
**DREF operation n° MDRKE024
GLIDE n°FL-2013-000004-KEN
15 January 2013**

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

CHF 277,616 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 12,936 beneficiaries. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Summary: This DREF operation is being launched by the National Society to support the humanitarian interventions for 12,936 men, women and children recently affected by floods in Nyanza (West Kenya) and Rift Valley provinces in Kenya.

The rains started in December 2012 and according to the current forecasts from the Kenyan Metrological Department (KMET), the flood situation will continue to get worse up to mid-January 2013. In Rift Valley, the affected areas are the slopes with little vegetation cover while in Nyanza (West Kenya) the affected areas are those in the low lying Kano plains which receive flood water from the highlands of the Rift Valley. The level of resilience of the residents in these affected locations has been weakened due to the recent enhanced volume of rain within the country.

A total of 2,156 households have been affected by the flooding with 1,217 households being in Rift Valley and 939 households in Nyanza (West Kenya). To date, a total of 13 people have lost their lives to mudslides in the North Rift region, 765 displaced and 5 people reported missing.

The displaced and evacuated families are currently sheltered within the schools, churches, public shopping centres and within host populations. Their needs include shelter, water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion, provision of food relief, and basic health services. With the schools soon opening for their first term of the school calendar year, some of the displaced and evacuated families will require to be relocated and hence the need for emergency shelter. The on-going nurses' strike within the country has also hindered access to the basic health services for the affected populations.

KRCS has conducted search and rescue missions in the affected areas and provided psychosocial support for the displaced persons. Other interventions include distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs),



A community member evacuates a minor in Nyando, Western Kenya Region. Photo/KRCS Regional Rapid Assessment Report January 2013.

household water purification chemicals, insecticide treated nets and health education. The interventions were carried out after rapid assessments were conducted in the affected regions by KRCS staff in collaboration with government officials, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) such as Child Fund present in those areas as well as with the local media.

Through the support of this DREF, KRCS intends to continue the search and rescue services as well as tracing of missing persons in affected high risk areas. Furthermore, KRCS will provide emergency shelter to displaced and evacuated families, and continue the NFI distribution activities and support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in meeting basic health care needs through basic clinical services and preventive care to the affected families. Additionally, First Aid services and psychosocial support will be carried out by the KRCS volunteers, and health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on cholera and malaria organized. The National Society will also provide safe drinking water to the affected families, improve sanitary conditions, and promote hygiene awareness.

This operation is expected to be implemented over three months and will therefore be completed by 14 April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 14 July, 2013 (3 months after the end of the operation)

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

The situation

The Kenya Meteorological Department predictions last year indicated that the country would experience a mild El Nino phenomenon with enhanced rainfall for the period October to December 2012. The rains commenced as predicted and the cessation has been predicted for mid-January 2013. During the short rain period most parts of Kenya experienced above normal rainfall, while parts of North East counties experienced slightly above normal rainfall. Between 20 and 28 December 2012, the Rift Valley region highlands received slightly above normal rainfall. Most of these areas have received more than 100 percent of the annual mean precipitation, and it is expected that the same flooded areas where the ground is saturated will be pounded by more rains with increased possibility of further flooding and mudslides.

In the West Kenya catchment areas, heavy rains started in December 2012 and have been continuing since then. Following the rains River Nyando, Awach, and Sondu broke their banks causing flooding in several villages across the region (Muhoroni, Ahero, Ayweyo, Osembe, Nyadina, Agoro West, Rangul, and Lower Nyakach). The water level in River Nzoia is way above the alert level and communities are currently being advised to move to safer grounds.

Mudslides and floods disasters within Rift valley and West Kenya regions have been experienced successively in 2010, 2011 and 2012 as supported by previous DREF operations. The areas most affected during the current disaster are within the constituencies of Keiyo (in Elgeyo Marakwet County), West Pokot (West Pokot County) in the North Rift region, and Nyando, Nyakach, Muhoroni, Kisumu East (in Kisumu County), and Rachuonyo (in Homa Bay County) in the West Kenya region. A total of 2,156 households have been affected by the flooding with 1,217 households being in Rift Valley and 939 households in Nyanza (West Kenya). Mudslides in the North Rift region have so far claimed lives of 13 people while no deaths were reported in West Kenya. In addition, 765 persons have been displaced and 5 people reported missing.

Several areas, especially around Lake Baringo experienced flooding due to Lake Baringo receiving a lot of water from river Perkera and Indo causing populations to be displaced and moved to the neighbouring villages. While areas in Keiyo south, Pokot south, Mt.Elgon and Nandi hills experienced landslides. Keiyo south and Pokot south districts experienced adverse effects of the mudslides causing death, displacement of people, destruction of houses and property and loss of animals and food crops. In Keiyo South district, the land/mudslide occurred in two locations; Sogom and Kaptarakwa locations within Soy and Chepkorio divisions respectively whereby eight villages (Simit, Kacholwa, Kapsogom, Sego, Toroplongon, Kapunguru, Kibaragoi, Tumo) experienced the adverse effects of landslides. A total of 13 people among them 8 children died while 203 families were displaced in Keiyo South. The displaced families were evacuated to public institutions, churches and markets (Chororget primary school, Toroplongon primary school, Sego reformed church and Kapkayo market) which were safer grounds and provided temporary settlement of the families. KRCS made an assessment in the affected locations in both Western and Rift Valley regions.

Table 1: summary of the affected and displaced populations in the various locations

District	Affected Locations	Number of households affected	Number of persons reported dead	Number of persons reported missing	Number of houses completely destroyed	Number of families evacuated or displaced
Keiyo South Marakwet	Sogom	309	4	3	51	131
	Kaptarakwa	306	9	0	12	72
Pokot South West Pokot	Swandani	302	0	2	25	273
	Swandani	300				
Rift Valley: Total		1,217	13	5	88	476
Nyando	Magina	98	0	0	0	42
	Ayweyo	63	0	0	0	26
	Ahero/Kakola	84	0	0	0	11
	East Kano	7	0	0	0	0
Nyakach Muhoroni	Rang'ul	109	0	0	0	17
	Agoro West	48	0	0	0	0
	Central Nyakach	20	0	0	0	0
Muhoroni	Chemelil	78	0	0	0	45
	Ombeyi	105	0	0	0	62
	Osembe	53	0	0	0	11
Kisumu East Kisumu	Bwanda	74	0	0	0	20
	West Kolwa	66	0	0	0	20
	Kathoo	30	0	0	0	1
	Kawino North	42	0	0	0	20
	Kochieng	49	0	0	0	9
Rachuonyo	Osodo	8	0	0	0	0
	Kobuya	5	0	0	0	5
West Kenya: Total		939	0	0	0	289
Sum Total		2,156	13	5	88	765

Source: KRCS Regional Rapid Assessment Report (January 2013)

The populations that were marooned have been evacuated by KRCS and Government of Kenya officials, and are now being safely assisted in evacuation camps within schools, churches, public centres and others integrated within the host community. The floods have created a potentially hazardous public health situation with the schools not equipped to cater for the sanitation needs of so many displaced people. Further, the water supply sources have been contaminated by large number of latrines which have collapsed emptying their content into the water sources. The likelihood of diarrhoea and other water borne diseases remains a major concern.



Latrine submerged in water in Nyando

Most areas served by poor infrastructure are inaccessible as a result of the landslides and also very steep terrains limiting access of vehicles. Most of the areas and access routes have been destroyed by the landslides hampering transportation of items to the camps and also access to the homes by the displaced families. This has created a major impact on the support for the affected population.

Relief and Shelter

The floods and landslides have resulted in destruction of property, thereby rendering hundreds of households homeless. Most of the destroyed houses are temporary shelters made of mud, small poles and thatched roofs. The landslides impacted highly on shelter, water, sanitation and businesses. The affected populations whose houses have been partially or totally destroyed are seeking shelter in schools, churches or road sides, while a few others are living with neighbours or relatives.

Many families lost their tools and domestic animals that were kept in their houses such as livestock, mainly goats and poultry. Due to the limited accessibility in some of the affected areas, it is difficult to ascertain the area of farmland that has been damaged. A total number of 88 houses were destroyed in Keiyo south and Pokot south district in Rift Valley region. However the destruction might have a much higher impact than reported due to inaccessibility.



Displaced families receiving NFIs from KRCS at Chororget Primary School

In Nyando, 29 households had their houses collapse and this has posed need for temporary shelter. The families have since been relocated to the evacuation centres and nearby primary schools, and supported with tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets and water treatment chemicals. The extent of damage varied from place to place: some houses had either had one side of the building washed out or its lower base filled with flood water. The impact from the flooding were worse on the houses that were mud-walled.

The affected families have lost their household goods and other personal effects when they were evacuated to higher ground from the destroyed houses. Also, food stores in several homes from recent farm harvests were

destroyed by the land/mudslides, as was the case for example in Keiyo South and South Pokot districts.

Food and Nutrition

In affected areas of Rift Valley families had adequate harvest and reserves of food crops (Maize, beans, millet) for use in the year. However, as a result of land/mud slides, granaries/food stores were destroyed. The displaced families in the camps are mainly relying on some relief food supplied by the government. Vulnerability levels of the affected families have increased since most of the areas are cut off and households cannot access food from the houses or farms.

Health, Water and Sanitation

Injuries were reported as a result of the floods and mudslide disasters with the affected persons being provided with emergency treatment from the nearby health centres. With the on-going nurses national strike the provision of health services has also been hampered in the evacuation centres.

The landslides have caused contamination of water sources following the collapsing, caving in and overflowing of latrines. This situation is expected to further exacerbate the transmission of diseases especially cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases among the communities displaced by landslides. Access to the much-needed medical facilities poses a major challenge since communities in isolated areas cannot access basic health services.

In Nyando, water sources have been contaminated and latrine coverage paralyzed due to raging floods which have swept and/or submerged latrines and hence increasing community's vulnerability to water-borne

diseases owing to the topography of the areas. A total of 1,780 latrines were reported collapsed or destroyed in Western Kenya by the floods.

In some villages the number of latrines remains low. It was also noted that the available latrines in the affected homesteads had faecal matter spillage and drained onto the surface water, which increases the risk of contracting water borne diseases since the affected communities are predominantly dependent on river, wells and spring water. Currently, the prevalence of water borne diseases is minimal, but highly anticipated if the rains continue pounding the area.

The Western region is a malaria endemic zone with flood waters further increasing the breeding places for mosquitoes. For both regions, there is need for interventions to reduce risk for of malaria, with particular focus on high risks groups such as children under five years and pregnant women.

Safety, Security and Protection

The registration of all the affected people in most areas has been undertaken by the KRCS with the assistance of village elders and the local administration. There have been no reported cases of family members being separated or security threats to the affected population nor has there been reported cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, gender-based or psychological intimidation, insecurity or discrimination to the KRCS volunteers, however both female and male volunteers will monitor the situation for changes, with special attention to unaccompanied minors, women and female headed households.

KRCS has been responding to emergencies due to continuous conflict as a result of the activities related to the forthcoming general elections in the country on 4 March, 2013. The conflict and the resultant humanitarian situation in the Coast, Rift Valley, and North-Eastern have resulted in over 130 deaths and major displacement across the country. It is in this context of stretched resource capacity of the National Society that this DREF for the current floods is being launched.

Coordination and Partnerships

KRCS Regional offices in Rift Valley together with the government (the office of the district commissioners in Pokot South, Keiyo south and Marigat), held district disaster committee meetings convened by the Government of Kenya in order to plan for response and resource mobilization. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) have been supporting the Government and Kenya Red Cross Society in coordination of the interventions

The situation and needs assessments were conducted through coordinated efforts between KRCS, relevant government departments, Child Fund and the local media.

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Special Programmes has provided relief food to the displaced populations in Pokot South and Keiyo South. In Keiyo south the provincial administration distributed relief food; 20 bags of maize, 30 bags of beans while the area leaders donated 40 bags of maize. The Ministry of special programmes has also planned to pay school fees for students from the affected households in primary, secondary, colleges and universities, and provide for the burial expenses for the deceased.

KRCS is working very closely with the government authorities and local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in camp management, distribution of relief food and NFIs. The local disaster committees (most of them trained by KRCS) have been an integral partner in the division of the responsibilities.

Unfortunately, there has been little attention given to the flood situation due to the on-going conflict in the Tana Delta where the KRCS is the lead responder with the support of UN and International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs). Otherwise, there are very few humanitarian actors in the flooded areas where KRCS performs emergency response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

KRCS undertook the initial rapid assessment using the 72 hours field assessment tool. Other stakeholders that participated to conduct the assessment included government officials, an NGO Child Fund, and the local media. Detailed assessments continue to be undertaken in the affected areas.

KRCS immediately initiated search and rescue activities for the persons trapped in the mudslides and those that were marooned by the floods. 100 volunteers and five regional staff were mobilized to support the search and rescue missions in Keiyo south and Pokot South (50 volunteers in each district) in the Rift Valley.

13 dead bodies were recovered by the volunteers in Keiyo south. KRCS also assisted seven injured persons to access health services at the nearest health facilities. Additionally, KRCS staff also has provided psycho-social support to affected families in Western and Rift Valley areas. So far, a total of 30 people have attended the psycho-social support sessions.

KRCS is working very closely with the government authorities and local CBOs in camp management, distribution of relief food and Non-Food items (blankets, mosquito nets, soap bars, water collecting containers and water treatment chemicals). In Western Kenya a total of 105 affected families have been supported with NFIs, and in Rift Valley KRCS distributed NFIs to 270 families in Pokot South and 190 families in Keiyo South District. KRCS has also started to conduct hygiene promotion sensitization sessions to help curb possible outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases.

Through the support of this DREF, KRCS will continue the search and rescue services, tracing of missing persons in high risk areas, provision of emergency shelter to displaced and evacuated families due to the floods and landslides as well as continue the NFI distribution activities. KRCS will also (however not part of this operation) support the government with food distribution activities and advocate for recovery assistance.

In terms of access to health care for the affected population, and with support of this DREF, KRCS intends to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in meeting basic health care needs through basic clinical services and preventive care and also provide psychosocial support to the disaster affected families through its volunteers. Furthermore, KRCS will carry out health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on diseases with epidemic potential including cholera and malaria and also provide safe drinking water to evacuation centres, including provision of water treatment items to the affected population, and carry out interventions that will improve sanitary conditions and hygiene awareness.

KRCS will coordinate and keep partners within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement informed about the flood situation and its interventions, including IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and partner national societies (PNSs) present in the country. IFRC will provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the intervention, as well as monitoring and evaluating the DREF operation.

KRCS has extensive experience in emergency response and camp management, after many years of providing assistance to large refugee populations and responding to internal displacement due to disasters and other emergencies. They have a nationwide network of well trained volunteers and staff and established regional and local structures.

KRCS has responded to flooding and landslide in some of the currently affected areas during previous years. Since it has been recurrent disasters, KRCS has implemented activities for early warning and to reduce risks. For example, in some of the areas early warning systems have been put in place, with monitoring of water levels and alerting the communities. Also, KRCS has conducted awareness raising for communities in high risk areas of the risk of flooding and mudslides. For example, in cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross, a disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme was been implemented 2008-2011 in Nyando that included awareness raising of risks for floods, risk reduction activities, and food security components. Additionally, KRCS continues to advocate towards the government of the need to relocate some communities Keiyo area, and the need for tree planting projects in Rift Valley.

The Needs

This DREF is being launched to support the populations of Western and Rift Valley Regions affected by the floods and land/mudslides. A total of 2,156 households (12,936 persons) have been affected with 1,217 households in Rift Valley and 939 households in Nyanza (West Kenya). These families are at increased risks for waterborne/related diseases and in need of emergency health. Out of the affected families, 765 families have been displaced or evacuated, and in need for temporary shelter.

Relief and Shelter:

765 evacuated or displaced households currently lodged within schools will require to be relocated. Therefore provision of emergency shelter and the distribution of defined non-food relief items shall be necessitated to enable the displaced families to enhance their living conditions in both the relocated or evacuated areas.

The affected households will need basic household facilities since most of their household goods and other personal effects were either left behind in the destroyed houses or washed away during the floods, as families were evacuated to higher ground.

Food and Nutrition:

The displaced families in the evacuation centres are relying on relief food supplied by the government. There is need for continued relief food distribution in affected areas of Rift Valley and West Kenya. During relocation the affected families will require to be supported for the initial period as they get back to normal lives.

KRCS shall not undertake food distribution to the affected households in both Western and Rift Valley areas as part of this DREF operation. However the government has been undertaking food distribution in the disaster affected population and hence KRCS will continue to support government efforts in the distribution of relief food to enable the beneficiaries meet their basic food needs. KRCS will also lobby for start-up relief food supplies with the government and other stakeholders at the end of the rainy season when the beneficiaries will be resettled. Furthermore, KRCS will undertake advocacy and lobbying with other stakeholders including the government on livelihood support for beneficiaries for early recovery that will help them get back to their normal lives.

Health, Water and Sanitation:

The needs for the affected population entail provision of safe water, adequate sanitation particularly in the evacuation centres and hygiene promotion to promote and enhance the safe water chain. Sanitation targeting the evacuation centres is needed following the increased population constraining the few existing facilities.

Injuries have been sustained as a result of the disaster and there is need to attend to the affected persons through provision of emergency and supportive health services. There is a need to support basic health care services within the evacuation camps and the affected community. Provision of basic drug supplies need to be undertaken to support government efforts in ensuring health services delivery to the affected population. With the current National nurses' strike, in addition to the provision of basic health service, there will be need for bi-weekly mobile medical outreach services to the evacuation sites. The mobile services at defined centralised/close proximity areas will be important in ensuring basic health services to areas where accessibility has been hampered.

Evacuated families also require psycho-social support to help them cope with experiences from the disaster and the situation of displacement having lost their homes and belongings. Some have been injured, lost their loved ones and others still have family members missing.

Safety, Security and Protection:

With the registration of all the affected people having been done in most areas there will be need for continued monitoring on the affected persons. KRCS will have to work closely with the local administration officials in ensuring the safety of the people in the evacuation camps. On-going registration upon additional affected population will be undertaken and report to the relevant government administrative units.

Selection of the people to be reached:

This DREF operation targets 2,156 households (12,936 persons) affected by the floods and landslide in West Kenya and Rift Valley regions.

765 displaced or evacuated families from floods- and landslide affected areas currently seeking refuge in school buildings, churches, public shopping centres and within host populations, will be selected for temporary shelter support. 2,156 households from the flood and landslide affected areas (including the 765 displaced families) at risk for diseases related to unsafe water and sanitary conditions will be targeted with water, sanitation and hygiene activities and emergency health.

The majority of the target population are women and children, vulnerable due to displacement and having lost their belongings or forced to leave them behind while they were evacuated.

The Proposed Operation

The proposed DREF operation contains following components:

- 1) Search and rescue of affected persons in the high risk areas of Nyando, Keiyo South, Pokot South; and restoring family links (RFL) activities, including tracing of missing persons.
- 2) Temporary shelter and basic relief to 765 affected and vulnerable households during three months.
- 3) Emergency health care to ensure basic health care to 2,156 affected households as well as provision of health promotion and disease prevention awareness to reduce risks for epidemics.

- 4) Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities targeting 2,156 affected households with provision of safe water, improved sanitary conditions and hygiene awareness.

Search, rescue and tracing: KRCS will continue to undertake search and rescue missions for flood affected persons in the areas of Nyando, Keiyo South, Pokot South and other high risk areas. Affected persons will be evacuated to safer/higher grounds where there are no risks of floods or mudslides. KRCS will also support continued tracing of missing persons and the restoration of family links at the household level. Psycho-social support will be provided to the affected population to enable them integrate and lead a stable life within the community.

Temporary shelter and relief: The operation shall target 765 displaced /evacuated households who will be provided with materials for the construction of emergency shelters and provided with non-food relief items which will contribute to improved living conditions for the families in both the relocated or evacuated areas. The Non-Food items include blankets and kitchen sets. (Other basic items such as mosquito nets, soap, jerry cans will be provided under emergency health care and water, sanitation and hygiene below).

Emergency health care: KRCS will support the efforts by the Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide basic health care services to the affected populations. Three health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focusing on the diseases with epidemic potential such as malaria and cholera will be conducted aiming at reducing health risks. Two insecticide treated mosquito nets per household will be distributed with a specific target to under-five children and pregnant women. Psychosocial support services will be provided for the affected people, mainly targeting those with injuries, those who lost their loved ones, or family members are /have been missing. Dignity kits (containing wrapping cloth for babies, sanitary towels, toothbrush and toothpaste, washing detergents, medicated betting soap, bathing soap) shall be distributed to the affected population taking special consideration to women and children under five years.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: KRCS shall procure and distribute water collection containers and water treatment chemicals to promote access to safe water at household level. Aquatabs will be distributed in areas with unsafe water with low turbidity, while PUR/Water marker for very turbid water sources. Improved pit latrines will be constructed in identified evacuation centers to promote safe disposal of excreta. Hygiene promotion will be undertaken through the PHASTer methodology which will be cascaded through the formation of PHAST groups at community level and combined with distribution of soap for improved hygiene practice. In places where existing water sources were submerged shock chlorination will be conducted to render the water sources safe.

Implementation set up and approach

The proposed operation shall be coordinated by the Disaster Operations department at the KRCS headquarters. At the regional level the regions shall manage the operations in their respective areas of intervention and will undertake the service delivery to the affected populations through the support of the branch networks. Six KRCS staff and 60 volunteers will be mobilized to carry out the activities included in the DREF operation.

KRCS shall work closely with the relevant government local administration officials in the delivery of the response. The existing community structures shall be utilized to support the operation. There are existing KRCS volunteers within the affected populations who supported the registration exercise of the affected persons and who will support the delivery of the services to the beneficiaries.

The beneficiary community shall be involved in the intervention starting from assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Existing community leadership structures shall be involved in the decision making during the intervention. PHAST TOTs shall be selected from the beneficiary population to help disseminate the cascade process. KRCS volunteers who are part of the affected population will be enlisted to support in the distribution of food and non-food items and also in other appropriate interventions. The beneficiary community feedback on the intervention will be taken into consideration to help improve service delivery.

Special consideration will be undertaken to the needs of women, children and vulnerable households, including households with pregnant and lactating women, women with children under five years, and injured persons. Sphere standards will guide the intervention.

Search, rescue and tracing

Outcome: Search and rescue for the affected persons in the flood- affected areas is complete.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected persons are identified and evacuated to safer/ higher grounds Injured persons receive treatment Support the tracing for the missing persons and restoration of family links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation of affected persons to safer grounds Provision of referral service for the injured persons to nearby hospitals for treatment Provision of psycho-social support services to the affected persons Support efforts by the relevant government ministry towards tracing of the missing persons. Support restoration of family links where missing persons are successfully identified.

Emergency shelter and relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: Enhanced living conditions for 765 displaced or evacuated households due to floods and landslides, in Western and Rift Valley regions for three months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 765 families have access to basic shelter in the evacuation/relocation centres 765 families have access to basic household items to support their living conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of affected population in the western and Rift Valley regions Purchase 1530 tarpaulins and distribute to the 765 displaced or evacuated households.(2 tarpaulins per family) Support the construction of emergency shelters for the affected 765 households. Purchase 1,530 blankets and 765 kitchen sets. Distribute non-food relief items(2 blankets and 1 kitchen set per family) to the 765 displaced households.

Emergency health

Outcome: Reduced morbidity and mortality among the 2,156 floods and landslide affected households through provision of basic health care services for three months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to basic health services among the disaster affected populations. Increase knowledge on preventable public health diseases among the disaster affected populations. Reduced incidences of disease outbreaks among the disaster affected populations First aid services and psychosocial support has been provided to households affected by the disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the MOH in meeting the basic health care needs for the affected 2,156 households through basic clinical services and preventive health care. Conduct at least 3 health promotion and disease prevention campaigns focussing on disease with epidemic potential including malaria, cholera Procure 4,312 insecticide treated mosquito nets and 2,156 dignity kits (wrapping cloth for babies, sanitary towels, toothbrushes, toothpaste, bathing soap, medicated betting soap, washing detergent) and distribute to the targeted 2,156 households (2 mosquito nets and 1 dignity kit per

	<p>household), with special focus on children under five years and pregnant mothers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of first aid service and psycho-social support to the affected persons and families.
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Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Improved access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion for 2,156 flood and landslide affected households in Western and Rift Valley Regions, for three months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe water provided for the affected families, in line with the sphere standards. • Adequate sanitation facilities provided in the evacuation centres. • Targeted flood affected households have improved their hygiene practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out refresher training for 20 TOTs on the PHASTer methodology. • Support the formation of the PHAST groups for cascade process within the affected population. • Undertake detailed assessments for water and sanitation needs in the relocation areas after the rain season. • Procure and distribute 4,312 water containers (2 per family), 4,312 soaps (2 per family) and household water treatment chemicals (aquatabs) for the flood affected 2,156 households. • Construction of at least 30 improved pit latrines at the evacuation centres for use by the affected populations. • Conduct at least 3 hygiene promotion sensitization sessions within the affected populations.

Logistics

Outcome: To provide effective logistical support that enables rapid assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries.

Planned Activities:

- Transport relief supplies to final distribution points.
- Identify suitable warehouses for storage of relief items.
- Maintain mobilisation table.
- Local procurement of shelter items, NFIs, and water and sanitation material supplies, in line with national procurement guidelines.

The logistical support from KRCS for the intervention will include procurement services, transportation, temporary warehousing and support for final distribution of the shelter and non-food items to the target beneficiaries. The National Society procurement guideline will be utilized in the intervention.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Planned Activities

- Updating KRCS website.
- Share floods related information with different stakeholders.
- Field trips for documentation and monitoring.
- Field communication.

Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular monitoring will be undertaken by the KRCS regions supported by the headquarters, including field visits and updates from the regions. Reporting will be undertaken at the end of the three months operation. An end of operation review involving the IFRC regional and zone office, KRCS staff and volunteers both at the headquarters and the regions will be undertaken to evaluate the DREF operation.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

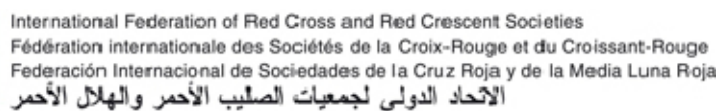
www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

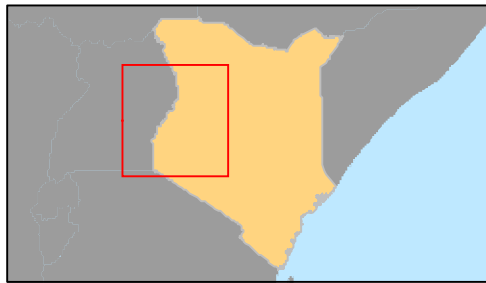
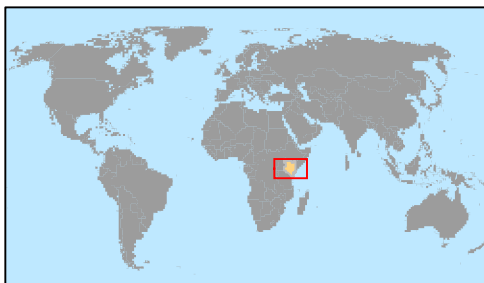
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

DREF OPERATION		15-01-13
KENYA FLOODS 2012		
Budget Group	Budget CHF	
Shelter - Relief	20,400	
Shelter - Transitional	0	
Construction - Housing	0	
Construction - Facilities	0	
Construction - Materials	0	
Clothing & Textiles	36,397	
Food	0	
Seeds & Plants	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,782	
Medical & First Aid	50,411	
Teaching Materials	0	
Ustensils & Tools	36,473	
Other Supplies & Services	7,187	
Emergency Response Units	0	
Cash Disbursements	0	
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	179,650	
Land & Buildings	0	
Vehicles Purchase	0	
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	
Medical Equipment	0	
Other Machiney & Equipment	0	
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	
Storage, Warehousing	5,333	
Dsitribution & Monitoring	0	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,500	
Logistics Services	0	
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	30,833	
International Staff	0	
National Staff	0	
National Society Staff	5,200	
Volunteers	16,200	
Total PERSONNEL	21,400	
Consultants - IFRC Evaluation	0	
Professional Fees	0	
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	
Workshops & Training	14,000	
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	14,000	
Travel	7,778	
Information & Public Relations	556	
Office Costs	0	
Communications	889	
Financial Charges	11	
Other General Expenses	5556	
Shared Support Services	0	
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	14,789	
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,944	
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,944	
TOTAL BUDGET	277,616	



DREF MDRKE024
FL-2013-000004-KEN
15 January 2013

Kenya: Floods



 Affected counties