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Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) Kenya: Floods 2011

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRKE020
GLIDE n° FL-2011-000184-KEN
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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

CHF 300,003 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Kenya Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 3,500 households (21,000 beneficiaries). Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.



Displaced households are seen moving to higher ground in Nyakach district, Western Kenya. Photo/ KRCS

Summary: The expected October-November-December (OND) short rains have so far been characterized by heavy rainfall and storms in various parts of North Eastern, Coast, Upper Eastern, North Rift, South Rift and Western regions of Kenya.

The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMED) reports that wet conditions have been sustained in most parts of the country with heavy daily rainfall (greater than 20mm) being experienced in various parts of the country.

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) estimates that to date, at least 25 people have lost their lives in flood-related incidents and approximately 15,045 households (91,692 people) have been displaced from their homes. These figures are expected to rise as the rains are set to continue into mid-January 2012. Most of the people affected are already highly vulnerable due to the extended period of drought. The combination of protracted floods following drought could heighten the impact of the disaster as more deaths, destruction of property, disease outbreaks and displacements are expected to increase.

Through this DREF-supported operation, KRCS seeks to assist 3,500 households affected by floods for a period of four months, through provision of food and non-food items, search and rescue services, health interventions as well as water and sanitation services.

This operation is expected to be implemented over 4 months, and will therefore be completed by 9 April, 2012. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (by 9 July, 2012).

[<click here for the DREF budget;](#) [here for contact details;](#) [here to view a map of the affected area>](#)

The situation

After a prolonged drought, declared by the United Nations as the worst to hit the Horn of Africa in recent years, the vulnerability of the communities in affected areas has been increased significantly. Further rainfall is predicted by Kenya Meteorological Department (KMED) during this OND season. The commencement of the rains across the country was timely with the Northern, Western and Coastal areas reporting an early onset of rains characterized by heavy and continuous rainstorms. Districts such as Wajir, which experienced up to three previous failed seasons, recorded as high as 800%¹ of its Long Term Mean (LTM) for October. KMED reported that the rainfall received in Wajir is the highest the district has received in the last 61 years.

Districts such as Garissa in the same region, as well as Lamu, Malindi, Msabaha and Mtwapa along the Coastal Strip; Narok in Central Rift Valley and Turkana Central (Lodwar) in North Rift all recorded over 300% increase in their October LTMs. Districts such as Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Kitale, Kakamega, Mumias, Kericho, Kabarak and Voi all recorded over 50mm of rainfall between 24 and 30 November 2011. Areas particularly affected over the last week were Kitale (197.1mm), Mandera (148.9mm) and Kericho (143.9mm).

KRCS assessment, which was combined with early life saving response, was done through its regions and branches and indicates the following results:

- To date, 25 deaths have been reported countrywide with approximately 15,045 households displaced in various parts of the country.
- Displaced communities have settled in temporary evacuation camps and lack access to food, shelter, health care and sanitation.
- Infrastructure has been damaged and in some cases destroyed, leaving communities are cut off from communication and without access to food and health facilities. These vulnerable communities are dependent on relief food following the recent drought emergency.
- The floods have also compromised the livelihood of affected communities due to loss of livestock and crops.
- Latrines have been reported submerged, exposing communities to the risk of water borne disease outbreak.

Below are the KRCS assessments findings per regions:

Households displaced by Floods 2011			
Region	Districts	HHs displaced	HHs targeted
West Kenya	Busia	4000	920
	Siaya	5000	1173
	Kisumu East	140	33
	Nyakach	321	74
	Rachuonyo	150	35
	Mumias	100	23
	Nyatike	50	15
			9761
Coast	Tana River	1200	277
	Garsen	600	133
		1800	410
North Rift	Keiyo	220	51
	East Pokot	27	6
		247	57
South Rift	Marakwet	237	55
Upper Eastern	Moyale	1220	281
	Marsabit	100	23
	Isiolo	1010	232
	Samburu	120	28
		2687	619

¹ Kenya Meteorological Department, Issue Dated 31/10/2011

North Eastern	Wajir	300	109
Central	Muranga	250	32
		550	141
	TOTAL	15,045	3,500

West Kenya

At least 12 deaths have been reported in the region, with 9,620 households displaced in West Kenya. The worst affected districts include Siaya, Busia, Nyakach, Nyando, Rachuonyo, Kisumu East and Migori.

Latrine coverage, especially in Busia and Migori, which was already very low, has been diminished as a result of the floods. Latrines have been submerged by flood waters, leading to contamination of water sources. There are fears that the worsening sanitation situation could put the communities at a higher risk of water borne diseases.

To date, 12 evacuation camps have been established as part of the preparedness planning in Nyakach, Nyatike in Migori district, Siaya, Rachuonyo, Budalangi and Mumias. The affected populations have erected the camps, with the assistance of KRCS, Government and other agencies. KRCS has been encouraging communities to move to the evacuation camps as part of the ongoing disaster risk reduction programmes in these areas.

Other agencies currently operation in this region include the UNOCHA which is the coordinating body for the UN, UNICEF with the regional office in Kisumu, World Vision with DRR projects in Nyakach. All interventions are coordinated through the respective line government ministries and the District Disaster Committees; which are very active in this region. This is partly attributed to KRCS disaster risk reduction programmes that are being implemented in these areas and has resulted in better preparedness and greater coordination of the floods operation.

The West Kenya Flood Mitigation project, a government project funded by the World Bank, reported that the water levels in Budalangi in the floods watch gauges reached 5.3 metres, which is much higher than the warning threshold of 3.5 metres. Water is currently overflowing the dykes, causing flooding and damaging to the dykes. Past experience in this area indicate that flooding of this nature, where flood water from River Nzoia surpasses the dykes control, causes massive displacement and destruction of property and livelihood assets. This water denudation takes weeks, and possibly months, to subside.

Coast

A total of 800 households have been displaced. The worst affected areas include Tana River, Garsen, Voi, Kilifi, Malindi and Taita Taveta. Tana Delta is the largest river basin in the country, with 14 hydroelectric power generating stations cascaded along the river channel. Masinga Dam is the largest dam and the last in the chain which discharges excess water into the river channel and has been the major cause of flood-related damage downstream. The situation is further aggravated by enhanced rainfall within the Tana Delta basin where rainfall on some days is over 10mm in a day. This has resulted in displacement of 200 local households so far, with projected rains expected to continue in the same trend. The affected communities are the same ones recovering from this year's prolonged drought. The lack of access to safe drinking water has forced the communities to consume contaminated river water.

Assa area in Garsen has 600 households cut off, thereby limiting access to food, health facilities and safe water. Some houses in the area have been completely destroyed, whereas River Galana in Malindi reportedly burst its banks, affecting approximately 82 acres of farmland in Bangale.

North Rift

At least eight deaths have been reported in the area including a mudslide incident in Keiyo District that buried three children alive. Approximately 220 households have been displaced. Five people are reported missing and are presumed dead. The worst affected areas include Trans Nzoia, Lugari, Nandi, Bungoma, Uasin Gishu, East Pokot and Marakwet. River Kipsangui broke its banks affecting 15 households, who were evacuated to a nearby church.

South Rift

At least 237 households were displaced in Marigat division, an area which has been experiencing more frequently flooding than ever before. Marigat and Marakwet are not historical flood-prone areas but in the last 5 years KRCS and other stakeholders have responded to floods perennially. The floods last year displaced over 300 households and landslides killed 10 people. Currently displaced families are integrated

into the community, staying with friends and relatives. Three schools have been affected in the area, although pupils are currently on school holidays.

Upper Eastern

At least 1,402 households in the region have been displaced. The affected population is camping in the open air with no sanitation facilities. At least 226 latrines in the area have reportedly sunk, heightening the risk of water borne diseases in the area. The worst affected areas include Moyale, Sololo, Goda, Gole, Golole, Lamole and Dambala Fachana. At least 230 goats, 11 donkeys, 12 camels and 9 calves have been killed by floodwaters.

River Ewaso Nyiro in Isiolo (Merti, Gafarsa and Sericho areas) burst its banks and nearby villages have been marooned. Some 23 people are currently missing. Livestock have been cut off from their owners due to floodwaters. This is resulting in a lack of milk for children under five years. The few schools in the area including Sericho, Gafarsa and other centres have been housing displaced families.

North Eastern

At least 300 households are reportedly displaced, with scores of livestock swept away by flash floods. Local schools and their assets, including desks and books, and health facilities have also been swept away. With predictions indicating that the North Eastern will receive normal to above normal rains, the situation is expected to deteriorate further. Many parts of the region are cut off from the rest of the country, with roads being washed away. This has particularly affected food access and safe drinking water.

Coordination and partnerships

The KRCS, in partnership with Government line Ministries, have carried out assessments under the aegis of District Disaster Committees.

KRCS is also working closely with other stakeholders such as UNICEF, Constituency Development Fund Committees, World Vision, Ministry of Northern Kenya Development and the affected communities themselves. As for Upper Eastern, Kenya World Life Service (KWS) is instrumental in search and rescue efforts together with military personnel from localised training camps.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

KRCS has conducted assessments in all the affected regions. In total, 10,500 NFIs have been prepositioned in the regions of West Kenya, Coast Region, North Rift, Upper Eastern and North Eastern.

Distribution of point of use water treatment chemicals have been made to displaced populations in Nyando, Kisumu, Busia, Siaya and Rachuonyo.

Stakeholders coordination meetings are held weekly at all districts to review process where KRCS is secretary to all district disaster committee mechanisms.

For the initial support, KRCS seek to assist 3,500 households out of the 15,045 affected while other agencies expected to reach the rest. However, KRCS will continue to monitor the response operation and raise an appeal should further support be deemed necessary.

The needs

Search and Rescue

KRCS is currently undertaking and will continue to work with other response teams in providing search and rescue services, using air and boat rescue operations, to reach affected populations. KRCS intends to provide basic search and rescue equipment and protective gear for its response teams to ensure speedy and effective response.

Relief

Priority needs include distribution of relief food and non-food items to flood affected populations whose houses have been destroyed and lack access to basic facilities, and whose livelihoods have not recovered following prolonged drought.

Emergency Health and Care

The health care system within the flood affected areas will be strained and with the displaced population having to face the consequence of increased risk of disease outbreaks. During this emergency phase service provision will be strained due to population displacement, damage of physical infrastructure and the

expected increase in morbidity, injuries and deaths. This will stretch the available resources beyond manageable limits and is expected to ground health care operations.

While Kenya has made significant strides in some of the MDG targets, for instance MDG 4 where Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2009 indicates that there has been an overall decline in the number of deaths by 36% from 2003 to 2008 (115 to 74 deaths per 1000), there remains provincial and district disparities. Of concern are flood-affected areas that have high infant mortality rates such as Nyanza in the Western part of country, with a mortality rate of 149/1,000.

Support is needed for health facilities in flood-affected areas. Based on assessments of these health facilities, provisions are required in order to meet ongoing basic health care as well as flood-related medical emergencies. In Bunyala district for example, out of the seven health facilities, four are serving displaced populations. Three of which (Mukhobola health centre, Budalangi and Rukala dispensary) are located in the flood area while Port Victoria acts as the district referral facility.

With the expected epidemics including malaria, Rift Valley Fever (RVF), cholera and dysentery, support to health service delivery for affected populations will be required so as to prevent the already precarious health indicators from worsening. KRCS proposes to support the delivery of preventive and promotive health services, support the strengthening of community-based surveillance for early detection of outbreaks, support in procurement and distribution of emergency supplies and enhance community education.

The proposed activities for health sector support aims to strengthen community-based surveillance for early outbreak detection and reporting, minimising the number of vulnerable children to vaccine preventable diseases through accelerated increase in vaccination coverage for enhanced immunity, increasing access to basic health care through an integrated Primary Health Care based prevention and clinical services especially in hard to reach and cut-off communities.

Water and Sanitation

The proposed activities for water and sanitation aim to ensure access to safe water, improved sanitation facilities and promotion of hygiene to prevent water borne diseases.

Identified needs include water treatment, provision of water storage facilities, rehabilitation and construction of latrines and hygiene promotion. Most of the interventions will include supply of clean water, hygiene promotion and provision of sanitation facilities to prevent outbreaks of water borne diseases.

The proposed operation

Search and Rescue

Outcome: To undertake search and rescue operations in flood-affected areas

Outputs:

- To support standby teams in all regions for rapid deployment
- To evacuate affected persons to safer grounds
- To equip the search and rescue teams with basic rescue gear
- To support operational links to other search and rescue authorities and stakeholders

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Enhanced living conditions for an estimated 1,659 households (9,954 beneficiaries) affected by floods

Outputs:

- Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.
- Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.
- Distribute non-food items (blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, soap) from point of dispatch to end-user.
- Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Emergency health

Outcome: Reduced excess morbidity and mortality caused by floods and landslides by providing preventive public health community care and basic clinical services to 3,500 households affected and displaced by floods

Outputs:

- Detailed assessments and mapping the existing health capacities for identification of gaps
- Carry out health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases with epidemic potential including cholera prevention, prevention of vector borne diseases including malaria and RVF, address reproductive health issues in emergencies, including transmission of HIV, promotion of safe motherhood and advocacy for prevention of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).
- Support MoH in meeting basic health care needs of the flood affected population through basic clinical services and preventive care including antenatal care, postnatal care, safe delivery especially for risk pregnancies and provide reproductive health education
- Provide basic medical supplies (Inter agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHKs)), targeting existing hospitals and clinics without supplies
- Procure and avail Cholera kits (volunteer and medical modules) for epidemic preparedness
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping to determine the presence of other actors and their contribution to the health sector to avoid duplication of activities and enhance coordination
- Continuous monitoring, evaluation and development of operational updates.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**Outcome: Improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for 3,500 flood affected households****Outputs:**

- Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals at household level
- Procure and distribute household water filters for marooned households
- Procurement of consumables for water treatment unit
- Provision of storage tanks at key strategic points
- Distribution of 150 sanplats and materials for construction of latrines
- Carry out refresher training on PHASTER for volunteer TOTs (trainers of trainers)
- Deployment of PHASTER TOTs to train affected communities on hygiene and cascading of hygiene promotion at household level

Logistics**Outcome: Efficient and effective logistical support of non-food relief and stock relief items in warehouses in the field****Outputs:**

- Efficient dispatch of food and non food items to the final distribution point.
- Efficient and effective logistical support to the operation.
- Staff and volunteers transported

Communications**Outcome: A steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders that enhances fundraising, advocacy and maintaining profile of the DREF operations****Outputs:**

- Produce press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies
- Proactive engage with media to highlight the needs of the DREF and to profile the response of the KRCS
- Use established KRCS and IFRC social media tools to enhance profile of activities
- Develop media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies and media
- Supporting field visits by communications colleagues, media, PNS's and donor agencies
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the KRCS's and IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here](#)

1. DREF budget [below](#)
2. 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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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

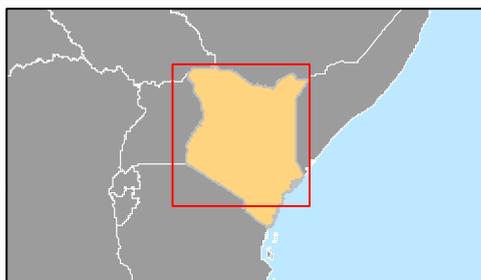
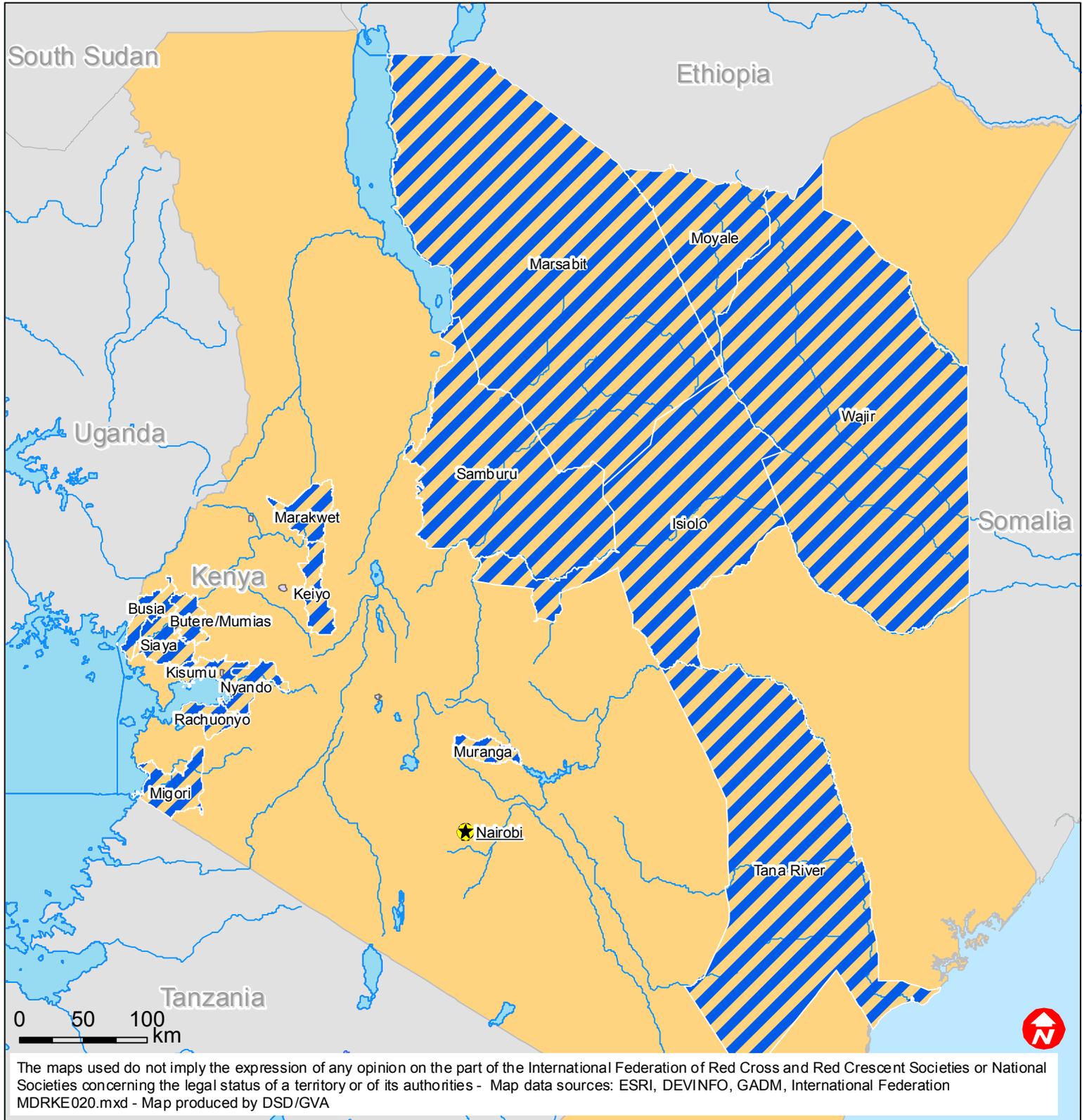
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	DREF Budget	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	54,378	54,378
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water & Sanitation	32,089	32,089
Medical & First Aid	43,889	43,889
Teaching Materials	0	0
Utensils & Tools	55,300	55,300
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	3,687	3,687
ERU (Emergency Response Units)	0	0
Total Supplies	189,343	189,343
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	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	26,733	26,733
Transport & Vehicle Costs	36,611	36,611
Total Transport & Storage	63,344	63,344
International Staff	0	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0
National Staff	0	0
National Society Staff	0	0
Other Staff benefits	25,778	25,778
Consultants	0	0
Total Personnel	25,778	25,778
Workshops & Training	0	0
Total Workshops & Training	0	0
Travel	0	0
Information & Public Relation	2,117	2,117
Office Costs	0	0
Communications	1,111	1,111
Professional Fees	0	0
Financial Charges	0	0
Other General Expenses	0	0
Total General Expenditure	3,228	3,228
Depreciation		
Depreciation	0	0
Total Depreciation	0	0
Cash Transfers to National Societies	0	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties	0	0
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	0
Program Support	18,310	18,310
Total Programme Support	18,310	18,310
Services & Recoveries	0	0
Shared Services	0	0
Total Services	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	300,003	300,003
Available Resources		
Multilateral Contributions	0	0
ERUs contributions	0	0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	300,003	300,003



Kenya: Floods



 Targetted areas