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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Kenya: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKE039	GLIDE n° DR-2016-000118-KEN
Operation Update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 November – 8 December 2016
Date of issue: 8 December 2016	Operation timeframe: 12 months end date 23 November 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 3,844,037	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 297,808
N° of people being assisted: 114,620 people (19,103 Households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, IFRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: County government of Kilifi, SAFARICOM foundation, National Drought Management Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, Members of the Public in Kwale county	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Due to poor performance of the long rains in March-April-May 2016, pastoral and marginal farming communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of the country are experiencing moderate to severe drought. According to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group Joint Long Rains assessment report (KFSSG LRA), a total of 1,254,600 people mainly from pastoral (750,900) and marginal agricultural areas (503,700) in 19 ASAL counties are acutely food insecure, as they were directly affected by poor rains, as well as other existing and emerging vulnerabilities and require immediate food assistance. This is an increase of 500,000 more people in need compared to estimates from the February 2016, short rains assessment.

The UNICEF Kenya Nutrition Situation overview report of October 2016, indicates that the rates of malnutrition are critical, above 20 per cent in 4 counties (Turkana, East Pokot in Baringo, Mandera and Marsabit), extremely critical at 30.3 per cent in Turkana North and 15 per cent in West Pokot. An additional 4 counties (Samburu, Tana River, Garissa and Wajir) have serious acute malnutrition levels (10-14 per cent). Estimated malnutrition caseloads in ASALs is 294,300 children under 5 years (60,600 under Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 233,700 under Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers comprise 29,400 people.

The food security situation is likely to deteriorate further in these areas as predicted by various climate prediction institutions, amongst others, IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), FEWSNET, Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). During October-November-December 2016 season, it is expected that most parts of the country will experience depressed rainfall that will also be poorly distributed both in time and space.

It is reported that the predicted La Nina this year will most likely impact the areas affected by the El Nino of 2014/2015 and more. These areas include, North Eastern counties (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo); Coast region counties (Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, Taita Taveta); Central Kenya counties (Kiambu,

Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Murang'a, Nyandarua), Nairobi County, Central and North Rift, North Western, Eastern Kenya counties (Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Meru, Embu, Tharaka, Isiolo, Marsabit).

Current situation as indicated in the FEWSNET November 2016 food security outlook report, and as predicted by the Kenya Meteorological departments most parts of Western, Rift valley and central parts of the country have received adequate October-November-December short rains whilst in the South Eastern, coast and Northern parts of the country these rains have had an extremely poor start and performance leading to extension of the dry lean season that usually lasts from August to October. This has negatively impacted crop and rangeland conditions in the mentioned areas. The result is that the number of counties in the Alarm drought phase has risen to 6 according to assessments by National Drought Management Authority (Garissa, Mandera, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, and Marsabit) while 10 others are at Alert Phase (Kajiado, Laikipia, Makueni, Meru, Narok, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir)

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated CHF 279,632 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 23 November 2016, as a loan to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) respond to the needs of the affected population. The DREF loan will initially support affected persons in Garissa and Tana River counties which are experiencing worsening food insecurity trends. The overall Appeal is intended to support affected population in Garissa, Tana River, Makueni, Kilifi and Kwale counties, with health and nutrition services; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities; and food security and livelihoods over a period of three months.

This appeal has not received any funding to date and IFRC, on behalf of the Kenya Red Cross, would like to encourage partners to consider supporting the Appeal to enable KRCS provide assistance to the targeted beneficiaries through the planned activities as detailed in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society continues to monitor the situation through its county branch offices and the emergency operations centre. KRCS officials in the county branches, especially those in arid and semi-arid counties, have been attending county forums as members to discuss the ongoing drought emergency, amongst other issues.

The disaster management surveillance and reporting officer has played a key role in monitoring indicators for all the main hazards as stipulated in the current KRCS contingency plan. Particularly for drought, the surveillance has been around Kenya meteorological seasonal, monthly and weekly forecasts, as well as levels of global acute malnutrition and migration of people and livestock inside and outside of the country.

Joint assessments were undertaken in Marsabit, Garissa, Kwale and Kilifi County. In the previous week, an assessment was undertaken at the border of Turkana and Baringo counties where two communities have been fighting due to cattle rustling and competition over scarce resources. There seems to be an increase in community conflicts with severity of drought conditions as the same was the case in the previous year. Approximately 13,000 people have been displaced, 4 people confirmed dead and scores injured. The displaced population are in dire need of food assistance, health, WASH and nutrition support.

The ongoing four-months cash transfer program in Ganze, Kilifi County was informed by a cash feasibility study undertaken in August 2016 by KRCS and Finnish Red Cross CTP delegate. A total of 800 have so far been reached with unconditional cash transfer of Kshs 6,000 for immediate food needs. A post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted and a report generated. The program is co-funded by Finnish Red Cross and British Red Cross and is planned to run up until February 2016 which marks the end of dry lean season in this area.

KRCS is leading the nutrition response in 6 of the affected counties, with mass screening being done through targeted outreach and treatment of the malnourished children under 5 years. The interventions are also targeting other vulnerable groups, which include pregnant and lactating mothers, people with chronic illnesses and people living with disabilities. The interventions are being supported financially by UNICEF.

Several trainings have been taking place for the Red Cross Action Teams as well as the National Disaster Response Teams with an aim of getting the response teams ready for emergency responses including the current drought and next year's general election.

Other response activities conducted include;

- Distribution of 1,451.96 metric tonnes of food aid in Lamu (1,040 households) and Kilifi (500 households).
- Distribution of 47.8 metric tonnes of assorted food aid bought through SAFARICOM foundation funds, targeting 5,500 people in Samburu County in November, 2016.
- Supply of three water boozers to the county government of Garissa for storage of water trucked to water stressed areas

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Partner National Societies (PNS) hosted by the KRCS include: the American, Austrian, British, Danish, Finnish, German, Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation is also hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in Eastern and Central African countries.

An operations strategy call was conducted on 2 November 2016 prior to the drought appeal launch. In November 2016, Danish Red Cross and KRCS entered in a bilateral engagement to support over 400 households in the drought hit Marsabit county with cash transfers for immediate food needs. The actual implementation will start in December 2016 and run up until March 2017.

On 4 December 2016, a donor's call was organized and conducted at IFRC offices in Nairobi. Several partner national societies including German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Canadian and American Red Cross joined in through teleconference. IFRC, ICRC and KRCS staff participated in the discussion on the drought situation, response and the content of the just launched drought appeal.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government of Kenya (both national and county governments) have been proactive in supporting communities currently affected by the drought in the 23 arid and semi-arid counties. The government had focused on providing sector specific support and has allocated funds for the needed assistance. The office of the president has been organizing and chairing bi-weekly drought response meetings in Nairobi with partners, KRCS is a member. WFP and ministry of special programs have been providing food and cash to a total of 1 million out of 1.3 million people in need of food assistance. The remaining gap of 300,000 people is what other partners and KRCS aim to support through various resource mobilization strategies.

National Drought management authority have activated their drought contingency funds in ASAL counties since July 2016. These funds have been utilised in WASH activities, integrated health and nutrition outreaches, economic security and livestock off-take in 10 most affected counties.

Hunger Safety Net Program is run by National Drought Management Authority and covers approximately 100,000 poor households in four arid counties namely Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Turkana counties with bi-monthly cash transfers of Kshs 5,400 per household. No transfers were made in October and November 2016, since the Vegetation Cover Index values in the four counties did not reach the severe vegetation deficit threshold. HSNP is focusing on shock responsive cash transfers (NDMA November 2016 national drought early warning bulletin).

Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) is supporting the government in undertaking livestock vaccinations in several arid counties.

Other organizations are also responding to the ongoing drought per their mandates and capacities.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The analysis of secondary data done at the time of the drought appeal development still apply. Sixteen (16) arid and semi-arid counties require urgent support: 6 of them namely Garissa, Mandera, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu and Marsabit are at alarm stage of the drought phase; 10 others namely Kajiado, Laikipia, Makueni, Meru,

Narok, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana and Wajir are at alert stage. The food security situation is likely to worsen further by January 2017 and reach crisis level by May 2017 if no humanitarian support is provided. There is need to continuously check how the situation unfolds through analysis of monthly situation outlook produced by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD).

Current situation as indicated in the FEWSNET November 2016 food security outlook report, and as predicted by the Kenya Meteorological departments most parts of Western, Rift valley and central parts of the country have received adequate October-November-December short rains whilst in the South Eastern, coast and Northern parts of the country these rains have had an extremely poor start and performance leading to extension of the dry lean season that usually lasts from August to October.

In marginal agricultural areas (South eastern and coast), the short rains account for about 35% of annual cereal production. However, the November food security reports by FEWSNET show that 70% of the households did not plant any maize crops due to very poor short rains. The short rains account for up to 65 percent of annual cereal crop production. This rain failure marks the third consecutive below average season. Whereas the poor long rains left crop production up to 70% below average, FEWSNET projects that short rains crop production would be greater than 50% below average maize production in these areas. Retail maize prices have been increasing since July as households deplete their food stocks and increasingly rely on markets. Significant water and pasture stress is already causing migration, human and wildlife conflicts etc. Massive livestock deaths have been reported in Lamu, Kwale, Kilifi and Kitui counties. With all these vulnerabilities, most households in south eastern and coastal regions are likely to face critical decline in food. Affected communities are employing various coping strategies including reduced meal frequencies from 3 to 1 per day, consumption of less preferred food and skipping of meals.

The northern parts of the country (pastoral areas) experienced substantial rainfall deficits compared to average. Improvement in the rangeland conditions due to expected December rains are unlikely to translate into solid increases in livestock productivity and income since very little of the season remains. Food prices continue to gradually increase while livestock prices are steadily declining and this continues to constrain household purchasing power reducing food availability and access. With more than 80% of livestock confined in the dry season grazing areas away from homesteads and expected to remain there through at least the next rainy season, the resulting loss of livestock dependent income and food is likely to further exacerbate household food insecurity. Livestock migrations are causing resource based conflicts and tensions across many grazing areas. Some households in severely affected areas in Marsabit and Wajir counties are already employing irreversible coping strategies such as distress sale of livestock, herd separation and killing of lactating young stocks to save milk for household consumption.

Rapid assessment reports conducted jointly with other partners in Garissa, Kwale, Tana River and Marsabit counties are showing worsening trends of food insecurity.

Use of children as a source of income by engaging them in income generating activities, marrying off girls to obtain income for household use, children dropping out of school and finding their way into the streets in urban areas are common child protection concerns that may arise as result of the drought situation. Therefore, there is need to be on the lookout on these challenges and offer timely response either directly to help parents care for their children or through advocacy.

Poor WASH practices, including consumption of unsafe water, low latrine coverage and poor health seeking behaviour have been cited as some of the underlying factors for the high levels of malnutrition in the counties. Watery diarrhoea has been reported in Turkana, dysentery in Marsabit, measles in Moyale, amongst others. These are just indicators of poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Furthermore, in the recent past in 2015, and part of 2016, though contained, cholera outbreak affected several counties in the country including Marsabit, Wajir, Baringo and Tana River. Diseases associated with water scarcity and poor sanitation, such as typhoid and cholera may still emerge even as the lean season peaks and most water sources continue to dry. Households increasingly rely on permanent water sources, such as boreholes most of which are broken down. Majority of households do not treat water making them susceptible to water borne diseases.

The 2016 KFSSG LRA report shows that latrine coverage for most of the affected communities in North Eastern parts of the country is low at 61. SMART surveys in June 2016, showed that water treatment is equally low, at less than 20 per cent. Hand-washing practices are poor (less than 30 per cent wash their hands at the critical times). In North Western region, latrine coverage is lowest in the pastoral zones ranging from 10-30 per cent in Baringo and West Pokot. The low latrine coverage is attributed to cultural practices

and migration. A significant proportion of population in agro-pastoral livelihood zones rely on open water sources and surveys indicate low water treatment, hence there is high likelihood of contamination. South east and coastal parts are better off in terms of hygiene practices, as most people wash their hands at critical times, though water treatment at household level is still wanting.

Poor health seeking behaviour is mentioned as one of the main drivers of the high levels of malnutrition. This could be attributed to limited access to basic health care services due to distance and financial limitations amongst the affected population. The affected counties already have other very high and unacceptable levels of maternal and child mortality rates mostly due to non-skilled delivery. Children under five are at high risk of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria.

The rate of malnutrition is above emergency levels in some areas and in other parts have serious acute malnutrition levels. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above 20% in Turkana, Mandera, East Pokot (Baringo county) and Laisamis (Marsabit county). The GAM rates in Garissa, Tana River, West Pokot, Wajir and Samburu are 14.7%, 14%, 15.3%, 13.4% and 14.5% respectively. These rates show a slight deterioration compared to the same time last year and mainly attributed to household level food insecurity. Further analysis indicates low dietary intake and household level food insecurity, coupled with high disease burden and localized outbreaks of cholera (Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Tana River), measles (Moyale and Mandera), chikungunya (Mandera), as the key factors affecting service delivery and overall nutrition situation this season. According to the Ministry of Health Nutrition Sector Response Brief of November 2016, the overall caseloads of acutely malnourished children in the 23 arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) counties has increased by 19 per cent compared to six months ago, (266,100 in February 2016 to 337,292 in August 2016), with a 25 per cent increase in the caseload of severe acute malnutrition (SAM; 75,300 cases). This increase in estimate is confirmed by a 28 per cent increase of admission in the Outpatient Therapeutic programme (Jan to Sept 2016) compared to the same time last year in the 23 arid and semi-arid counties. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition is ongoing. However, there is need to urgently support Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases to prevent further deterioration to severe malnutrition levels.

The National Drought Management Authority report of November 2016, five counties namely Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Lamu and Kwale are now in the alarm drought phase. Massive livestock deaths have led to loss of livelihoods and deterioration of food security in Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, Taita Taveta, Garissa and Wajir counties.

Increased drop-out rates for facility deliveries for expectant mothers due to strained household income that would facilitate transportation leading to increased maternal and new-born deaths. Compromised drug adherence for the individuals on long term treatment due to lack of food, this increases the severity of diseases and for cases such as HIV there is increased risk of transmission as the viral suppression is interfered with.

Conflicts over resources and insecurity mostly in pastoral areas continue unabated causing loss of lives and livelihoods in affected areas and exacerbating food insecurity. There is need to partner with other agencies in supporting communities in the areas of conflict resolutions and promoting peace through community dialogues and monitoring areas of potential conflict. Inter-communal clashes over cattle and resources are common in periods of drought in Kenya. Recent fighting incidents have been reported on the borders between Marsabit/Wajir, and Marakwet/Pokot, and deaths reported along the Pokot/Trans Nzoia border. There were also deaths in Isiolo and Laikipia, while insecurity in parts of Isiolo and Marsabit curtailed access to water and pasture. Tension is said to be high in Todonyang, Turkana, and between communities in Tana River. Mandera continues to be affected by cross-border insecurity, with 18 deaths in Mandera town in the previous month. Security is improving in Lamu, although there was some herder/farmer conflict. Human/wildlife conflict was mentioned by six counties: Baringo, Laikipia, Lamu, Samburu, Taita Taveta and West Pokot (NDMA Bulletin, November 2016). These conflicts are raising protection concerns.

Risk Assessment

The risks and mitigation activities identified remains the same as highlighted in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

Scenario Planning

The scenario planning remains the same as highlighted in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#). The situation is however likely to worsen, and to mitigate against increasing levels of vulnerabilities, KRCS will

continue monitoring the situation and undertake rapid assessments to establish likely impact of the predicted La Nina and other emerging needs to be addressed. The appeal may be revised based on the findings.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

To meet the immediate urgent needs of 114,620 drought-affected persons in 5 priority counties namely, Garissa, Tana River, Kwale, Kilifi and Makueni counties, by improving their health, WASH, nutrition and food security.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy relatively remains the same as highlighted in [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPOA\)](#). There was a slight change in cash transferred to 1,000 beneficiaries in Kilifi county. Due to the worsening situation and market assessment done in Kilifi, each beneficiary received Kshs. 6,000 instead of Kshs. 3,129 outlined in the EPOA. This will help meet 100% of the food needs of each target HH. The cash transfer value of Kshs 3,129 only covers 50% of the food needs of each target HH. The cash transfer value of KES 6,000 for an average household of 6 persons monthly was calculated in Kilifi as shown below based on the local market prices.

Commodity	gr/day	% of daily needs	household size	family ration/month (kg)	Price of food basket in Kenya (kg) KES	Total KES
maize	420	100	6	75.6	50	3,780
beans	60	100	6	10.8	100	1,080
vegetable oil	30	100	6	5.4	160	864
salt	5	100	6	0.9	20	18
					Total:	5,742
MPESA Charges						108
Transport						150
TOTAL CASH TRANSFER VALUE IN KSHS						6,000

The other counties will be receiving their cash disbursements late December 2016 as per the EPOA of KES 3,129 per beneficiary.

Operational support services

Human resources

Through the DREF allocation 2 staff and 37 volunteers were engaged to support the operation in Marsabit, Tana River and Kilifi counties. The new staff were hired to complement the 2 key DM operations staff involved in the operation. Other staff drawn from the DM Operations, Logistics, ICT, Communication / PR and M&E departments of KRCS in one way or another are involved in the drought response operation. For the Marsabit and Kilifi counties, KRCS is working with Danish and Finnish delegates on learning mission, their engagement guided entirely by ToRs already developed and shared.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics and supply chain support to the operation has included support with procurement of payment service provider (Compulynx). This was done as per the KRCS organizational procurement manual.

Information technologies (IT)

Officers in IT play a crucial role in ensuring computers and all workstations are functional during the operation. IT have played a role in procuring the right types of laptops for Kilifi and Marsabit CTP operations. KOBO was recently used in conducting post distribution monitoring activities in Kilifi county.

Communications

KRCS has continued to engage the media, the public and other stakeholders through sharing of time and accurate information activities. As part of this, the KRCS Special Programmes Manager was covered as part of the ongoing Shinda Washinde fundraising initiative aired on KTN, in which she highlighted the current drought situation in the country focusing on the needs and areas of priority for interventions.

In print media, KRCS through the Secretary General has been featured in several articles aimed at highlighting the ongoing drought and its impact on communities living in the Arid and Semi-Arid lands. In addition, social media campaigns will be rolled out as part of ensuring increased awareness among the public, the government, and other partners.

Security

Throughout the operation, KRCS continue to ensure the safety and security of staff working in the operations. This is through continuous security assessment prior to and during deployment of staff. The Northern areas of the country remain prone to attacks by Somali-based Al-Shabaab militia. However, it has been relatively calm in the region due to sustained efforts by government security agencies to improve security.

Ethnic conflicts are also common in the drought affected areas because of cattle rustling and resource-based conflicts. Currently, fighting has been ongoing in Kapedo, near the Baringo and Turkana counties borders. Up to 16,300 people have been affected by the conflict. KRCS has carried out a variety of interventions following completion of an assessment in Baringo and Turkana counties. KRCS in collaboration with both tiers of government has initiated peace initiatives in the affected areas aimed at resolving the conflict and setting the stage for sustainable solution to the recurrent conflict.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

Two weeks after the first disbursement, a post distribution monitoring exercise was carried out to establish whether beneficiaries of the operation had received their entitled cash payments and expenditure patterns including security, market trends and community social dynamics. According to the PDM findings, all the community members are aware of the KRCS intervention in the area and the selection criteria used. Approximately 98 percent felt that the selection process was fair, however the number of households enrolled for support was low compared to the number of households in need of such support. Slightly more than half the number of beneficiary households received cash through alternate beneficiaries and only 5 percent reported to have either witnessed, heard or experienced conflict between the alternate and the beneficiary which was basically due to misunderstanding on the amount of available after cash withdrawal and transport costs. Out of the alternate cases, only 31 percent were willing to drop their alternate beneficiaries and buy own Sim cards because 66 percent of the community cannot carry out Mpesa transactions on their own and may need some sensitization and support from the agents.

The findings also showed that 82 percent of the households spent between 0 – 150 Kenya shillings on transport as allocated in the transfer value. Cash transferred was majorly spent to buy food, water hygiene items. The community still prefer cash to other form of support.

In addition to the PDM, KRCS will carry out an evaluation of the whole operation at the end of the response. The Lessons learned from the workshop will be used to inform continuous improvement of future operations. This will be led by the KRCS Monitoring and Evaluation team and the operation implementation team.

Administration and Finance

Finnish Red Cross have disbursed a total of 200,000 Euros for Ganze, Kilifi CTP operations. Cash requests of CHF 297,808 (DREF loan) and DKK 1.5M have so far been submitted to IFRC and Danish Red Cross for processing. ECHO have committed to issue a total of 200,000 Euros through British Red Cross for the drought response. These funds will be utilized as per the contract signed with respective partners.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Health & care

Needs analysis: Health effects related to drought include death, illness, nutrition related effects (malnutrition, micro nutrient malnutrition etc.); water related disease including cholera and typhoid; airborne and dust related diseases including acute respiratory infections; vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and Chikungunya; mental health effects (including distress and other emotional consequences); and others. Further loss of livelihoods due to drought may cause increased financial barriers to access health services, which may lead to reduced or delayed access to treatment and care, increasing risks of complications and case fatality rates. Malnutrition may also increase risks or maternal health complications yet mortality rates are unacceptably high in the affected counties. Pastoralists are already moving massively with their livestock due to un-sustaining livelihoods. Resettlement may expose the people to new infections which may result into disease outbreaks and increased mortality rates. Migration may lead to congestion, spread of infectious diseases due to poor sanitation, hygiene, unsafe water supply and sexual abuse and gender based violence.

Population to be assisted: A total of 67,772 people in Garissa, Tana River, Makueni, Kwale and Kilifi will be provided with immediate primary health care support. These refers to the general population that will be mobilized and health messages delivered to them based in their most preferred channels.

Health & care			
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1. Community based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		0%
	Output 1.2: Minimum initial package for reproductive health services to target population		0%
	Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		0%
	Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention measures carried out for the 5 target counties		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Mobilize communities through local authorities and other preferred media for disease prevention and health promotion activities	x		0%
1.1.2. Procure and distribute assorted IEC materials to support health education by health promotion teams	x		0%
1.1.3. Train Red Cross Action Team members on health situation assessment and health messaging	x		0%
1.1.4. Conduct community based epidemic prevention and control activities	x		0%
1.1.5. Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out	x		0%
1.2.1. Distribute reproductive health kits (delivery kits RH kits B) to 431 visibly pregnant women in Tana River and Garissa counties	x		0%
1.2.2. Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out	x		0%
1.3.1. Organize for safe spaces for children and other groups for counselling	x		0%
1.3.2. Provide mental/psychosocial support to traumatized people due to drought conditions	x		0%
1.3.3. Train social workers on child protection in emergencies to provide psychosocial support to children and their families	x		0%

1.3.4. Reunite families through tracing activities including separated and unaccompanied minors	x		0%
1.4.1. Distribution of IEC materials for epidemic controls as a preparedness measure in case of any disease outbreak	x		0%
Progress towards outcome			
1.1.1. – 1.4.1. Implementation of activities under the health sector is yet to begin.			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The current escalating malnutrition levels is attributed to poor WASH practices. North Eastern and coastal parts of the country have both low latrine coverage and water treatment. Hand-washing practices is also a challenge. South east parts of the country have better numbers of those washing their hands at critical times. However, their water treatment practices are a problem.

Population to be assisted: A total of 91,696 people (80 per cent of the target population) will be targeted for WASH interventions in Garissa, Tana River, Kwale, Kilifi and Makueni counties. Priority will be given to families with children being treated for malnutrition in the priority counties.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in the targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1. Train selected 50 Red Cross Action Team members on appropriate methodologies of conducting hygiene promotion in emergencies	x		0%
2.1.2. RCAT members are involved in hygiene promotion activities	x		0%
2.1.3. Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals	x		0%
2.1.4. Procurement and distribution of water tanks in Kilifi	x		0%
2.1.5. Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, safe use of water treatment products	x		0%
2.1.6. Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests	x		0%
2.1.7. Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out	x		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
No activities undertaken			

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Many households in pastoral communities in north eastern parts of the country mostly Garissa are experiencing food gaps due to depleted incomes and are at acute food security state. This is due to atypically poor livestock productivity. These areas experienced substantial rainfall deficits of 25 - 50 percent of normal rains. It's reported that over 80 per cent of cattle, sheep, goats and 90 per cent of camels have moved far from their homesteads to dry season grazing lands. This mass outmigration has decreased milk availability and consumption from 2-3 litres per household to 0.5-1 litres. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at critical and emergency levels in Kilifi, Garissa, Tana River among under five years old. This is attributed

to poor diet, poor WASH practices and high disease burden in these areas. Number of children at risk of malnutrition is also increasing in Makueni and Kwale counties.

Population to be assisted: A total 19,103 food insecure households need to be supported to increase food and nutrition security and dietary diversity through cash transfer programming in areas with functional markets like Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Makueni and Garissa counties. Nutrition interventions will also be scaled up as per the county nutrition contingency and response plans.

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods			
Outcome 3: Improved food consumption in food insecure households in Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Makueni and Garissa through cash transfers for 4 months	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1: 19, 103 households are provided with monthly cash transfers meet their food needs		47%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1. Identify and contract payment service provider	x		80%
3.1.2. Target and register beneficiaries	x		20%
3.1.3. Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out	x		100%
3.1.4. Develop and implement appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms	x		50%
3.1.5. Disburse cash using appropriate cash transfer delivery mechanism	x		10%
3.1.6. Conduct post distribution monitoring	x		20%
3.1.7. Conduct after action review exercise and document the CTP process using appropriate tools as provided in cash in emergencies toolkit (CiE) Outcome 4: Reduced food	x		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
3.1.1. The KRCS entered into an agreement with Safaricom and installed an Mpesa platform which has been used as an effective mechanism for delivery of cash since the response areas have Safaricom network.			
3.1.2. Targeting of beneficiaries has been completed in Kilifi and communities have received the first cash transfer while other sites Garissa, Tana River, Kwale, Makueni and Marsabit Counties are on-going.			
3.1.3. A community communication plan has been developed for the implementation of cash and rolled out in some sites like Kilifi, Marsabit and Tana River.			
3.1.4. KRCS has in place an accountability to communities framework and as well as a complaints and feedback handling guidelines has been developed through DM strengthening project currently funded by British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, DFID and ECHO. In this response, community meetings and a mobile phone have been used in collecting, recording complaints and giving appropriate feedback.			
3.1.5. The first cash disbursement to 1,000 beneficiaries has been done in Kilifi County. Due to the worsening situation and market assessment done in Kilifi, each beneficiary received Kshs. 6,000 instead of Kshs. 3,129 outlined in the EPOA. This will help meet 100% of the food needs of each target HH. The cash transfer value of Kshs 3,129 only covers 50% of the food needs 3 of each target HH. The other counties will be receiving their cash disbursements late December 2016.			
3.1.6. The initial Post Distribution Monitoring has been conducted in Kilifi to find out if the targeted households received their cash entitlement, payment process, expenditure patterns, price monitoring, community social dynamics and security.			
3.1.7. After Action review is planned to be undertaken by the end of the operation.			
Outcome 4: Reduced food insecurity among the affected households	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping mechanisms reduced among affected pastoral communities/households		5%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

		Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1.	Mobilize targeted communities for destocking	x		5%
4.1.2.	Undertake destocking	x		0%
Progress towards outcomes				
4.1.1.	Targeted communities have been identified and have been mobilized for destocking.			
4.1.2.	The actual de-stocking is set to be set off from 12 th December 2016 in Tana North, Tana River County an area that has been experiencing the massive livestock deaths.			
Outcome 5: Excess mortality, morbidity related to nutritional distress in emergencies prevented, targeting children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women and other special Groups	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Increased access to essential health and nutrition services for target vulnerable groups			10%
	Output 5.2: Information regarding better infant and young child feeding practices is made available and applied to mothers of children under 5 and/or of malnourished children			
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1.	Conduct active case finding in identified hot spots in the counties and refer them to appropriate structures.	x		0%
5.2.1.	Community mobilization through radio and mass communication activities for nutrition messaging.	x		0%
5.2.2.	Conduct one day orientation of RCATs on nutrition in emergencies and infant feeding in emergency	x		0%
5.2.3.	Disseminate key messages on IFE through the M health platform.	x		0%
5.2.4.	Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out.	x		50%
Progress towards outcomes				
5.1.1. – 5.2.3. Implementation of these activities is yet to start				
5.2.4. – A beneficiary communication mechanism has been developed for Kilifi county. A report on the complaints already received is being compiled and will be shared with the program team by 12 th Dec 2016.				

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction				
Outcome 6. The national society and other relevant stakeholders are provided with timely and synthesized drought early warning information for informed decision making purposes	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 6.1. Early warning information from various stakeholders are analysed and disseminated			40%
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.1.1.	Collection, analysis and dissemination of secondary data information on drought situation	x		100%
6.1.2.	Disseminate using TERA platform any important information to affected communities on the drought and its related effects.		x	0%
6.1.3.	Dissemination of operation related activities through community meetings and Participatory Education Theatre	x		20%
Progress towards outcomes				

- 6.1.1. Collection, analysis and dissemination of secondary data is ongoing on a continuous basis. This includes information from Kenya Meteorological Department, FEWSNET, FSNWG, ACAPs, NDMA among other sources. This is used to inform changes in the operation as informed by situational changes
- 6.1.2. Design of appropriate messages for circulation through the TERA platform is yet to be conducted.
- 6.1.3. Several community meetings have been held for dissemination of operation related information. Such info includes targeting criteria, duration of the operation, cash transfer value, frequency of disbursement, method of cash transfer and communication and info on available complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 7: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 7.1.: Initial needs assessment are conducted		45%
	Output 7.2.: The emergency plan of action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect needs		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
7.1.1. Inception Meeting with key stakeholders	x		20%
7.1.2. Participate in joint assessments	x		100%
7.1.3. Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be	x		20%
7.2.1. Update the preliminary drought emergency appeal	x		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
7.1.1. An inception meeting with key stakeholders was undertaken in Kilifi county			
7.1.2. KRCS has participated in joint assessments with other stakeholders in Garissa, Kilifi and Marsabit. These were undertaken in October and November. The findings of these assessments have helped inform targeting of beneficiaries in the affected counties.			
7.1.3. Cash feasibility study – market Kilifi			
7.2.1. The drought emergency appeal has not been updated.			
Outcome 8. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.1. Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.		17%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
8.1.1. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for this operation	x		0%
8.1.2. Conduct an after-action review during and after the operation	x		0%
8.1.3. Conduct monthly internal coordination meetings with other involved departments such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation and food security etc.	x		100%
8.1.4. Conduct an external evaluation for the drought response	x		0%
8.1.5. Review beneficiary communication, complaints and feedback reports	x		0%
8.1.6. Conduct post distribution monitoring for Health and WASH supplies		x	0%
Progress towards outcomes			

- 8.1.1. A monitoring and evaluation plan has yet to be developed for this operation.
- 8.1.2. After Action Review has not been carried out for this operation. This is planned to be undertaken in mid and at the end of the operation.
- 8.1.3. KRCS has taken part in multi-stakeholder coordination meetings both at the national and at local level. These include the monthly food security and nutrition working group (FSNWG) meetings, Nutrition sector working group meetings, and the monthly Cash Coordination working group meetings.
- 8.1.4. An external evaluation for the operation will be carried out at the end of the operation.
- 8.1.5. No reports on beneficiary feedback so far received has been shared.
- 8.1.6. Post distribution monitoring for health and WASH has not been implemented since health and Wash supplies have not been distributed.

D. Budget

There is no change in the budget. The overall appeal budget is CHF 3,844,037 and is currently 0% funded. A DREF loan of CHF 297,808 has been allocated to KRCS to start implementation.

Contact Information

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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 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.

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

Annexes:

1. Ganze PDM Questions



Ganze PDM
questions.docx

2. CTP Ganze Communication Plan



CTP GANZE
-Beneficiary Commu

3.Photos:



