

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Revised Emergency appeal Kenya: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n°MDRKE039	340,786 people, 68,157 HH to be assisted	Appeal launched 23 November 2016
Glide n° DR-2016-000118-KEN	297,808 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revised Appeal Launched 10 February 2017
	9,107,628 Swiss francs current Appeal budget Appeal Coverage: 23% (inclusive of bilateral support)	Appeal ends 23 November 2017

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **9,107,628** Swiss francs to enable the IFRC to support the **Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to **340,786 people for 12 months (an increase of 226,166 people)**, with a focus on the following sectors: **Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security; and Disaster Risk Reduction**. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

### The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**March – May 2016:** During the seasonal rains, heavy flooding of River Tana washed away crops and delayed planting amongst the communities living along the river in Garissa and Tana River, resulting in reduced household level food security and dietary intake. On the other hand, parts of arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties started experiencing some level of drought stress due to poor performance of the March-May 2016 long rainy season.

**June 2016:** The Government early warning system started signaling drought stress in pockets of coast region as early as June.

**September 2016:** The early warning information covering the month of September indicated most drought affected counties as Kilifi, Kwale, Tana River and Taita Taveta. Others are Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Makueni, Kitui and Samburu. The drought and food security situation in these counties ranges from moderate to severe <sup>1</sup>.



*Kenya Red Cross Society Disaster Management Operations rolling out a four-month drought response through cash transfers in Ganze Sub County, Kilifi County, from October 2016 to January 2017: photo Credit: Kenya Red Cross*

<sup>1</sup> NDMA Resilience Newsletter <http://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/latest-news>

- **November 2016:** The KRCS through the IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 3,844,037 Swiss francs. A total of 297,808 Swiss francs was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).
- **January 2016:** The Kenya Red Cross Society through the IFRC revises the Appeal.

## The operational strategy

In November 2016, the National Society and IFRC launched an emergency appeal targeting to assist 114,620 people to deal with the effects of drought across five counties based on the information that was available at the time. Following the failure of the short rains, The Short Rains Assessment (carried out by the government and partners) report shows that this population will have to be doubled to reach 2.7 million people compared to the estimates released in August 2016 (after the long rains assessment) by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) of 1.24 million. This population is projected to increase to about 4 million people by April 2017, if the Long Rains do not come in time.

Through this appeal (funded through multi-lateral, bi-lateral and local resourcing efforts to about 44 per cent appeal coverage), KRCS focused its interventions to three areas of support to communities. These include; Direct Cash Transfers, animal destocking and slaughter programme and procurement and distribution of foodstuffs. The National Society has so far reached a total of 53,832 people through these interventions.

The revision of this appeal is informed by the large increase in the number of people who require support, and the expected increase in the number of children with acute malnutrition. Some counties are reporting rates of acute malnutrition to range between 15.0 per cent in Baringo to 26.3 per cent in Mandera based on Mid Upper Arm Circumference [MUAC]. A Nutrition Smart Survey that utilises mixed criteria - MUAC and Weight for Height - is ongoing and the report expected towards the end of February 2017. This report will put matters of nutrition in a better perspective. KRCS therefore sees the need to scale up the interventions, especially in the counties in the alarm phase.

### Overview of International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

Participating National Societies (PNSs) 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.

In January 2017, the government revised the number of people requiring food assistance from 1.25 Million people (in the KFSSG LRA Report) to 2 million (<http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news/2017/01/2-million-kenyans-face-hunger-as-drought-bites/>). Following the release of the KFSSG LRA report (referred above), the government announced that its own support and that of WFP was going to reach a total of 900,000 people. The government expected that KRCS and other partners could cover the needs of the remaining people in need (equivalent to 28%). In the revised appeal, KRCS has proposed to cover the needs of 17% of the 2 million people majority of which are in border counties where few partners will be willing to operate in.

### Movement Coordination

Through this appeal, the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross have been supporting KRCS bilaterally, while Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and Monaco Red Cross have supported through the IFRC. British Red Cross has also provided additional resources through the IFRC. The ICRC regional delegation in Nairobi has also provided support. KRCS has kept the Movement partners, individually and through joint briefings, on progress in supporting the affected communities, and further consulted a number of them on the need to revise the appeal.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Response actions have been initiated and ongoing in some of the affected counties by the national and county governments. The activities are supported by three ministries; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

The non-Movement local partners who have supported fundraising effort include, the Safaricom Foundation and the KCB Foundation.

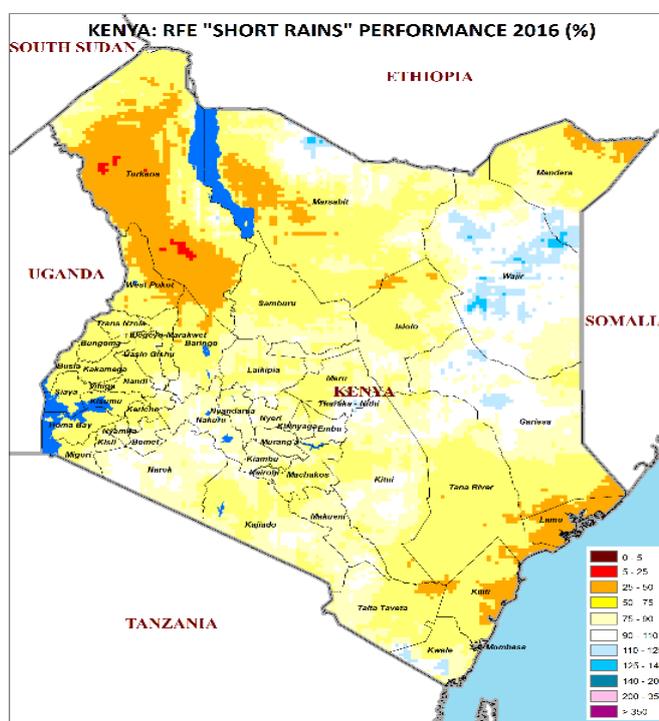
The national government has now declared the drought a national disaster and they are appealing for local and international support to mitigate the drought.

### Needs assessment

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) carries out seasonal field assessments after the rains seasons, to assess the impact of the rains on food security and human nutrition. The NDMA is the lead in assessments (as the government agency dealing with matters of drought) and is supported by government ministries, United Nations Agencies (especially WFP and UNICEF) and International and Local Non-Governmental Organizations in the assessments. The assessments involve field data collection through 138 established sentinel sites spread across the ASAL areas. The collected data is analyzed and presented to the County Steering Groups (CSGs) in each of the participating counties for validation.

The just concluded SRA is indicative of a deteriorating situation, whose effects are mirroring the drought of 2011. The report by NDMA classifies 10 counties to be in the alert phase and an additional 13 counties to be at alarm phase of drought.

In all the 23 affected counties, pans and dams are recharged to far less than their expected recharge based of data and observations from previous years (this includes recharge of large dams that supply water to cities including Nairobi, leading to fears of water rationing, as well as dams that generate Hydro-Electric Power, increasing fears of power rationing as well). As open water sources dry up, the pressure on permanent sources, such as boreholes, increases, leading to longer waiting times and the risk of breakdown. There is a decrease in water availability and quality in the livelihood zones due to poor or no-recharge of water bodies. More than 80 per cent of the pans and seasonal rivers are reported to be dry. River levels in Isiolo and West Pokot had already reduced significantly by the end of December 2016. Broken water sources continue to be reported, most notably in the drought reserve areas of Isiolo and in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral zones. The map below shows how the short rains were distributed, thereby affecting vegetation regeneration and surface water recharge.



**Figure 1: Map showing classification of counties affected by drought. Source: Government of Kenya; Ministry of Devolution and Planning - National Drought Early Warning Bulletin; January 2017**

The ongoing drought is already threatening learning amongst pupils with the risk of closure due to lack of water, and the reported pipeline break by WFP which supports School Meals Programme. During the last four weeks the water availability decreased in all livelihood zones due to decreased rainfall. Spatial coverage was also poor and there was very little recharge of water bodies (water pans) in all livelihood zones.

In most of the drought affected counties, distances to water for both people and livestock are still increasing, which is not normal at the end of the rainy season. In Baringo, household distances increased by 70 per cent on the previous month and are now three times longer than average, while in West Pokot they rose by 52 per cent on the previous month and are now more than twice the long-term mean. In Kilifi, household distances rose by 62 per cent to more than five times the seasonal norm. It is important to note that these are averages and that in certain areas the actual distances will be much longer. In Marsabit and Wajir counties, 95 and 80 percent of the water points, respectively, are now dry. As a result, livestock are experiencing significant water and pasture stress and animal body conditions are generally poor, with drought-related deaths being reported in six counties. Milk production dropped to very low levels and it is currently up to 70-80 percent below average in Mandera and Tana River counties.

Poor hygiene practices, including consumption of unsafe water, low latrine coverage and poor health seeking behavior have been cited as some of the underlying factors for the high levels of malnutrition in the counties. The rate of malnutrition is above emergency levels in some areas and in other parts have serious acute malnutrition levels. 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) are the reasons for higher rate of malnutrition. Furthermore, in the recent past in 2015 and part of 2016, cholera outbreaks affected several counties in the country including Marsabit, Wajir, Baringo and Tana River. According to the 2016 KFSSG LRA report, most of the affected communities in north eastern parts of the country have very low latrine coverage. Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (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).

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

The rate of malnutrition is above emergency levels in some areas and in other parts have serious acute malnutrition levels. Turkana South is Extremely Critical (Phase 5), while Turkana Central and North is Critical (Phase 4), and Serious (Phase 3) in Turkana West, a slight deterioration compared to the same time last year. Analysis from neighboring areas, East Pokot and West Pokot, has also shown deterioration with the counties classified as Critical (Phase 4) and Serious (Phase 3) respectively. Deterioration has also been noted in Tana River County, currently classified as Serious (Phase 3), Marsabit County classified as Critical (Phase 4) and Mandera, which is also classified as Critical (Phase 4).

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. Currently, the total estimated number of children requiring management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in the ASAL areas is 337,000. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition is ongoing. However, there is need to urgently support MAM cases to prevent further deterioration to severe malnutrition levels.

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 in Baringo, Isiolo, Kitui, Isiolo, Laikipia, Marsabit, Meru, Turkana and West Pokot and Tana River. Human wildlife is affecting food security in Baringo, Laikipia, Samburu, Taita Taveta and West Pokot. 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.

### **Beneficiary selection**

KRCS will implement lifesaving interventions in the 13 counties classified to be in the alarm phase. This is further reinforced by the indicative rates of acute malnutrition (based on MUAC assessments), reports of human starvation and increased reports of loss of livestock in these counties. The counties include, Mandera, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir and Baringo. The results of the ongoing nutrition survey report will inform focusing of interventions within these counties in order to put resources in pockets with highest rates of malnutrition in these counties. The counties selected also includes areas with limited humanitarian access, based on a number of parameters including poor roads network, banditry attacks, prevalence of inter-ethnic violence and external aggression by militants from neighboring countries (which have been in protracted conflicts). Counties in this category include Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Lamu, West Pokot, Turkana and Tana River. The third criteria are those with Extreme Vegetation Deficit (based on VCI as reported by NDMA) and includes, Kilifi, Kwale, Garissa and Lamu.

KRCS will ensure that the target population will be households with severely or moderately acute malnourished children, household heads with elderly, chronically ill persons, children, single female, and disabled person without income. KRCS will enhance collaboration under this drought emergency operation through county and sub-county coordination forums to have clear targeting criteria before roll out. Baseline and targeting

assessment will be conducted in the affected counties to select the most affected persons. This will be done through community meetings in collaboration with relief committees, local authority and KRCS.

For health, hygiene intervention, the affected community will be selected during the cash transfer programming (CTP) selection and this will be done through community meeting. Households who participate in Cash for Asset and Safety nets will be excluded in the operation

### Overall objective:

The overall objective of this revised appeal is to scale up and meet the immediate needs of 340,786 drought-affected persons in 13 priority counties by improving their health, access to water, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition and food security.

KRCS will implement response actions guided by the national sector specific action plans and continue to inform its plans based on information availed from forecasts by the KMD, KFSSG Long and Short Rains Impact Assessments, the NDMA Bulletins, nutrition sector SMART Survey reports a subsequent action plans and the health sector action plan.

### Coordination and partnerships

The table below summarises the actions by these ministries and other actors:

Agencies	Response activities	Coverage areas
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activated their county drought contingency funds, which are supported by ECHO.</li> <li>Coordinate drought-related activities, as well as produce monthly drought early warning bulletins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tana River and Garissa counties</li> <li>23 ASAL counties</li> </ul>
Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)	Cash transfer for most vulnerable households in 19 counties.	Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Tana River, West Pokot, Baringo, Makueni, Kitui, Embu (Mbeere), Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Meru (North) and Nyeri (Kieni) counties.
World Vision in partnership with World Food Programme (WFP)	Asset creation activities	Kilifi
KRCS in partnership with WFP	Asset creation activities	Magarini and Malindi sub counties in Kilifi; Makueni, Tana River and Garissa counties
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Livestock vaccination in partnership with Ministry of Livestock	Garissa and Tana River
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Shelter, food security, education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Dadaab, Garissa county
German Agro Action	Sustainable food and nutrition security	Tana River
Ministry of Health (MoH) at national and county level, UNICEF, WFP and civil society organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).	Nutrition interventions targeting acute and chronic malnutrition are ongoing in all counties and include, mass screening, increase in outreaches and treatment sites. Scaling up emergency nutrition interventions targeting over	Garissa and Tana River

	100,000 undernourished children, pregnant and lactating women	
Ministry of Agriculture	Animal Offtake, Livestock feeds, and provision of seeds	1,800 livestock targeted for offtake, 732 metric tons (MT) of seeds under procurement, procurement of hay and molasses ongoing
Ministry of Water	Carrying out water trucking activities in 15 counties, provision of collapsible tanks and repair and rehabilitation of boreholes	Repairs done through water services boards. The same boards are supporting water trucking
Ministry of Devolution	Food relief distribution and Cash transfers (HSNP; regular and scale up)	Distributions were done in November and December

## Proposed sectors of intervention

For the progress towards implementation for the first month please refer to 2 weeks' update and one-month update on the ifrc.org website

<b>Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)</b>
<b>Outcome 6: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>
<b>Output 6.1 Initial needs assessment are conducted</b>
6.1.1 Inception Meeting with key stakeholders 6.1.2 Participate in joint assessments 6.1.3 Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be
<b>Outcome 7: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>
<b>Output 7.1 Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.</b>
Activities planned: 7.1.1 Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for this operation 7.1.2 Conduct an after-action review during and after the operation 7.1.3 conduct monthly internal coordination meetings with other involved departments such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation and food security etc. 7.1.4 Conduct an external evaluation for the drought response 7.1.5 Review beneficiary communication, complaints and feedback reports

 <b>Health</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Reduced risks of drought related disease outbreaks and other negative consequences in key health outcomes</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Basic essential health care provided to the target population</b>
Activities planned: 1.1.1 Sensitize community health workers on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance 1.1.2 Conduct nutrition outreaches

<b>Output 1.2 Minimum initial package for reproductive health services to target population is provided</b>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <p>1.2.1 Facilitate referrals for emergency obstetric care</p> <p>1.2.2 Distribute reproductive health kits</p> <p>1.2.3 Procure reproductive health kits</p> <p>1.2.4 Conduct community awareness sessions on Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention, response and reporting mechanisms</p> <p>1.2.5 Map, establish and support GBV referral pathway</p> <p>1.2.6 Conduct debrief sessions with health teams</p>
<b>Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <p>1.3.1 Engage counsellors for psychosocial support</p> <p>1.3.2 Organize for safe spaces for children and other groups for counselling</p> <p>1.3.3 Train social workers on child protection in emergencies to provide psychosocial support to children and their families</p>
<b>Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention measures is carried out</b>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <p>1.4.1 Intensify community based surveillance for possible outbreaks</p> <p>1.4.2 Procure essential supplies for outreaches and epidemic preparedness supplies</p> <p>1.4.3 Organize for temporary storage of medical supplies and equipment</p>

 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in the targeted communities</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <p>2.1.1 Train hygiene promoters on hygiene promotion as Trainer of Trainees for participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation emergency response (PHASTER) methodologies</p> <p>2.1.2 Production and procurement of IEC materials to support behaviour change communication (PHASTER toolkits)</p> <p>2.1.3 Recruitment of WASH officers</p>
<b>Output 2.2: Hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards are provided to the target population</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b>
<p>2.2.1 Procurement of Point of Use water treatment chemicals for household water treatment</p> <p>2.2.2 Procure storage containers; UPVC water tanks, bladder tanks to support water storage in hard hit areas</p> <p>2.2.3 Distribute storage containers; UPVC water tanks, bladder tanks to support water storage in hard hit areas</p> <p>2.2.4 Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products</p> <p>2.2.5 Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.</p>
<b>Outcome 3: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in target communities</b>
<b>Output 3.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b>
<p>3.1.1 Procure and distribute fast moving spare part kits for target water systems</p> <p>3.1.2 Rehabilitate/equipping of key water supply schemes in strategic acute drought hit areas and training of the water management representatives</p> <p>3.1.3 Repair and deploy KRCS emergency response units</p>
<b>Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b>
<p>3.2.1 Conduct thematic hygiene promotion campaigns targeting; institutions, communal areas in the target areas</p> <p>3.2.2 Train teachers on the SHEPP (School Hygiene Education Promotion Program) methodology for hygiene promotion in schools</p>

## 3.2.3 Cascade SHEPP through formed school hygiene clubs

 <b>Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Improved food needs of the drought affected populations are met</b>
<b>Output 4.1: Cash transfers are provided to households to purchase food</b>
Activities planned: 4.1.1 Send an alert for KRCS national disaster response team members 4.1.2 Deploy qualified NDRT for a one and half month CT operation 4.1.3 Identify and contract payment service provider 4.1.4 Print and distribute vouchers 4.1.5 Identify and train suitable vendors 4.1.6 Target and register beneficiaries 4.1.7 Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out 4.1.8 Develop and implement appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms 4.1.9 Disburse cash using appropriate cash transfer delivery mechanism 4.1.10 Conduct post distribution monitoring 4.1.11 Conduct after action review exercise and document the CTP process using appropriate tools as provided in cash in emergencies toolkit (CiE)
<b>Outcome 5: Reduced food insecurity among the affected households</b>
<b>Output 5.1 Livelihoods are protected and negative coping mechanisms reduced among affected pastoral communities/households</b>
Activities planned: 5.1.1 Conduct inception meetings with local stakeholders including county steering group and community 5.1.2 Identify payment mechanism 5.1.3 Mobilize, target and register beneficiaries through selected community committee 5.1.4 Purchase livestock, slaughter, inspect and distribute meat 5.1.5 Conduct after action review with all

## Programme support services

To ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, the following programme support functions will be put in place: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; communication; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; finance and administration; legal and risk management.** More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action [<click here>](#).

## Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

Garry Conille  
 Under Secretary General  
 Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy  
 Secretary General

## Contact

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

### **In the Kenya, Red Cross Society:**

- Secretary General; Dr. Abbas Gullet, [gullet.abbas@redcross.or.ke](mailto:gullet.abbas@redcross.or.ke), Mobile phone; +254 722740789

### **In the IFRC**

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa DCPRR coordinator:** Farid Aiywar, Head of Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Unit; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org); mobile phone +254731067489
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team office:** Getachew Taa, Head of EAIOI Country Cluster Support Team; email: [getachew.taa@ifrc.org](mailto:getachew.taa@ifrc.org); mobile phone: +254202835000;
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team office:** Andreas Sandin, Operations Coordinator, email: [andreas.sandin@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.sandin@ifrc.org) mobile phone: +254 732508060

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa- Fidelis Kangethe, Partnership and Resource Development Coordinator, email: [fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org](mailto:fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org); mobile phone: +254 714026229;

### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- **Global Logistics Services:** Rishi Ramrakha, Logistics Manager, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); mobile phone: +254 733888022; fax: +254202712777

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

- Beatrice Okeyo, Acting PMER Coordinator; email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org); mobile phone: +254 (0) 731067277;

---

## 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.



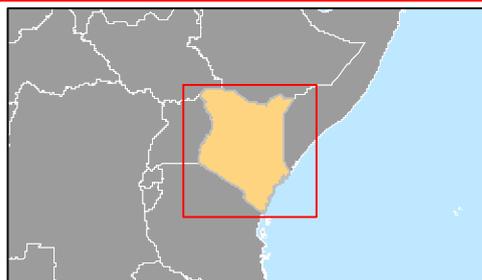
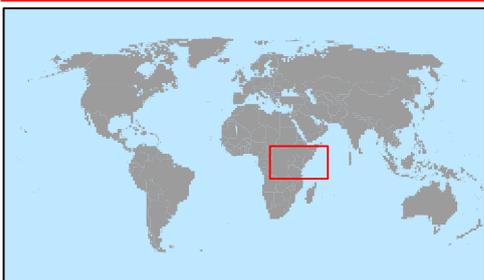
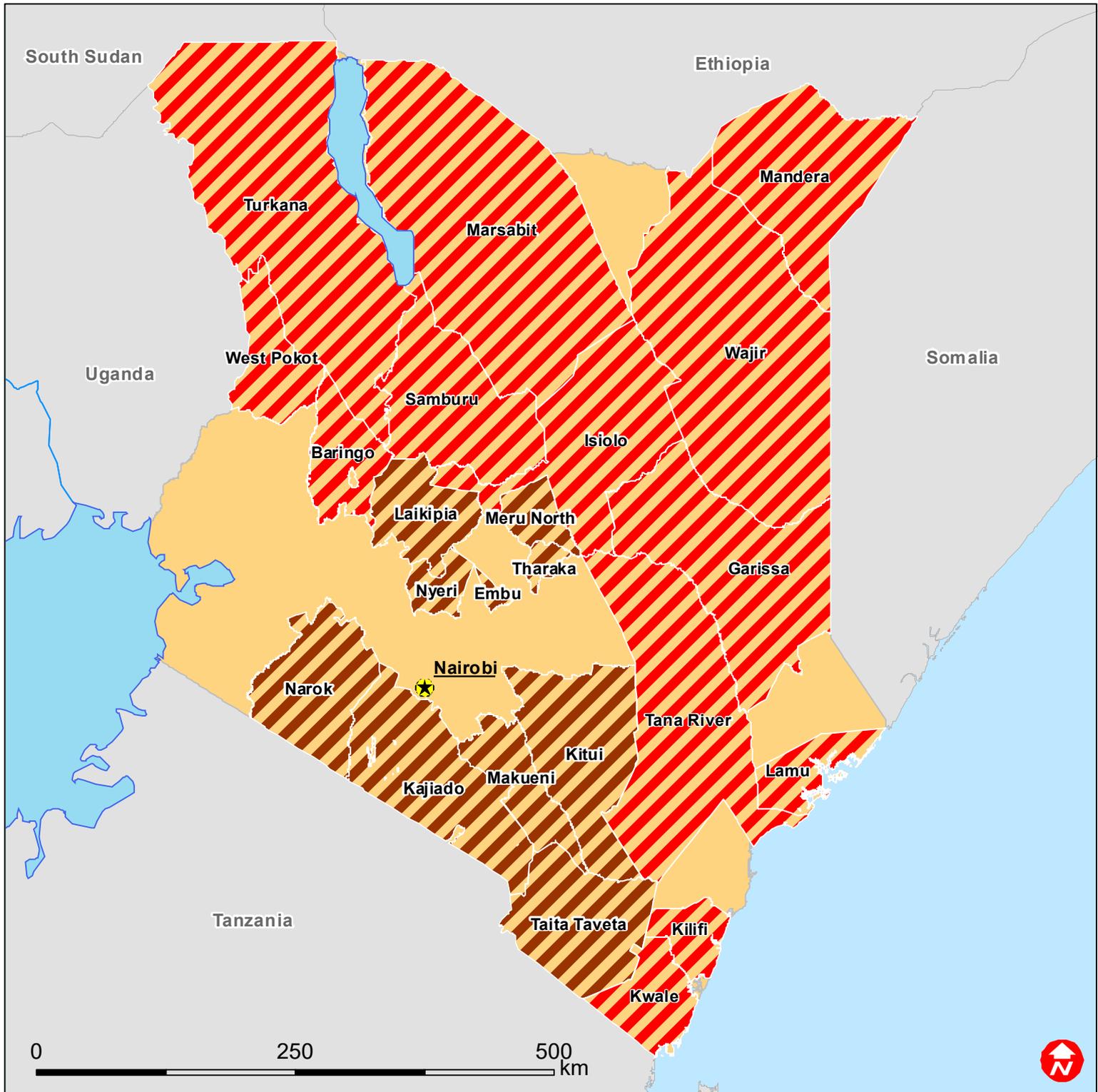
Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

---

<b>EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION</b>					02/02/2017
<b>APPEAL</b>	<b>Drought In Kenya, 2017</b>				
<b>Budget Group</b>		<b>Multilateral Response</b>	<b>Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.</b>	<b>Bilateral Response</b>	<b>Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief		0			0
Shelter - Transitional		0			0
Construction - Housing		0			0
Construction - Facilities		0			0
Construction - Materials		0			0
Clothing & Textiles		0			0
Food		1,288,100			1,288,100
Seeds & Plants		0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		2,192,500			2,192,500
Medical & First Aid		439,750			439,750
Teaching Materials		0			0
Utensils & Tools		0			0
Other Supplies & Services		0			0
Emergency Response Units		0			0
Cash Disbursements		2,901,250			2,901,250
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>6,821,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,821,600</b>
Land & Buildings		0			0
Vehicles Purchase		0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment		21,600			21,600
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment		50,000			50,000
Medical Equipment		0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment		0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>71,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,600</b>
Storage, Warehousing		24,000			24,000
Distribution & Monitoring		32,000			32,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs		288,740			288,740
Logistics Services		0			0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>344,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344,740</b>
International Staff		0			0
National Staff		0			0
National Society Staff		700,630			700,630
Volunteers		311,880			311,880
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>1,012,510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,012,510</b>
Consultants		20,000			20,000
Professional Fees		0			0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Workshops & Training		86,835			86,835
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>86,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,835</b>
Travel		0			0
Information & Public Relations		56,300			56,300
Office Costs		0			0
Communications		24,000			24,000
Financial Charges		90,300			90,300
Other General Expenses		23,878			23,878
Shared Support Services		0			0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>194,478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194,478</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery		555,865	0	0	555,865
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>555,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>555,865</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>9,107,628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,107,628</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>					
Multilateral Contributions					0
Bilateral Contributions					0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>		<b>9,107,628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,107,628</b>



# Kenya: Drought



-  Affected Counties
-  Most Affected Counties