

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## KENYA: FLOODS

Emergency Appeal No. MDRKE003

### APPEAL REVISION/EXTENSION- RECOVERY PHASE

11 May 2007

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 15 February to 12 March 2007; Appeal target: CHF 26.35 million (USD 21.83 million or EUR 16.56 million).**

**This Operations Update reduces the appeal budget from CHF 26.35 million to CHF 9.65 million (USD 7.97 million or EUR 5.88 million) and extends the time frame for an additional 12 months (up to 7 April 2008), to assist 189,535 people.**

[<Click here to link directly to the attached revised budget>](#)

**Appeal coverage (based on revised budget): 90.7%; Outstanding needs: CHF 900,093 (USD 743,879 or EUR 548,837).** [<Click here to go directly to the contributions list on the Federation's website>](#)

**Kenya Red Cross Society has also received in-country support (cash and in kind) amounting to KES 7.05 million (CHF 126,000)** [<Click here to link directly to the list of in-country supporters on the KRCS website>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 17 November 2006 for CHF 9,848,235 (USD 7,864,934 or EUR 6,157,653) for 6 months to assist 300,000 people.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) launched on 7 December 2006 for CHF 26,352,005 (USD 21,832,647 or EUR 16,563,171) to assist 563,000 people for 4 months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 750,000 (USD 630,000 or EUR 470,000).**

**Operational Summary:** The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has played a vital role in bringing life-saving aid to over 300,000 people affected by the 2006 devastating floods. Its actions ensured emergency food and non-food needs of the displaced population have been largely met.

A recent assessment, undertaken by the National Society in cooperation with the Federation, local communities, local government authorities and relevant line ministries found that floodwaters have now receded in most areas and some families were able to return to their home villages. The cumulative effects of a decade of natural and man made disasters, however, have weakened community coping mechanisms. Back home, the conditions are as dismal as they were during the displacement. Many people continue to face daunting challenges and external support is necessary to help them regain control over their lives and strengthen their resilience to future emergencies.

Based on the recent findings, KRCS designed a plan of action for the recovery phase of the operation. The plan forms an integral part of this revised appeal and reflects the shift in focus from saving lives to helping restore livelihoods. It prioritizes the most vulnerable segments of the population and proposes action to assist 189,535 people **Garissa, Tana River, Kwale and Ijara districts** to rebuild their homes and secure a sustained access to food, safe water and adequate sanitation. Of these, some 9,000 households are still in camps, with relatives or friends and await resettlement to new lands.

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The appeal timeframe is also being extended by 12 months (to 7 April 2008) to enable KRCS to implement the activities prioritized for the recovery phase and to complete others that had been planned under the emergency phase but have not been finalized yet. One such activity is the replenishment of depleted KRCS non-food item emergency stocks. In light of the extreme vulnerability of the country to climatic shocks, the prepositioning of emergency supplies close to potential disaster sites is important to ensure the National Society is well prepared to respond when need for such response arises again. The activity, hence, has been retained.

The Appeal budget has been revised downwards to **CHF 9.65 million (USD 7.97 million or EUR 5.88 million)** to reflect actual expenses incurred by the KRCS during the first four months of the operation and a new budget for the remaining 12 months of the recovery phase. The appeal coverage now (after the revision) stands at 90.7 per cent. **CHF 900,093 (USD 743,879 or EUR 548,837)** is still needed to enable KRCS to meet all set objectives.

**This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".**

### **Global Agenda Goals:**

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

## **Background**

Large areas in Eastern, North-Eastern, Central, Western, Nyanza and Coast provinces of Kenya were flooded after unusually heavy rains wrecked havoc between October and December 2006. The unexpected climatic phenomena killed 144 people and affected over 700,000 people countrywide. Eastern regions, that are among the least developed in the country and had been suffering from successive droughts over the past decade, were hardest hit. The floods submerged entire villages and thousands of people were forced to move to higher grounds; estimates show that over 85,000 people were displaced. The floods destroyed many roads and bridges and most of North-Eastern Province was inaccessible for much of November and December 2006. For weeks, some 300,000 people, including 83,000 people in Ijara, were marooned as roads linking the areas were cut off or were rendered impassable. Fears of food shortages in the region added to the already devastating humanitarian situation.

## **Operational developments**

The immediate priority for the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) was to ensure the affected communities are evacuated to safer grounds and have access to sufficient quantity of uncontaminated water, food, shelter, adequate sanitation and basic health care. Through its Emergency Appeal, the National Society targeted 563,000 most vulnerable people in the following districts:

- Garissa, Wajir, Ijara and Mandera in North-Eastern Province;
- Tana River, Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu in Coast Province;
- Busia in Western Province;
- Nyando in Nyanza Province;
- Isiolo in Eastern Province;
- Turkana in Rift Valley Province.

As the rains spread to other areas, the KRCS floods interventions expanded to other districts, including:

- Vihiga, Butere/Mumias and Kakamega in Western Province;
- Thika and Nyeri in Central Province;
- Homabay, Siaya, Rachuonyo, Migori, Kisumu, Gucha and Nyamira in Nyanza Province;
- Mwingi and Meru in Eastern Province;
- Baringo, Nandi North and South, Keiyo and Kajiado/Athi River in Rift Valley Province.

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Since the onset of the devastating floods, hundreds of KRCS volunteers have been working round the clock to provide emergency relief to the affected people. To date, **243,768** people have been supported with emergency non-food items such as blankets, tarpaulins, soap, jerry cans, kitchen sets, aqua tabs and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). Some **86,920** people were provided with emergency food - cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, high energy biscuits, dates, sugar, canned fish and corn Soya blend. In total, the National Society distributed 2,173 tonnes of food.

Within the span of 10 weeks, Red Cross emergency response basic health care units attended to a total of **22,212** patients. Thousands were reached through health education and hygiene promotion. For three months, Red Cross water teams were trucking, every day, treated river water to over 17,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in 14 camps. In total, **2.2 million litres of clean water** were distributed. Efforts were also made to improve sanitation conditions in the camps. Red Cross volunteers worked with the communities to construct a total of **66 temporary** and **35 permanent latrines**. Forty Red Cross volunteers were deployed to encourage behavioural change and promote better hygiene in the camps and surrounding villages. Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) teams were formed in all the IDP camps and a total of 247 clean-up campaigns were undertaken in the camps. PHAST is an innovative approach to promote hygiene, sanitation and community management of water and sanitation facilities. It adapts the methodology of participatory learning, which builds on people's innate ability to address and resolve their own problems. Use of mosquito nets was encouraged to prevent the spread of malaria. KRCS has distributed a total of **34,678 insecticide-treated mosquito nets** in several IDP camps.

As the situation for the affected population has eased, Red Cross emergency response units (ERUs) have wound up their work. Remaining medicines were donated to the local health facilities, while the water treatment plants and medical equipment brought in the country by the Partner National Societies to support the local emergency response efforts were handed over to the KRCS to strengthen the Society's capacity to respond to future disasters.

Since the start of this emergency operation, over **330,688** people have been reached by the KRCS in 32 districts (60 per cent of the targeted population). Emergency food and non-food needs of the targeted population have been largely met. People had food, shelter, water and basic household equipment to sustain their lives. Their health condition has remained stable.

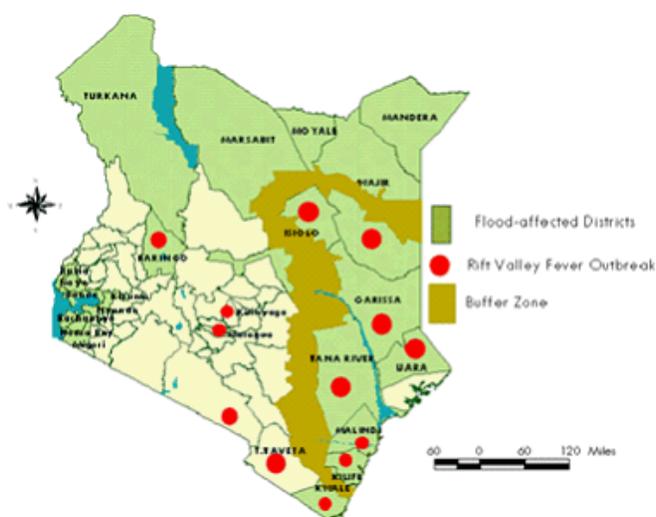
### Current needs: complex challenges

While waters have receded in most areas and some families were able to return to their home villages, many continue to face complex challenges. The cumulative effects of a decade of natural and man-made disasters have compounded chronic poverty levels and weakened community coping mechanisms.

**Food availability and access:** Food security remains precarious for pastoral and agro livelihoods in eastern districts as households grapple with income losses. Several years of consecutive drought had left rural households dependent on outside assistance to meet their basic needs. Fifty four per cent of the population in Garissa, about 50 per cent of the population in Tana River and 40 per cent of the population in Kwale had been declared as food insecure and are targeted under the drought emergency food assistance programme (Source: Kenya Food Security Steering Group).<sup>1</sup> The onset of sudden floods at the end of 2006 did not leave any sufficient time for a meaningful recovery and drove many livelihoods to the verge of a breakdown.

Vulnerability of the rural households was further exacerbated by a recent outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), a rare viral disease. Transmitted primarily to

**Figure 1: Areas affected by Rift Valley Fever and floods** (Source: Famine Early Warning System Network).



<sup>1</sup>A coordination forum chaired by the Government of Kenya and co-chaired by WFP. Has a membership of key UN agencies, donors and international NGOs. KRCS chairs the disaster management sub-committee of this forum.

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humans through contact with infected animal matter, such as blood or other fluids, it is also spread from livestock via the bites of infected mosquitoes. Consumption of raw milk from an infected animal, an important element in the diet of many nomadic pastoralists of the area, is also thought to lead to infection.

The epidemic was triggered by extensive flooding in the region since infected mosquito eggs are often laid around river banks and can lay dormant for years until they get submerged. Once covered with water, the eggs hatch to mosquitoes which spread the virus. There is no cure and doctors are only able to treat the symptoms. According to the Ministry of Health, 684 cases were reported in Kenya but only 234 were confirmed positive. Government reports indicate that the disease killed at least 155 people since it was first reported in late December 2006; nearly half of them in Garissa District, the epicentre of the outbreak. The disease spread across several districts in the country. It was reported and/or confirmed in Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Ijara, Tana River districts and beyond the buffer zone in Malindi, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Kajiado, Baringo, Maragua and Kirinyaga districts. The last large outbreak in the same region was in 1997, also following heavy rains.

Although the rates of fatalities caused by the RVF are generally low (about one percent in humans and about 10 percent in livestock), the economic implications are significant. The fever causes livestock miscarriages among 80 to 90 percent of infected pregnant animals, retarding herd growth and reducing the availability of milk. The outbreak led to a government-imposed ban on the slaughter of livestock in the affected areas, which led to the closure of key livestock markets. This accentuated the precarious welfare of pastoralists, who almost exclusively depend on livestock as the principal source of food and income. The impact was particularly severe for pastoralists in the north-eastern and coastal areas. Although a livestock vaccination campaign and other prevention activities were conducted in all affected districts, trade prospects remain limited after the ban. The ban on the slaughter of animals has now been lifted in Garissa, Ijara, Mandera and Wajir districts of in North Eastern Province. However, the animal quarantine is still in force awaiting investigation by the veterinary department. Cases of lumpy skin disease have also been on rise.

Fast flowing waters destroyed large quantities of crops and farmland and caused massive erosion of riverbanks. In some areas, farm lands are still covered with water. Food stocks of the people living on the lower ground, as well as agricultural tools and irrigation pumps were swept away and have not been replaced. An inter-agency livelihood assessment<sup>2</sup>, led by the Kenya Red Cross Society, in four of the worst affected districts (Garissa, Ijara, Kwale and Tana River), identified the following gaps with respect to availability and access to agricultural tools and seeds to ensure 21,805 farming households in the disaster affected areas have improved their food production capacity.

**Table 1: Farm tool needs**

District	Garissa	Tana River	Kwale
Jembes	400	23,110	12,500
Spades	400	11,555	6,250
Pangas	320	11,555	6,250
Slashers	400	11,555	6,250
Wheelbarrows	160	-	-
Axes	80	-	-
Irrigation pumps	80	-	-
Fork jembes	160	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>57,775</b>	<b>31,250</b>

Seed needs are as follows:

- Maize – 6 tonnes in Garissa District, 17 tonnes in Tana River District and 1.5 tonnes in Kwale District;
- Sorghum – 4 tonnes in Garissa District and 6.5 tonnes in Tana River District;
- Cowpeas – 3 tonnes in Garissa District and 3.25 tonnes in Tana River District;

<sup>2</sup> The assessment team was led by the KRCS and comprised the Federation's regional food security delegate and the regional disaster management officer; the KRCS drought operation manager and relief officer; five senior technical experts from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Ministry of Fishery and Livestock Development (MoLFD); and two representatives of the Government's Arid Lands Project (ALRMP).

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- Green grams – 2 tonnes in Garissa District and 3.25 tonnes in Tana River District;
- Onions red Creole – 1 tonne in Garissa District;
- Tomatoes – 4 tonnes in Garissa District;
- Kales collards – 2 tonnes in Garissa District;
- Rice – 4.3 tonnes in Tana River District;
- Banana suckers – 62,082 in Tana River District;
- Beans – 1 tonne in Kwale District.



Water sources were destroyed and contaminated, resulting in a large number of diseases caused by stagnant floodwaters. Kenya Red Cross Society.

**Water and sanitation:** Rains did not spare basic sanitation facilities in most areas; thousands of latrines were destroyed and water sources were contaminated with human waste. As a result, sanitary and hygiene conditions have drastically deteriorated. The floods damaged many wells and boreholes, and water supply intakes were submerged. Water pumps were washed away and irrigation infrastructure was severely damaged. In Ijara, Red Cross assessment teams found that a water intake supplies only 200m<sup>3</sup> of water per day while 600m<sup>3</sup> is required daily. Fifty per cent of the water pans, constructed by the Government or privately owned, are silted. In Saredo (Alango Arba), a borehole has been damaged and has not been functioning for the past three months. Residents informed the Red Cross assessment team that before the rains, 500 people had less than 25 latrines and all collapsed during the floods. They use nearby *lagas* (dry river beds) to relieve themselves and the same *Lagas* then feed an earth pan that supplies the village with drinking water. Residents complain of stomach

complications and diarrhoea. It is suspected the situation is similar in all other areas that depend on earth pans; more than 55 per cent of the Garissa District.

**Health:** The situation in most flood-affected districts in Kenya is chronically bad and there are fears, with continued rains, it will become worse. Diarrhoea cases have been on the rise. Measles and cholera have been registered in West Pokot, Moyale, Mandera, Kwale and Mombasa districts, and an outbreak of malaria epidemic is likely to occur. The upsurge in waterborne diseases has compounded already high rates of malnutrition that were on a downward trend until recently, particularly in the eastern pastoral districts.

**Internally displaced people (IDPs):** Although many displaced families have now gone back to their home villages, some 50,660 people (9,000 households), in Tana River, remain in camps or are staying with relatives or friends. They are reluctant to return to their original sites fearing recurrence of floods and are negotiating with the Government of Kenya for a permanent resettlement to new, safer lands. Until a permanent solution is found, the 9,000 families are likely to remain in the camps for another two to three months. The availability of clean water in their current locations, however, is scarce and action is necessary to address their needs. Access to essential services such as shelter, water and sanitation will need to be addressed after resettlement too.

**Table 2: Displaced population in Tana River District**

Division	Number of displaced at the onset of the floods	Currently sheltered in camps
Bangale	3,500	3,500
Madogo	11,580	11,580
Bura	12,580	12,580
Garsen	36,000	15,000
Kipini	14,000	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>50,660</b>

Source: Inter-agency livelihood recovery assessment report, 2007

## Red Cross Red Crescent strategy

The Kenya Red Cross Society is shifting its focus from saving lives to helping restore livelihoods. It has prioritized **189,535 people** in Garissa, Tana River, Kwale and Ijara districts as the most vulnerable and in need of Red Cross Red Crescent support to recover. The districts are predominantly populated by pastoralists. Those living along the river basins are subsistence farmers engaged in mixed farming (crops and livestock). Smaller groups earn their living by fishing and small scale business. Farming systems in the districts include traditional flood recession, irrigation or rain-fed agriculture and opportunistic pastoral farming along the *lagas* (dry seasonal river beds). Most common crops grown in the districts are maize, rice, green grams, sorghum, mangoes, bananas, pawpaw, cashew nuts and citrus.

### Food security

The KRCS food support strategy is targeting 21,805 farming households in Garissa, Tana River and Kwale districts and about 1,700 fishermen in Kwale and Tana River districts. Farming communities will be supported through distribution of seeds, fertilizers, farming tools and irrigation pumps. In Garissa, where farmers are better organized than in the other districts, 80 farming groups (4,000 families) will be targeted. Each of the 80 farming groups will be supplied with an irrigation pump. In Tana River, which is the poorest and worst-affected district in the country (78 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line), KRCS will support a total of 11,555 households. Two families will be assisted to replace their irrigation pumps that were washed away by the floods. In Kwale, 6,250 households will be supported. Of these, 6,000 will be supplied with farming tools only, as their seed needs have already been met by another agency (German Agro Action). Two hundred and fifty households in Vanga will receive both seeds and tools.

Fishing communities in Tana River and Kwale districts will be supported with fishing gear. Each fisherman will be supplied with two types of nets and a fishing line. They will also be assisted with cooling facilities, fuel grants and training to help reduce post-harvest losses.



Red Cross volunteers offloading food for distribution during the relief phase of the operation. Now, Kenya Red Cross Society and its partners are embarking on a major livelihood recovery programme. Kenya Red Cross Society.

**Table 3: Target beneficiaries of the KRCS seeds and agricultural tools support**

Districts	Number of targeted farming families	
	Seeds	Tools
Garissa	4,000	4,000
Tana River	11,555	11,555
Kwale	250	6,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,805</b>	<b>21,805</b>

Pastoralists will require a longer-term support and have not been prioritized for this emergency appeal. Their needs will be addressed via an emerging development programme, which will seek longer-term engagement of partners to develop effective food security strategies to reduce food aid dependency for thousands within three to five years.

Until the recovery process takes hold, the KRCS, in partnership with national authorities, will continue providing emergency food to 9,000 displaced families. Food items will be supplied by the government while KRCS will provide logistical support to transport and distribute food to the targeted beneficiaries. In total, 4,480 tonnes of cereals, 780 tonnes of pulses, 243 tonnes of vegetable oil and 486 tonnes of corn-soya blend (CSB) will be delivered to 9,000 displaced families in five divisions of Tana River district (Bangale, Madogo, Bura, Garsen and Kipini).

### Shelter

The Kenya Red Cross Society will also support construction of semi-permanent houses for 9,000 displaced households currently living in Tana River District and awaiting resettlement by the Government. Issues of land availability and ownership must be resolved before the Red Cross proceeds with implementation of its support strategy. Once the areas for the resettlement are identified, KRCS will provide each household with locally

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available construction materials (roofing, frame, wall and binding wire) to build new homes on new lands. Each household will be supplied with 100 pieces of *makuti* (a local roofing material made of mature coconut tree leaves), 150 poles and 5 kg of binding wire. Communities will also be supported with basic construction tools such as saws and pliers; one saw and one set of pliers will be distributed to every 10 households. Materials and tools will be procured by the KRCS locally.

A phased approach will be applied; distribution of construction materials will progress as land issues are resolved. Construction will be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves on the self-help basis. A committee will be set up in each village to mobilize workforce, oversee the construction work and ensure that all members of their communities – including women-headed households, people with disabilities and the elderly – are equally supported. The responsibilities of the National Society and the beneficiary communities will be defined in a Memorandum of Understanding to be developed prior to the distribution of the construction materials. Skilled labour will be employed to provide local residents with technical support during the construction process.

### **Water and sanitation**

To ensure that health conditions of IDPs remain stable, before and after the expected resettlement, the KRCS has prioritized:

- Continuing providing aqua tablets to 9,000 households for another three months, until they are resettled to permanent sites;
- Constructing shallow wells on the lands allocated by the authorities for the resettlement of the IDPs. The wells will be equipped with solar water pumps and elevated plastic water tanks. This is believed to be the most effective, cost-efficient (no diesel expense), simple and manageable intervention that will ensure 1,500 families have a continued access to safe drinking water after their resettlement. Communities will be encouraged to form committees to oversee water management and will be trained by the KRCS on well repair and maintenance. Engagement of other actors will be necessary to address water needs of the rest of the resettled population;
- Distributing plastic slabs for latrine construction. Communities will be mobilized to dig pits and build walls for the latrines from the locally available and culturally acceptable materials.

The efforts will be complimented with hygiene promotion and education. KRCS will train more volunteers in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), a methodology that builds on people's innate ability to address and resolve their own problems. Trained volunteers will then engage with their communities to disseminate basic but essential messages on personal and environmental hygiene.

### **Health**

The KRCS plays an auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health in the provision of health services, which is critical in order to ensure all Kenyans have equal and adequate access to health care. As such, the National Society will continue to advocate to relevant health agencies on the importance of strengthening local health systems and infrastructure to enhance their capacity to prepare for and respond to health epidemics, as one priority. KRCS teams will join Ministry of Health doctors and nurses to conduct outreach health care. These outreach teams will provide basic curative care, distribute micro-nutrient supplements, conduct immunization, and talk to communities about prevention and management of diarrhoea.

The role of the KRCS will be to mobilize the local population and promote preventive health. The National Society will emphasize the community-based first aid (CBFA) approach as an entry point into the communities to address their health needs, including the five most common causes of childhood illness and death - diarrhoeal disease, acute respiratory infection, measles, malaria and malnutrition. Fortunately, many of these diseases can be easily prevented if the symptoms are detected early. Community health volunteers will be trained in CBFA and will then teach local caregivers and parents to recognize the danger signs of these five childhood killer diseases, encouraging referral to health facilities. Importance will also be given to addressing special needs of women who play a central role in their communities as primary health care providers and at the same time bear a disproportionate share of suffering and hardship.

Social mobilization work will continue beyond the emergency appeal as part of the KRCS's ongoing community-based programming. To control the spread of malaria, which is endemic in this part of the world, KRCS will distribute and encourage the use of long lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLITNs). To strengthen the capacity of the local health facilities to respond to the outbreak of cholera, the National Society will supply them

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with five cholera kits. The appeal also envisages a renovation of eight clinics that were damaged during the floods and pre-positioning of five inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs), two of which will include malaria modules, in an effort to replenish KRCS's emergency health stocks.

### **Risk reduction and floods early warning strategies**

The KRCS is extending its focus beyond emergency intervention to mitigation and risk reduction. It will convene a team of key stakeholders – including the Office of the President, Arid Land Project, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Regional Development, Meteorological Agency, Kenya Food Steering Group, National Environment Management Agency, the provincial administration, Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners and other relevant agencies – to chart the way forward to improved water management to mitigate the impact of changing weather conditions such as heavy rains and drought, and to agree on floods early warning strategies/systems. The national efforts will be supplemented by community-based training in mass evacuation, search and rescue and community-based first aid.

### **Capacity building**

While responding to needs of the affected communities is the primary objective of the proposed operation, given the exposure of the country to hazards, it is equally important to strengthen local preparedness and response capacity to future emergencies. The revised appeal will support KRCS efforts to improve technical skills of its staff and volunteers in the management of emergency operations. This will include training on assessment methodologies and other disciplines of disaster management, as well as budgeting and reporting. The finance department will be additionally supported to review and upgrade its financial management systems and procedures. While the situation remains unpredictable and forecasted rains might compel more communities to flight, it is also vital to support the KRCS in replenishing its emergency relief stocks so that it is able to provide rapid aid, if need for such aid arises again.

## **The proposed operation – objectives, activities and expected results**

The proposed operation is based on the findings of the inter-agency assessment team and addresses the identified gaps in the areas where capacities of the National Society permit. While the needs are great, KRCS has prioritized its action in four worst-hit districts, namely Tana River, Kwale, Garissa and Ijara. Focus will be on the most vulnerable communities who have not been targeted by the government or other humanitarian organizations, and have no capacity to rebuild without external support.

**Overall goal: Most vulnerable communities affected by a succession of disasters recovered their livelihoods and strengthened their resilience to future emergencies.**

### **Food security**

**Objective 1: To provide nutritional and dietary enhancement to 9,000 displaced families in Tana River district for six months.**

#### **Activities**

- Train community-based relief committees on targeting, distribution and food ration entitlement.
- Organize storage, as well as primary and secondary transportation of 6,000 tonnes of food from the KRCS warehouse in Garissa to five divisions of Tana River District.

#### **Expected result**

- 9,000 displaced families have received 75 per cent of their dietary requirements.

**Objective 2: To enhance crop production of 21,805 flood-affected families through provision of seeds, agricultural tools and equipment.**

#### **Activities**

- Procure, transport, store and distribute 58.8 tonnes of assorted seeds and 62,082 banana suckers.
- Procure, transport, store and distribute 2,000 agricultural tools in Garissa District, 57,775 in Tana River District and 31,250 in Kwale District.
- Procure 82 irrigation pumps for 80 farming households in Garissa District and two in Tana River District.

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**Expected result**

- Food security conditions of 21,805 farming families have improved.

**Objective 3: To enhance the fishery production of 1,700 flood-affected people in Kipini (Tana River District) and Vanga (Kwale District).**

**Activities**

- Procure 3,400 fishing nets, 3,400 fishing lines and two refrigeration containers.
- Distribute 2,000 fishing nets and 2,000 fishing lines in Kwale District and 1,400 fishing nets and 1,400 fishing lines in Tana River District.
- Install two refrigeration containers in Tana River and Kwale districts, one in each district.
- Provide a one-time fuel grant to purchase 2,000 litres of diesel for each of the two refrigeration containers.

**Expected result**

- Household income of 1,700 people has improved.

**Shelter**

**Objective 4: To improve shelter condition of 9,000 displaced families through provision of house construction materials.**

**Activities**

- Sensitize communities on the project objective and implementation methodology.
- In consultation with the local communities, develop minimum construction standards.
- Formalize roles of the local communities and the KRCS.
- Procure 9,000 tonnes of thatching material, 1.267 million poles, 422,200 metres of binding wire and 900 sets of construction tools (saw and pliers).
- Organize transportation, storage and distribution of shelter kits to 9,000 targeted households.
- Provide on-site technical advice and supervision.

**Expected result**

- 9,000 families have decent shelter in safer locations.

**Water and sanitation**

**Objective 5: To provide access to 9,000 families to sufficient safe drinking water within reasonable walking distance before and after resettlement.**

**Activities**

- Distribute 2.6 million aqua tablets to 9,000 displaced families for three months until they are resettled to permanent sites.
- Conduct geo-hydrological survey, by a consultant, on the resettlement sites identified by the government.
- Construct 20 shallow wells (50-metre deep) equipped with solar water pumps and elevated plastic water tanks for the resettled population.
- Construct water distribution points (water will be piped and distributed through two water kiosks on each site).
- Construct 20 cattle troughs.
- Procure 20 sets of basic maintenance tool kits and spare parts for water facility management committees, to be used in maintenance of the wells.
- Procure one Delagua Kit to measure water quality (to be stationed at the KRCS branch and can be accessed by all stakeholders).
- Train village committee members (maximum six members) in a five-day workshop on management and maintenance of water facilities.

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### **Expected results**

- 9,000 displaced families have safe drinking water for an additional three months.
- 1,500 families have a sustained access to safe and sufficient water after resettlement.
- Sustainable mechanisms have been put in place to maintain water supply in the targeted areas.
- Waterborne diseases risks are reduced.

### **Objective 6: To improve hygiene and sanitation conditions of 9,000 families through infrastructural inputs and education.**

#### **Activities**

- Construct 20 double-aperture demonstration ventilation-improved pit (VIP) latrines and 40 bathing shades.
- Provide one-third of the resettled families (3,000 families) with plastic slabs for household latrine construction.
- Train water point operators, water officers and public health personnel in PHAST methodology.
- Train 30 Red Cross volunteers as trainers in PHAST (training of trainers).
- Conduct six mass hygiene campaigns.
- Place ten murals with critical hygiene messages at strategic sites – markets, health facilities and schools – to encourage behavioural change.

#### **Expected results**

- 3,000 households have private latrines.
- At least 400 people have access to communal latrines and bathing shades, in compliance with the SPHERE standards, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response.
- Increased community awareness on the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation.

### **Health**

### **Objective 7: To contribute to reduction of mortality and morbidity of the flood affected population.**

#### **Activities**

- Deploy KRCS volunteers to mobilize communities for immunization during Ministry of Health-led community outreach work.
- Train KRCS community health volunteers in community-based first aid.
- Organize community health volunteer to engage with local caregivers and parents to teach how to recognize the danger signs of the five childhood killer diseases and encourage referral to health facilities.
- Train 2,000 mothers of child bearing age on oral re-hydration and critical hygiene practices.
- Via trained volunteers, conduct regular community health education sessions on prevention and control of common diseases, including diarrhoea, malaria, HIV and AIDS, and Rift Valley Fever.
- Train KRCS community volunteers, health workers and local residents in community care, epidemic preparedness and response.
- Conduct community sensitization meetings on Rift Valley Fever prevention and control, including proper animal hygiene.
- Procure and distribute 18,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets to 9,000 households (two per each household) to control the spread of malaria.
- Provide logistical support to various health campaigns, such as campaigns against measles and polio.
- Provide the Ministry of Health with five cholera kits, to serve 9,000 families, to improve case management and response to cholera epidemics.
- Support renovation of eight rural health facilities damaged by the floods.

#### **Expected results**

- Reduced mortality and morbidity among the flood-affected population.
- Reduced risks of vector-borne and waterborne diseases.
- Improved access to basic healthcare and reproductive health services among the flood-affected population, including IDPs.

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- Improved capacity of the community and rural health facilities to respond to disease epidemics.
- Increased awareness of health issues, including HIV and AIDS, malaria, RVF and other common diseases.

### **Risk reduction and floods early warning strategies**

**Objective 8: To develop a common platform of action to reduce risks associated with floods.**

#### **Activities**

- Monitor the situation and response strategies of various government and non-governmental actors in the disaster-affected regions.
- Convene a three-day symposium, with the participation of key stakeholders.
- Chart the way forward to improved water management to mitigate the impact of changing weather conditions such as heavy rains and drought, and to agree on early warning strategies/systems during floods.
- Develop a positive policy environment in early warning.
- Train 120 community-based volunteers (30 volunteers each from the Garissa, Tana River, Ijara and Kwale branches of KRCS) living along river basins on mass evacuation, search and rescue, and CBFA.

#### **Expected results**

- Risk reduction strategy and systems established.
- Community-based floods early warning system is in place and communities are timely informed about imminent hazards.
- Positive policy environment in early warning in place.
- Disaster-triggered damage has been reduced.

### **Kenya Red Cross capacity building**

**Objective 9: To strengthen capacities of the KRCS headquarters and branches in the flood-affected areas (Coast and North Eastern regions) to prepare for and respond to current and future emergencies.**

#### **Activities**

- Train KRCS staff and volunteers on management of complex emergencies, with a focus on assessment methodologies.
- Conduct two training sessions on disaster management for the leadership of KRCS branches in the floods affected regions.
- Preposition emergency relief items – 5,000 tarpaulins, 10,000 blankets, 5,000 pieces of soap, 10,000 jerry cans and 5,000 kitchen sets – close to potential disaster sites, to ensure quick and effective response to future emergencies.
- Procure and store emergency health drugs and medical supplies composed of five inter-agency emergency health kits and 20,000 LLITNS at the KRCS central and regional warehouses.
- Train 20 KRCS staff and volunteers (two from each region and four staff and volunteers from the KRCS headquarters) in management of public health emergencies and basic community health care.
- Review the KRCS finance management system and procedures.
- Train KRCS finance and non-finance staff on budgeting and reporting.
- Upgrade and support the maintenance of KRCS finance accounting software to enable the National Society to produce multi-donor reports.

#### **Expected results**

- All set objectives of the operation have been met within the announced timeframe.
- KRCS has technical know-how and logistical capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to future emergencies, including health epidemics.
- The quality and efficiency of donor financial reporting has improved.

## **Public relations**

**Objective 10: To ensure effective and efficient dissemination of information on KRCS floods response operation to all stakeholders within and outside the country.**

### **Activities**

- Procure audio-visual equipment, computers and related accessories.
- Conduct integrated communication training sessions for KRCS staff and volunteers on basic photography and videography, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), communication during disasters, media relations and reporting.
- Publish regular operations updates and news releases on the KRCS and the Federation's websites.
- Produce a video film on the KRCS-supported livelihood recovery efforts in the flood-affected areas.
- Liaise with national and international media to disseminate information on progress and challenges of the operation, and needs of the flood-affected population.

### **Expected result**

- Improved publicity, timely reporting, effective coordination, increased public support and new partnerships.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

KRCS has a well-established branch network throughout the country, including in the floods affected areas. The branches will take the lead in the implementation of the proposed operation. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring will be with the National Society, primarily at branch level, but supervised closely by the national headquarters. The branches will prepare regular reports to analyze progress, identify constraints and find appropriate solutions.

Joint Federation and National Society teams will visit the operation sites periodically. This will help identify and where necessary, resolve any problems. Situation will be reported via operations updates that will be published on the KRCS and Federation websites. Volunteers will be mobilized from within the communities to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the distribution of food and non-food items. The well-functioning media and communications channels of the KRCS will be used to monitor public understanding of the situation in the disaster areas. Midway through the operation, a review will be undertaken by KRCS to reflect on achievements, needs and possible shifts in approach. At the end of the operation, a final evaluation will be conducted to ensure institutional learning.

### **Coordination**

The Kenya Red Cross Society has taken the lead in coordinating the response to the disaster, for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The Federation Secretariat, through its regional delegation in Nairobi and Geneva office, coordinates international support to the National Society.

A number of organizations worked with the KRCS to alleviate suffering induced by devastating floods during the emergency phase. KRCS partners included the World Health Organization (WHO), Centre for Disease Control (CDC), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), among others. Several consultative meetings were held to ensure that the resources available were maximized and to avoid duplication of interventions. Close contact has also been maintained with government agencies at national and local levels. Internally, the National Society formed a taskforce consisting of all the relevant departmental heads to plan, manage and monitor the implementation of the operation. Engagement with the local communities, authorities, international and national organizations will continue during the recovery phase of the operation to ensure a coordinated response to the prevailing needs.

### **KRCS Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

To seek in-country support to its floods response operation, the KRCS opened hotline mobile numbers and called on the Kenyan public, institutions and the corporate sector to donate towards the response; it has managed to raise KES 7.05 million (CHF 126,000). To account to its partners on the progress made and constraints encountered during the operation, KRCS has been posting regular updates on its website. To date, 14 such updates have been issued and can be accessed at: <http://www.kenyaredcross.org/tridetail.php?ssub=11&tricat=17>. The livelihood assessment report is also available at the same web address.

For more information on the National Society's activities, please refer to: [www.kenyaredcross.org](http://www.kenyaredcross.org).

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

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

**APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

KENYA FLOODS 2006-2008

MDRKE003

	Budget 2006	Revision 1	Revision 2	VARIANCE
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>				
Shelter	187,800.00	1,325,582	2,040,675	-715,093
Construction Materials	15,005.00	0	15,005	-15,005
Clothing & Textiles	426,599.82	1,677,380	668,280	1,009,100
Food		0	0	0
Seeds & Plants		1,875,000	233,749	1,641,251
Water & Sanitation	1,811.00	6,570,757	1,020,913	5,549,844
Medical & First Aid	270,037.00	1,177,825	533,310	644,515
Teaching Materials		0	63,647	-63,647
Utensils & Tools	233,925.50	1,719,315	1,369,305	350,010
Other Supplies & Services		3,119,640	24,150	3,095,490
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>1,135,178</b>	<b>17,465,498</b>	<b>5,969,033</b>	<b>11,496,465</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>				
Land & Buildings		0	0	0
Vehicles Purchase		293,813	54,545	239,267
Computers & Telecom Equipment	7,183.00	8,296	44,051	-35,755
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.		0	0	0
Medical Equipment		0	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment		0	0	0
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>				
Storage - Warehouse	79,377.00	471,150	79,377	391,773
Distribution & Monitoring	26,819.00	245,833	154,092	91,741
Transport & Vehicles Costs	434,689.51	4,074,696	434,690	3,640,006
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>				
International Staff	117,478.00	0	203,878	-203,878
Regionally Deployed Staff	3,243.00	729,236	3,243	725,993
National Staff		0	0	0
National Society Staff	95,697.00	771,708	426,024	345,684
Consultants	16,054.00	0	43,952	-43,952
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>				
Workshops & Training	8,405.00	411,396	229,238	182,157
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>				
Travel	214,512.00	92,537	245,421	-152,884
Information & Public Relations	3,364.00	12,962	24,637	-11,675
Office running costs	6,233.00	50,000	83,506	-33,506
Communication Costs	17,815.10	10,000	47,815	-37,815
Professional Fees	175.00	0	175	-175
Financial Charges	224.00	0	224	-224
Other General Expenses	368,965.00	2,000	975,383	-973,383
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>				
Programme Support - PSR	176,258.58	1,712,880	627,009	1,085,871
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>1,576,492</b>	<b>8,886,507</b>	<b>3,677,260</b>	<b>5,209,246</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>2,711,671</b>	<b>26,352,005</b>	<b>9,646,293</b>	<b>16,705,711</b>
<b>Available Ressources</b>				
<b>Net Request</b>	<b>2,711,671</b>	<b>26,352,005</b>	<b>9,646,293</b>	