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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Kenya: Drought



Emergency appeal n° MDRKE039	GLIDE n°: DR-2016-000118-KEN
Operation update n° 2	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 November – 23 December 2016
Date of issue: 21 December 2016	Operation timeframe: 12 months; end date 23 December 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 3,844,037	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 279,632
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	

Summary

This update provides an overview on Kenya Red Cross Society actions for the last 1 month. Appeal coverage at the time of writing is 0%, donors are encouraged to support the appeal to enable KRCS provide assistance to the targeted beneficiaries through the planned activities as detailed in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). A DREF loan of 279,632 Swiss francs was processed at the beginning of the APPEAL to support the start-up of activities by KRCS.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Due to poor performance of the long rains in March - May 2016, pastoral and marginal farming communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of the country are experiencing moderate to severe drought. The situation has been compounded by the subsequent poor performance of the October - December 2016, seasonal rains. Currently, a total of 1.3 million people are acutely food insecure and in need of immediate assistance (ACAPS, Nov 2016) in the ASAL counties, which have been affected by poor rains, as well as other existing and emerging vulnerabilities. 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), and 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. A report by the Nutrition Sector Working Group indicates that the pipeline for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will be exhausted soon further increasing the risk for vulnerable groups affected by the ongoing drought.

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 the October - December 2016,

rainy season, most parts of the country experienced depressed rainfall that was also poorly distributed both in time and space.

These areas included 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 Nithi, Isiolo, Marsabit).

Moreover, the current situation is confirmed in the FEWSNET November 2016, and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletins which indicate that most parts of the country have experienced cumulatively poor rains during the October to December 2016 short rains. The rains had a delayed start and performance leading to extension of the dry lean season that usually lasts from August to October whilst in the South Eastern, coast and Northern parts of the country this has negatively impacted crop and rangeland conditions in the mentioned areas. In Kilifi, Tana River, Marsabit, Kwale, Lamu, Samburu, Mandera and Garissa counties, the drought situation is at Alarm phase with pockets of areas in Kilifi and Lamu counties already experiencing emergency food insecurity.

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 to affected persons in Garissa and Tana River counties, which are experiencing worsening food insecurity trends, with cash transfer and livestock destocking. Initial activities including inception meetings with key stakeholders in the target counties, recruitment and sensitization of volunteers, community mobilization, targeting and registration activities.

The overall Emergency Appeal is intended to support affected populations 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 activities over a period of three months. Currently, the Appeal coverage is 7%.

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 center. 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. Refer to [operation update 1](#) for additional details on KRCS response undertaken so far.



Figure 1: Above, Community mobilization in Bangale sub location, Tana North. Photo credit, KRCS

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 Societies. 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 2nd November 2016, prior to the drought appeal launch.

In November 2016, Danish Red Cross and KRCS entered into a bilateral engagement to support 900 households in 2 drought hit sub counties in Marsabit County with cash transfers for immediate food needs. Although the Cash Transfer Programme's target population was initially 400 households, this was later increased to 900 households. The transfer value was also reduced from Kshs. 6,000 to Kshs. 3,000, harmonizing the transfer value for all stakeholders in the county. The new transfer value is expected to cover 40 per cent of household minimum expenditure basket. The targeted areas include Illeret, Qorqa, Elbesso, and Gas in North Horr sub-county and Loiyangalani, Namarei, Ballah in Laisamis Sub-county. Community targeting is ongoing until the end of December 2016. This will be followed by beneficiary verification that will last up to mid-January 2017. Communities will receive their first disbursement by end of January 2017 and subsequent monthly disbursements up to April 2017.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The drought response by the Government of Kenya, World Food Programme (WFP) and other non-governmental organizations continues as indicated in the [operation update 1](#).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Ongoing analysis of secondary data on the drought situation in the country indicates that the drought situation has worsened since the drought appeal was developed. Assessment findings from November 2016 (NDMA and FEWSNet), indicate that eighteen (18) arid and semi-arid counties require urgent support – 2 more than the 16 which required food assistance at the time of appeal launch. Eight of these counties namely Garissa, Mandera, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Marsabit, Tana River and lately Samburu county are at Alarm stage of the drought phase; 10 others namely Kajiado, Laikipia, Makueni, Narok, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Kitui, West Pokot, Isiolo, and Wajir are at Alert stage.

In 9 out of the 18 counties, the situation has been on an improving trend mainly due to significant rainfall experienced in these counties during the month of November 2016. However, these improvements in environmental conditions and livestock productivity may be insufficient to sustain households until the long rains begin (NDMA, November 2016). Thus, the situation is expected to reverse in the short-term future due to the cumulative rainfall deficits experienced during the October - December 2016, rains season which also started late. 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 the monthly situation outlook produced by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD).

The latest report on the rainfall performance for the month of December 2016, indicates that most parts including the Western part of the country experienced significant rainfall deficits except for the Eastern part of the country. The situation is worse in the South Eastern, Coast and Northern parts of the country where the seasonal rains were characterized by extremely poor start and performance leading to extension of the dry lean season that usually lasts from August - October. Refer to [operation update 1](#) for more details.

Risk Assessment

The risks and mitigation activities identified remain 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 the 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 \(EPoA\)](#) and [operation update 1](#).

Operational support services

Operational support services provided remains the same as indicated in the [operation update 1](#).

Information technologies (IT)

Two volunteers were recruited to undertake entry of beneficiaries' data after registration in Tana River county. Data was entered in the attached beneficiary data tool.

Security

In Marsabit County, tension between the different ethnic communities in the county persists since the 2012/2013, inter-ethnic conflicts. However, since there is no active fighting, the tensions are not expected to significantly hamper delivery of humanitarian assistance to drought affected communities in the county. KRCS in collaboration with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and other stakeholders have been leading peace initiatives between the various communities in the county.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting (PMER)

In Tana River and Marsabit counties, KRCS is currently carrying out beneficiary mobilization and targeting and thus Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be carried out after the first disbursement of cash to beneficiaries.

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



Figure 2: Above, Community based beneficiary targeting and verification **Photo credit: KRCS**

Administration and Finance

Support to drought affected communities in Kenya continue to pour in from local partners including a local bank (Kenya Commercial Bank) which donated Kshs 3M (approximately 30,000 USD) to support the drought effort through cash transfer to communities in Tana North area of Tana River and Ijara area in Garissa. The cheque was presented to KRCS on 20 December 2016.



Figure 2: Left, Kenya Commercial Bank CEO presenting a cheque to KRCS. **Photo credit: KRCS**

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 diseases 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, while 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 on their most preferred channels.

Implementation of activities under the health sector is yet to begin.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: North Eastern and coastal parts of the country have both low latrine coverage and water treatment. Hand-washing practices is also a challenge. South eastern 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				
Activities	Is implementation on time?			% progress (estimate)
		Yes (x)	No (x)	
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			0%
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		20%
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%
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>			
2.1.1. Activity yet to be undertaken			
2.1.2. RCAT members have been involved in hygiene promotion activities led by the Ministry of health (MoH) in Kilifi County.			

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 per cent of normal rains. It is 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 5-year-old. This is attributed to poor diet, poor WASH practices and high disease burden in these areas. The 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	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1. Identify and contract payment service provider	x		100%
3.1.2. Target and register beneficiaries	x		60%
3.1.3. Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out	x		100%
3.1.4. Develop and implement appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms	x		100%
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)	x		0%
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>			
3.1.1. KRCS has been managing SAFARICOM M-PESA platform as a corporate user for close to 5 years now. The platform which is based at the KRCS headquarters has been used as an effective mechanism for delivery of cash for this operation and previous Cash Transfer Programmes. Staff and volunteers are paid their subsistence allowances through this platform as well. Delivery mechanisms in use for Tana River and Marsabit are contracted merchants and mobile phones respectively.			

3.1.2. Targeting of beneficiaries has been completed in Kilifi and communities have received the first cash transfer while in Tana River and Marsabit Counties, targeting and registration is ongoing. Community based targeting is used in identifying rightful beneficiaries for the drought emergency cash transfer in these target areas. The process involves 6 key steps namely; dissemination of beneficiary communication plan to the target community, selection of a community committee and a complaints and feedback committee, setting up of target criteria and presentation to the community, beneficiary targeting and registration using the set criteria, 1st and 2nd level verification of beneficiary register and finally adoption of the verified list as the final for payment.

Mistakes in total sum of the household members and incomplete data on gender, age and disability were the main challenges observed in the master beneficiary register in Tana River County. This will be resolved before the end of the operation, at the moment the main focus is on disbursing cash to target households to cushion them against the ongoing biting hunger. The team is focusing on getting right the names, phone numbers and ID numbers of the target beneficiaries for now.

3.1.3. A community communication plan has been developed for the implementation of cash transfer and rolled out in some sites like Kilifi, Marsabit and Tana River (see sample beneficiary communication plan below).

3.1.4. KRCS has in place an accountability to community's framework and as well as a complaints and feedback handling guidelines, which has been developed through DM strengthening project currently funded by British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, DFID and ECHO. In this response, community meetings, community complaints and feedback committee and a mobile phone have been used in collecting and recording complaints and giving appropriate feedback. When carrying out second level verification exercise in Bisan Hargeisa target centres in Tana North, a team of KRCS volunteers were approached by some community members complaining about the unfairness in identification of beneficiaries. This complaint called for a fresh targeting and registration exercise for the beneficiaries in the said area.

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 per cent of the food needs of each target household. The second disbursement is planned for the week of 19th December. The cash transfer value of Kshs 3,129 only covers 50 per cent of the food needs of each target household.

The second verification exercise ends on 21st December in Tana River hence the 1000 households in the targeted 19 villages might receive cash on 23rd December 2016. Due to the vastness of Marsabit County and anticipated prolonged process of getting beneficiary biodata through biometric equipment, beneficiaries in the county may receive their funds in January 2017 instead of December as planned.

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		7%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1. Mobilize targeted communities for destocking	x		10%
4.1.2. Undertake destocking	x		5%
Progress towards outcomes			
4.1.1.	Targeted communities have been identified and have been mobilized for destocking. Targeting has begun in Tana River and Garissa counties.		
4.1.2.	The actual de-stocking is expected to set off as from 26 th December 2016 in two targeted counties that have been experiencing massive livestock deaths. Initial meetings with stakeholders meant to give exact		

locations where the destocking exercise would take place within the two target counties has already been scheduled to take place in the week of this reporting period. A total of 750 and 550 livestock would be off-taken in Tana River and Garissa (Ijara) counties respectively. This activity is undertaken in line with the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

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	
	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%
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>			
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 has been compiled and shared with the programme team.			

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	
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	50%
6.1.3. Dissemination of operation related activities through community meetings and Participatory Education Theatre	x		20%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>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.</p> <p>6.1.2. Design of appropriate messages has been completed. The messages focus mainly on highlighting the risk of using contaminated water during this time when communities are affected by water shortages. The messages include simple ways of treating water for domestic use. Translation of the messages to local languages for the specific affected areas is ongoing and circulation is planned to begin in late December 2016. Sample messages include:</p> <p><i>“Drought conditions can lead to pollution of both ground and surface water, ensure your water for day to day use is well treated”</i></p> <p><i>In an emergency, mothers should continue breastfeeding, since breastfeeding is the cleanest and safest food she can give her baby.</i> This message was translated in Swahili.</p> <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene messages such as ‘Always drink safe water; Purify drinking water by using chlorine or boiling water, use clean and covered water containers for transportation and storage’ has been designed ready for broadcasting through TERA system to communities under the ongoing KRCS Drought operation.</p> <p>6.1.3. Several community meetings have been held for dissemination of operation related information. Such information includes targeting criteria, duration of the operation, cash transfer value, frequency of disbursement, method of cash transfer, and communication and information on available complaints and feedback mechanisms.</p>			

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		40%
7.1.2. Participate in joint assessments	x		100%
7.1.3. Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be	x		30%
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. In Marsabit County, KRCS took part in a county steering group meeting that identified areas needing urgent support for prioritization by KRCS and other partners. Two sub-counties worst affected by the drought were chosen for prioritization by KRCS. Incidentally, the areas allocated to KRCS are the same hard to reach areas in Laisamis and North Horr sub counties allocated during the 2014 drought operation.

In Tana River county the inception meeting was conducted on 1st December 2016 in the county headquarters with 13 county steering group members attending. It was agreed during the meeting that KRCS targets 19 villages in Bangale ward in Tana North sub county reported to be worst hit by the ongoing drought conditions.

Two staff working for other KRCS projects in Tana River county have been on the forefront ensuring activities go as planned. On 8th December 2016, a total of 8 recruited KRCS volunteers were sensitized on the following aspects;

- Dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement including code of conduct
- Community based targeting system
- Beneficiary communication plan (on the project objectives, duration, intervention type, number of beneficiaries etc.)
- Hygiene promotion
- Nutrition in emergencies with emphasis on breastfeeding practices, balanced diet for pregnant and lactating mothers as well as the under 5 years old children.

7.1.2. KRCS has participated in joint assessments with other stakeholders in Garissa, Kilifi, Tana River and Marsabit. The continuous assessments and the resultant findings of these assessments have helped inform targeting of beneficiaries in the affected counties.

7.1.3. Cash feasibility/ market study, Kilifi, the WFP VAM and Food Security Outcome monitoring reports as well as the county specific short rains assessments, and NDMA early warning bulletins have provided some basic market information which has informed the Cash Transfer programmes in Marsabit and Tana River counties.

7.2.1. The drought emergency appeal has not been updated. The most recent Drought Early Warning bulletin by National Drought Management Authority indicates that the less than satisfactory performance of the short rains season thus far means that there is likely to be widespread drought stress in the first quarter of 2017. Already 3 more counties namely Samburu, West Pokot and Tana River counties have moved into the alarm drought phase¹ since the previous months. The consequences of the drought is projected to worsen in the Northern parts, south eastern and coastal counties most of which are already acute. The failed short rains season and projected worsening food insecurity situation calls for updating of the drought emergency appeal soon. Until then Kenya Red Cross will continue to monitor the drought conditions, analyse secondary data from other reliable sources such as FEWSNET, NDMA, Kenya Meteorological department amongst others.

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%

¹ All food security indicators are outside normal ranges

8.1.4. Conduct an external evaluation for the drought response	x		0%
8.1.5. Review beneficiary communication, complaints and feedback reports	x		20%
8.1.6. Conduct post distribution monitoring for Health and WASH supplies		x	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>8.1.1. A monitoring and evaluation plan has yet to be developed for this operation.</p> <p>8.1.2. After Action Review, has not been carried out for this operation. This is planned to be undertaken in the middle and at the end of the operation.</p> <p>8.1.3. KRCS has taken part in multi-stakeholder coordination meetings both at the national and local levels. 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. These meetings have been taking place in Turkana, Kilifi, Marsabit, Lamu, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, and Kwale counties where the drought situation has been on a deteriorating trend.</p> <p>8.1.4. An external evaluation for the operation will be carried out at the end of the operation.</p> <p>8.1.5. Beneficiary complaints and feedback are recorded in a log table shared with volunteers. Community committees composed of approximately 5 people have been formed in each target village under the community based targeting system for receiving and handling complaints. Complaints which are beyond their ability to resolve are escalated to KRCS volunteers and staff. In Tana River, a few complaints handled so far include those on targeting and registration.</p> <p>8.1.6. Post distribution monitoring for health and WASH has not been implemented since health and WASH supplies have not been distributed.</p> <p>It is planned to publish separately each of the Drought Cash Transfer programmes in the IFRC FACT Sheet format found in the online IFRC CiE Toolkit. This will be good for learning purposes.</p>			

D. Budget

There is no change in the budget. The overall appeal budget is 3,844,037 Swiss Franc and is currently 0% funded. A DREF loan of CHF 279,632 has been allocated to KRCS to start implementation.

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For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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.