations. They have assisted the KRCS in mobilizing resources, setting operations and provided training on equipment that has since been deployed to the camp. This strategy has consistently enabled the society to respond to the needs of the affected in a swift and effective manner and to thereby save lives. The use of ERUs also enables the National Society to provide the highest standard of services, even in the most remote areas.

The pre-positioning of stocks in its areas of implementation provided the National society with the ability to initiate distribution of necessary items immediately following the disaster. Coordination between the field offices and the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at the headquarter office ensured that the National Society was able to collect timely information that guided its planning of the refugee intervention.

Staff members deployed to the camp, particularly the ERU leaders, have previous experience in camp management and implementation of complex emergency projects. They therefore have the expertise to deliver on the outcomes/outputs in the emergency appeal. This emergency appeal will therefore build on this past expertise in order to continually improve upon the delivery of these life saving services.

The use of participatory methodologies particularly in the health and sanitation interventions will improve the resilience of the target community by empowering them with practical skills that will be useful to them in the future against disease outbreaks exacerbated by poor hygiene practices. Involvement of the community is also useful in encouraging ownership among this vulnerable community and possibly greater success in achieving project objectives.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate food (supplementary food) and non food needs are provided for 76,000 to 110,000 refugees	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential supplementary food provided through health facilities.</li> <li>Non food items (NFIs) are provided to up to 110,000 beneficiaries (equivalent 20,000 households)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplementary and therapeutic feedings</li> <li>Procurement and distribution of 20,000 Non Food Item (NFI) Kits as per needs (NFI kits comprising blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, charcoal stoves, jerry cans and soap) in line with SPHERE standards</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Procurement of relief items will be carried out during the first quarter of 2012. This will be done according to the approved budget.

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate and medium term water and sanitation needs of 76,000 to 110,000 refugees are met through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and promotion of hygiene practices	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate safe drinking water is provided for up to 110,000 refugees in line with SPHERE standards</li> <li>Water collection distances are reduced to less than 500m</li> <li>Adequate improved sanitation and bathing facilities are provided to serve up to 110,000 refugees</li> <li>Increased knowledge on good hygiene practice and maintaining a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase immediate water supply capacity through water trucking so as to provide at least 5-7 litres of drinking water in the emergency phase</li> <li>Develop sustainable water supply systems through sinking boreholes and developing water distribution pipelines and storage facilities. Host communities will have access and will benefit from the new systems</li> <li>Monitor chemical and bacteriological quality of water to be used in the camp</li> <li>Procure and distribute 40,000 jerry cans to enhance safe</li> </ul>

clean and healthy environment in the camps	<p>household storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct point of use water treatment using appropriate chemicals</li> <li>Conduct hygiene promotion and community education sessions to the target population</li> <li>• Demolition and backfilling of the existing communal latrines</li> <li>Construct additional 5,500 latrines and 1,100 bathrooms</li> <li>Build the refugee's capacity in terms of hygiene promotion and conduct periodic hygiene campaign</li> <li>• Develop solid waste collection points and ensure proper, handling, sorting, transportation and final disposal of this waste</li> <li>• Construct an adequate drainage system for ecologically safe disposal of waste water and storm water during rainy seasons</li> <li>• Development of laundry areas within the camps</li> </ul>
--	---

### Progress:

50% of the water needs of the IFO2 West camp are covered by water trucking, and the remainder has been provided by temporary water pipes from IFO2 East. There are only 19 water trucks available. Given the amount of water needed, there is a deficit of 12 water trucks in IFO2 West.

Water and sanitation in the refugee camps is remains under OXFAM's responsibility, although they were meant to hand over operations after 15 December 2011. Prior to that, OXFAM was to have completed drilling and equipping four boreholes. So far, one borehole has been drilled and test pumping has yet to be done. A second borehole has been drilled to 200m, but has yet to be equipped.

Extension of the existing water pipeline to the IFO2 East Health post is also being managed by OXFAM. Progress to date includes excavation of a 100m deep pipeline trench. A PVC pipe has been laid into the excavation trench up to the existing tank of 10,000 litre capacity. For the IFO2 West facility, trench excavation and construction of the platform for a plastic 10,000 litre storage tank has been completed.

A total of 77 CHWs have been trained on participatory PHASTER methodology and are conducting hygiene promotion in both camps. Out of these, 10 CHWs conducted awareness sessions on proper hygiene practices to 1,950 persons in the camp. They included 763 women, 345 men and 842 school going children. Specifically, they demonstrated the use of soap and clean water as well as proper washing of jerry cans to facilitate hygiene and consumption of safe water at household level. As a result of this participatory exercise, a total of 43,008 jerry cans were washed.

The WatSan team conducted a rapid sanitation assessment in December 2011 to identify gaps and needs in both camps (IFO2 West and East). The assessment indicated that there is an urgent need for communal latrines in the camps. With immediate needs estimated at 1,792 pit latrines, currently, only 1,532 exist, of which 509 are filled-up, 65 lack superstructures, 77 lack slabs and 87 latrines have collapsed. As a result, there are only 794 functioning latrines (44%). Therefore, there is an urgency for constructing and finishing 998 communal latrines. Moreover, as part of the WatSan strategy for the camp, UNHCR and the WatSan sector plan to construct family latrines which are shared by three related families (max 20 people). This means that about 4,000 more new family latrines will be needed and brings the total need for latrines up to 5,000 units. Since the camps are not permanent and the refugees are expected to be repatriated depending on the situation in Somalia, the number of latrines to be put up or rehabilitated was determined as adequate by the assessment team.

### Health and Nutrition

<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate and medium term health needs are met and health risks for 76,000 - 110,000 refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers are reduced	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 110,000 refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers have access to health services at the camp</li> <li>• Increased vaccination coverage for effective prevention of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of health facilities in strategic points of the camp to cater for refugees, host communities as well as staff and volunteers including hospital/specialist referral services to other health facilities.</li> <li>• Provision of health care services and medical outreaches on primary health care within the camp for enhanced coverage.</li> </ul>

<p>outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50 volunteers are trained on hygiene and health promotion, preparedness and response capacity to respond when needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Screening of children for nutrition status below the age of 5 and pregnant/lactating women and provision of supplements – approximately 15% of the total population (for the under fives) and approximately 4% of the population (for expectant and lactating women)</li> <li>Vaccination of all children eligible for vaccination under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)</li> <li>Comprehensive health education/hygiene promotion using Red Cross volunteers in the camp</li> <li>Conduct integrated disease surveillance for early detection of diseases with outbreak potential</li> <li>Development of outbreak preparedness and response capacity (prepositioning of emergency supplies, training of response teams and development of joint contingency plans with MoMS/MoPHS)</li> <li>Management of chronic killer diseases including Tuberculosis, counselling and testing for HIV among others</li> <li>Provide psycho-social support services (individual or group therapy) targeting staff, volunteers and the refugee population.</li> <li>Conduct regular tracing for vaccination defaulters, including patients with TB who drop out</li> </ul>
---	--

### Progress:

The society took over the management of two health facilities from MSF-Spain in October 2011. With the launching of the Emergency Appeal, the society has initiated a third health intervention in IFO 2 West camp which provides outpatient curative services, maternal and child services and referral services for the complicated medical cases.

In addition, the society successfully completed a Polio campaign (two rounds) both IFO 2 West and East in which 17,827 children were immunized. An additional 3,150 children under 10 years with severe malnutrition have been admitted into the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) under the nutritional component of the programme.

A total of 77 community health workers (CHW) have resultantly been recruited by the society in order to assist in the identification and follow-up of children in the nutritional programme, thereby reducing the defaulter rate within the programme. The CHWs have also undergone training in the PHASTER methodologies and are involved in hygiene promotion activities.

### Challenges:

The nutritional defaulter rate is a challenge. However, through the community health strategy, the numbers have reduced as a result of constant follow-up by the CHWs

### Shelter

<b>Outcome:</b> Improved shelter conditions for 76,000 to 110,000 refugees through provision of emergency shelter (tents) or durable shelters as per required standards	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of adequate emergency shelter for 20,000 households (equivalent 110,000 people)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and distribution of 20,000 family tents</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The society procured a tent to be utilized in the setting up of the base camp. Procurement of the remaining tents will be undertaken during the first quarter 2012.

### Education

<b>Outcome:</b> School age children and adolescents have an opportunity to receive education at the camps	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to school for children and adolescents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 8 primary schools</li> <li>Construction of one secondary school</li> <li>Train teachers from host community and refugee</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• population</li> <li>• Procurement of classroom material and equipment, desks, books etc</li> </ul>
--	---

**Progress:** An update on educational services will be provided in the subsequent operations updates.

### Camp Management and security sensitization

<b>Outcome:</b> Effective camp management community based security and well coordinated systems are in place to facilitate delivery of high quality assistance to 76,000 - 110,000 refugees for a period of 12 months	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFO2 East and West camps functions well enough to deliver satisfactory services to 110,000 refugees for a period of 12 months</li> <li>• Enhanced security in the camp and for operations</li> <li>• Enhanced quality and accountability of humanitarian services delivery in the camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee support and programme functions as well as safety and security of the operation</li> <li>• External coordination with stakeholders and partners</li> <li>• Coordination and engagement with camp committees, local communities committees representatives and government entities</li> <li>• Develop, implement and monitor strategic and operational plans for camp operation</li> <li>• Identify fundraising opportunities through the existing funding mechanisms for Somali refugees</li> <li>• Develop and operate humanitarian accountability and community based complaint systems</li> <li>• Put in place financial systems for effective financial reporting</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and evaluation and reporting</li> <li>• Continuous assessment and review of the operation to determine continuity or development of an exit strategy</li> <li>• Establishment of enhanced security services in the camp and in the KRCS base through hiring of security guards and enhanced communication with local security forces.</li> <li>• IFRC HoA will provide training on SPHERE standards, camp management, and support the KRCS to develop and implement community-based accountability systems according to international standards.</li> <li>• IFRC will support the KRCS to develop and implement M&amp;E systems.</li> <li>• IFRC HoA will support and provide technical support to KRCS to mainstream gender and HIV&amp;AIDS in all sectors activities. This will include training of staff on using relevant guidelines.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

The society has trained 43 community peace and security focal points on how to build peace and security among the refugee population. The training was specifically aimed at building capacity to enhance peace and crime prevention and detection among the refugee population. The course outline included; Peace Building, Kenya Refugee Act, Human Rights, Crime Detection and Prevention, Community Policing, Gender Based Violence, Protection, Basic Emergency Response. The participants will be deployed in the various blocks to support all security efforts. The project proposes to train at least 130 CPSTs for IFO 2 West by the end of March 2012.

The KRCS team has so far held meetings with the community security leadership in order to build awareness and share information. The team is also in the process of establishing a case reporting office where all cases will be documented, handled and directed to the appropriate office e.g. Community Leadership for arbitration, police for justice process or UNHCR Protection office for other legal advice. KRCS security is in the process of taking over the refugee security structure of IFO2 West, which will guarantee the general security of staff working on the ground.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

KRCS has effectively created awareness on the refugee situation in the country by providing media houses with up to date information from the field. Two media stories were developed and shared with the Nation Media Group. The department also developed written information pieces and pictures thereby keeping stakeholders informed on

emerging issues surrounding the intervention. Electronic news items were posted on various social networks such as You-Tube and received a good response.

## Contact information

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

- **In 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](mailto:gullet.abbas@kenyaredcross.org).
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Alexander Matheou, Regional Representative for East Africa; phone: +254 20 283 500, mobile: +254 (0) 719 886 666; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Kai Kettunen, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone +971 4457 2993, email: [kai.kettunen@ifrc.org](mailto:kai.kettunen@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Douglas Masika, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: [douglas.masika@ifrc.org](mailto:douglas.masika@ifrc.org).

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

---

Click here

1. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
- 

## 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 Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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



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

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