

# Appeal

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Kenya

## DROUGHT AND FAMINE ASSISTANCE – AFKE42

### Appeal Target: US\$1,129,084

Geneva, 24 August 2004

Dear Colleagues,

Kenya is suffering a massive crop failure due to irregular rainfall patterns and contamination of grain reserves by aflatoxin, a toxin created by grain mould. This has prompted the Government of Kenya to declare a state of emergency. According to the UN reports, the food production in five out of seven country's provinces will account for only about 40% of food requirements in 2004.

In response to this massive food deficit, ACT members **Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF/DWS)**, **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**, **Church World Service (CWS)** and **the Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK)** together with their implementing partners National Council Churches of Kenya, Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya, Catholic Diocese of Lodwar and Rural Community Integrated Development Agency have jointly submitted this appeal to enable them to effectively respond to some of the urgent food needs of vulnerable communities in their respective areas of responsibility.

The appeal is comprising a number of project components designed to help the local population combat the consequences of the drought. Some of them are listed below:

- 'Food for work' assistance
- Food distribution
- 'Food for Assets'
- emergency water supply
- capacity building

For your easier review and reference, the budgets are enclosed separately from the main appeal document.

**Project Completion Date:**

LWF: August 2004 – August 2005 (12 months)

NCA: September 2004 – February 2005 (6 months)

CWS: September 2004 – February 2005 (6 months)

Anglican Church of Kenya: September – November 2004 (3 months)

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	LWF	NCA/DOL	NCA/RA CIDA	NCA/ ELCK	CWS/ NCCK	CWS/ KELC	ACK	Total US\$
Total Appeal Target	381,125	154,944	190,370	123,307	936,891	256,511	110,501	2,153,649
Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd.	255,089	55,200	0	0	714,276	0	0	1,024,565
<b>Balance requested from ACT</b>	126,037	99,744	190,370	123,307	222,615	256,511	110,501	1,129,084

Thor-Arne Prois

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ACK	-	Anglican Church Of Kenya
ACT	-	Action By Churches Together
ALRMP	-	Arid Land Resources Management Programme
ANF	-	ACT Nairobi Forum
CBTD	-	Community Based Targeting Distribution
CCF	-	Christian Children Fund
CCS	-	Christian Community Services
CWS	-	Church World Service
DMO	-	Drought Monitoring Officer
DMT	-	Disaster Management Training
DOL	-	Diocese Of Lodwar
DPRC	-	District Project Review Committee
DSG	-	District Steering Group
ELCK	-	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya
EMOP	-	Emergency Operation
FFA	-	Food For Assets
FFT	-	Food For Training
GOK	-	Government Of Kenya
IDCCS	-	Inter Diocesans Christian Community Services
IM	-	Implementing Member
IP	-	Implementing Partner
ELCK	-	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya
KELC	-	Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church
KRAP	-	Kakuma Refugee Assistance Project
KRC	-	Kakuma Refugee Camp
LWF/DWS	-	Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service
NCA	-	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCK	-	National Council Of Churches Of Kenya
NFI	-	Non-Food Items
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
RACIDA	-	Rural Community Development Agency
RC	-	Relief Committee
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission For Refugees
UNICEF	-	United National International Children Education Fund
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WVK	-	World Vision Kenya

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

### **LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION, DEPARTMENT FOR WORLD SERVICE (LWF/DWS) – Kenya Programme in Turkana (Oropoi & Kakuma)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

The Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service (LWF/DWS) has for over fifty years been involved in various humanitarian emergencies and relief operations around the world. LWF/DWS has recently been running major emergencies and relief operations in Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It has also implemented similar, but smaller, programs in Somalia, Liberia, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Kenya. LWF/DWS is a member of the ACT - Action by Churches Together alliance. Kakuma Refugee Assistance Project (KRAP) is implemented by LWF/DWS Kenya / Sudan Programme under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Kenya/Sudan programme has three projects: KRAP, Turkana in northwestern Kenya, and the third in Bahr El Ghazal region in Southern Sudan.

LWF/DWS has been working as an implementing partner for the UNHCR in different countries around the world. Since August 1992, LWF/DWS has been responsible for Kakuma Refugee Camp management and has been the lead agency responsible for the co-ordination of refugee assistance services. This responsibility involves management of water supply and distribution, food and non-food items distribution, three-level education system (pre-school, primary and secondary), as well as community services and development initiatives: gender equity and human rights promotion, child development, peace building and conflict resolution, sports development, community empowerment and reception of newly arriving asylum seekers.

LWF/DWS is also responsible for the co-ordination of security monitoring together with UNHCR and the Government of Kenya (GOK) through inter-agency co-ordination and general camp management, programme support and administration.

In Turkana (Refugee Camp hosting area), LWF/DWS has been operational since 1999, implementing emergency relief distribution until 2002. A 3-year (2003-2005) planning and monitoring document (PMD) for a recovery and development intervention was developed in 2002. The peace component was implemented during 2003 when there was an increase in clashes between the refugees and the host community over resources. In South Sudan, LWF/DWS has been working in relief and rehabilitation in partnership with Church Ecumenical Action in Sudan (CEAS) since 1998.

LWF/DWS has been present in the area, at Kakuma Refugee Camp (KRC) established in mid 1992 following a mass influx of Sudanese refugees fleeing fighting in Southern Sudan. LWF/DWS is the lead agency for KRC, in which over 6 non-governmental organizations, in partnership with UNHCR, support over 89,399 refugees. The involvement of LWF/DWS in both refugees and host community relief and development assistance gives LWF/DWS a unique position of bridging hosts-refugees inequalities, thus promoting peaceful co-existence. In this Appeal, the LWF team will be targeting their interventions to these host communities in the areas surrounding the Kakuma Refugee Camp.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION**

#### **Description of the Current Situation in LWF Operational Areas**

The recent long rains were far below normal rainfall levels and as such have adversely affected the food security of well over 70% of the population living in the Oropoi and Kakuma divisions of the Turkana district in northwestern Kenya. The pastoral communities living in these two divisions depend largely on livestock products, that have dwindled as animal access to pasture and water was reduced to close to zero, leaving many animals dead or unproductive. The livestock are so emaciated that they can no longer attract buyers even at the lowest prices. Grain has become very scarce in country's markets while the unit price has risen by about 100% over the last 6 months. High levels of insecurity have further exacerbated a fragile condition, the recent events in Oropoi with the loss of over a thousand heads of livestock being a good example.

The current intervention by WFP under the Food for Asset project is appropriate for the situation. However, greater co-ordination with other existing actors on the ground is necessary to ensure that the needs of the population are fully met. The immediate need would be to provide food to malnourished children, women and to their immediate families.

In June 2004, Turkana district DSG conducted a Rapid Assessment to ascertain the impact of the scarce rains on livelihood sources in the district. The assessment findings concluded that the reduced rainfalls have resulted in further aggravating the household food insecurity in Oropoi, and Kakuma divisions.

The months of May to October are a period during which pastoralists can provide enough milk to every member of the family. The assessment report highlighted that most households in the project area continued to experience acute food stress linked to very low access to animal-based food sources. The current acute food shortage is attributed to last year's rains failure and to very poor rains in 2004, hence adversely affecting the performance of key food security sector, in particular of livestock. Pastoralists households' access to animal products, especially milk, has declined so much that only 7% of the households could provide milk only to the young members of the household and about 70% of the households could provide no milk to any of their members. The long dry season has already set in and will worsen the nutrition of the pastoralists' households, since improvement of pasture - and thus milk yields - can be expected only with the arrival of rains in April of next year.

The assessment team, GoK and WFP have recommended a Food for Assets project to cover 70,000 residents (about 70% of the host population) in the Oropoi and Kakuma divisions. The project will continue to support the 70,000 people until August 2005. The actual amount of food to be handled per month will depend on the number of Food for Assets projects approved and the number of workers engaged in them. In this appeal, the Turkana project under LWF/DWS Kenya/Sudan programme estimates to handle about 600 metric tones of food. As from August 2004 WFP and GoK are planning to supply the food requirements of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil and supplementary food, whereas LWF/DWS will implement the project based on a Community Based Targeting and Distribution (CBTD) methodology within the mandate of the Turkana District Steering Committee (DSG). The object of this proposal is to raise the shortfall in funds of about USD126,125 to enable LWF/DWS to partner with WFP and GoK in the implementation of the FFA from August 2004 to August 2005 (1year).

## **Project Location**

The Kakuma and the Oropoi divisions of the Turkana district are located in the North Western corner of Kenya. The area borders Sudan and Uganda on the northern and western boundaries, respectively. This region covers an estimated 15,458.8 square kilometres of arid and semi-arid land. The main economic activity of the people in Turkana is nomadic pastoralism. Alternative economic activities are small-scale trading, agro-pastorals and wage employment in the upcoming urban centres. An estimated 100,000 Turkana people live in the project area (the Kakuma and Oropoi divisions). The Kakuma Refugee Camp (KRC), with an estimated population of 90,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan, is located within the project area. The impact of KRC on local conditions has been felt in the environmental, socio-cultural and economic areas. While some of the results are positive in terms of inter-dependence between the refugees and the hosts, others - such as unequal access to basic services/resources - have had a negative impact, or have possible far-reaching consequences if not addressed. In material terms, the people of Turkana are undoubtedly less well off than the refugees of KRC. This situation holds a potential conflict between the refugees and the host population.

## **IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **Goal**

To meet the immediate critical food needs through the provision of food assistance, and use the available food in the long-term in order to create community assets that are related to disaster preparedness.

### **Objectives**

- Meet the immediate identified crucial food needs of the community in the Oropoi and Kakuma divisions
- Create assets for the community that will benefit both women and men, such as the provision of drinking water, the repair of irrigation systems and the establishment of green belts.
- Provide short-term employment opportunities, and alleviate the food insecurity of the most vulnerable in the community.
- Address inequality between the host and the refugee communities.

### **Methodology**

The FFA project will utilise community based targeting and distribution (CBTD) methodology in selecting the most vulnerable community members. The community based food aid targeting and distribution means that the communities themselves are given the power to make decisions about who amongst them is most in need to receive food, leaving it up to the communities to manage the actual distribution of food. Relief/Rehabilitation Committees and Divisional Development Committee under the Turkana district administration are key players in selecting the beneficiaries. The key to methodology is information, so that the people receiving the food are able to understand the mechanisms by which it is distributed. The methodology aims to help the beneficiaries to make decisions for themselves, rather than competing to get on a list controlled by agencies who are remote from their immediate environment and to whom there is no right of appeal.

The communities can start more than one FFA project, but ensure that each household works in a project at any given period. A household cannot be registered and receive food aid from more than one project at a time. Food will be allocated to the project in keeping with the approved project proposal. At the end of every month the Drought Monitoring Officer (DMO) and the implementing partners will develop a monthly distribution plan. WFP will develop dispatch orders to the district based on this information. The amount of food aid requested under the distribution plan will be based on the amount of work days

accomplished. The RCs will distribute the food to the beneficiaries that have worked on the project. Payment to the beneficiaries will be based on the work norms (task rates achieved). RCs members will receive food ration based on the number of days worked, or number of days spent at the project site overseeing the implementation.

## **V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

### **Proposed Food For Assets Assistance And Implementation**

#### **Composition of the food basket**

Food rations will be provided to the selected workers as an incentive for working in the project. The size of a ration will approximately equal the income that could be generated for purchasing food. The daily ration for a days' work will be composed of 2.5 kg of cereals, 0.5 kg of pulses, and 0.5 ltr of oil, all estimated at a value of about Ksh 100. This amount is approximately the income that a working household member would earn and use towards buying food. In case these commodities will not be available, their value will be replaced by using as basis the cost of maize at Ksh 18 per kg, of pulses at Ksh 35 per kg, of oil at Ksh 65 per ltr, and of corn soya bean (CSB) at Ksh 70 per kg. The operational expenses such as the cost of transport, fieldwork supervision, training, and follow-up have to be included in every project even when GoK transports the food to be distributed.

An additional 10% of the total food aid requirement for the project may be added to cater to food insecure households that do not have members that can work in the FFA projects, such as orphans, households with parents that are physically handicapped, sick parents, or others.

## **VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **Role of Stakeholders in FFA Project (activities to be undertaken)**

#### **LWF will play the following roles during the implementation of FFA Project:**

- Ensure proper targeting of food aid to the most vulnerable population
- Train rehabilitation committees
- Assist/ advise the rehabilitation committees on how to develop FFA projects at community level
- Co-ordinate field implementation of the FFA projects
- Refine the FFA proposals made by communities
- Submit the FFA proposals to the DPRC
- Monitor and evaluate technical and social indicators of project progress and provide regular reports to DPRC, DSG and WFP.

#### **Community:**

- Identify needs per projects
- Prioritise projects
- Provide unskilled labour, tools and materials available locally
- Offload the food aid from trucks
- Sustaining the project assets that have been created

**WFP/GOK :**

- Allocate food aid commodities to this appeal
- Develop policy guidelines on FFA implementation and prepare necessary documentation
- Monitor overall project implementation and develop monitoring guidelines
- Assist in implementing partners', DPRC and WFP staff training
- Participate in feasibility identification of projects
- Review projects recommended by DPRC and forward them to NPRC
- Co-ordinate the release of funds for non-food items (NFI) based on FFA project proposals and progress reports

**Selection, Verification and Registration of Food Beneficiaries:**

The core of targeting and verification of beneficiaries is the responsibility of the community-based Relief/Rehabilitation Committees. The project monitors (LWF/DWS staff) will facilitate, provide training and guidance to the RCs in order to build their capacity to identify the most viable projects and vulnerable beneficiaries. A set of vulnerability criteria norms defined by the community members will govern the process of targeting. The criteria generally targets households owning less than 10-20 goats, households where no member is employed or involved in viable business, poor female-headed households, the aged and disabled households, orphaned households, malnourished children below five years and pregnant or lactating mothers. The registration of beneficiaries will follow a selection and will be done by the RCs with the assistance of the food monitors. The records of beneficiaries will be updated regularly in order to facilitate accountability and reporting.

**Training/Capacity Building of existing Relief Committees :**

Most training sessions by the project monitors will be carried out informally at the project site. The principles and application of the CBTD process will be an integral part of the training. During the discussions on local environmental issues, the project monitors will lobby for the local communities to implement measures to conserve the natural environment in the process of harnessing its resources. The objective is to minimize harmful exploitation of the very environment that supports the people's livelihoods. Two training sessions are planned to be held during the implementation period.

**Training of Project Staff in the Project Identification Process :**

The project monitors will be gaining skills and knowledge from the training that will enable them to contribute effectively towards achieving the project objectives. Two training workshops (one in each division) will be conducted during the implementation period. These workshops will cover the project identification methodology.

**Conduct regular field visits to project sites:**

The Project Officer will undertake field visits to ensure operation procedures, and that project identification and implementation processes are observed.

**Supervision of Project Monitors:**

The Project Officer will supervise and appraise the project monitors to ensure their performance.

**Supervision of RCs:**

The project monitors and the RCs will together establish a checks and balance system and a structure in the election and performance of the committee members. This is meant to promote transparency in the leadership and management of the RCs.

### **Program Support**

The project will receive financial control and reporting from Kakuma Refugee Assistance Project, and overall administration and monitoring support from the Programme level in Nairobi. A budgetary provision to cover this support is required.

## **VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **Project Administration, Finance, Monitoring and Reporting**

This project will be run by LWF/DWS Turkana Project based at Kakuma in the Turkana District. The Project Officer (PO) will be responsible for the overall implementation of the activities and co-ordination with partners at the district level. A team of 5 project staff, including the project officer, 3 project monitors and 1 driver, will be involved in the day-to-day implementation of project activities under the management of the Project Officer (PO). The PO will be reporting to the Programme Co-ordinator based in Nairobi on all matters relating to project planning, implementation and reporting.

### **Finance**

A bank account will be maintained at the town of Lodwar (120 kms Southeast of Kakuma). Project expenses will be paid from Kakuma and the finance department of Kakuma Refugee Assistance Project will process the accounts and share reports with the Project Officer and the Finance Manager, LWF/DWS Kenya / Sudan Programme in Nairobi. Quarterly and annual reports will be shared with ACT during project implementation.

### **Monitoring and Reporting**

ALRMP, the lead agency for FFW projects, will co-ordinate and monitor implementation of both the projects and the food distribution. Monthly distribution reports will also be submitted to WVK who will in turn report to the DSG and WFP. The DSG monitoring and evaluation team (DPRC) will also be involved in ensuring application of the appraisal and approval methodology and transparency in targeting affected households. The internal LWF/DWS Programme Co-ordinator will monitor implementation through field visits and through monthly and quarterly reports and updates submitted by the Project Officer. In September 2005 LWF/DWS will submit the first year project report to ACT.

### **Reporting Schedule**

Interim narrative and financial reports	-	30 November 2004, 28 February 2005, 31 May 2005, 31 August 2005
Final narrative and financial reports	-	30 November 2005 the latest
Audit report	-	Spring 2006

## **VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

This appeal will be implemented over 12 months starting mid August 2004 and up to August 2005.

## **IX. COORDINATION**

DSG/DPRC is the technical arm to run the projects. DPRC will co-ordinate FFA activities in the district, including developing a system to ensure that all the relevant knowledge, experience, and resources are utilised for the benefit of the FFA programme. Other than developing a thorough vulnerability analysis of the district and prioritising food insecure areas for FFA, the DPRC, of which the LWF/DWS Turkana project is member, will also provide advisory assistance to the projects, make project recommendations,

monitor and evaluate the projects and provide technical review of the projects in co-ordination with WFP.

ALRMP is the lead agency and also chair of DPRC; World Vision is the main implementing partner as well as secretary to the PRC, while LWF/DWS and CCF are partner agencies.

At the national level the LWF/DWS Programme office in Nairobi attends and participates in monthly meetings of the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM), which serves to co-ordinate all EMOP or FFW/A activities taking place across the drought-prone areas of northern Kenya. This is a useful forum for exchanging and sharing experiences and ideas.

### **Budget Summary**

WFP/GoK are donating and meeting the cost of transporting the food to the final distribution points. WFP/WVK are contributing to some salary and transport costs (see budget breakdown). LWF/DWS will be meeting part of the personnel costs, transport costs, supervision, administration and implementation costs of this project. These cost categories are listed below:

- Food for assets : distribution, including salaries and allowances
- Logistics : hire of one 4WD vehicle, plus fuel and lubricants
- Personnel, administration and operations support costs
- Staff travel, e-mail & radio communications
- Audit, banking and evaluation of ACT funds
- Training and capacity building of the staff and of the RCs

**BUDGET – see appendix I**

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

### **NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA) - Central Turkana, Mandera & West Pokot**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an autonomous, ecumenical development organization, with over 50 years of global experience. NCA has been involved in major and moderate emergency operations in many parts of the world for more than half a century. It operates in the Eastern Africa region covering Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Eritrea.

The organization has accumulated practical and strategic experience in handling emergencies in the region for over 30 years. The network resources and the long created institutional capacities are integral strengths. All these factors combined, and working closely with other ANF members, have given NCA the necessary experience to implement quality emergency response programs in the region. In Kenya, NCA has in the recent past facilitated local church partners to respond to famine related emergency interventions. For example, during the 1999/2000 droughts in West Pokot, Turkana and Mandera districts, it was mainly the local churches who implemented the projects. In Turkana, one of the churches involved in implementation at that time, the DOL, will once more be partnering with NCA in this appeal.

### **NCA Implementing Partners**

NCA will be targeting its assistance in Turkana, Mandera and West Pokot through the following 3 partners:

- **Catholic Diocese of Lodwar (DOL) - IP Turkana District**

The Catholic Diocese of Lodwar (DOL) has been present in the Turkana district for more than twenty years, and over this time has emerged as one of the strongest development and humanitarian actors in the district. The Diocese has a well-coordinated grass-root presence and support in the district. During the 1999/2000 drought and famine the DOL implemented a large emergency intervention that was focused on food for work in partnership with NCA.

The diocese has also been instrumental for many years in the implementation of various relief and emergency assistance actions together with various humanitarian agencies and the Government of Kenya. DOL is well known for implementation of community water programs and has a well-equipped water team who will implement the bore rehabilitation component in this appeal in Turkana.

- **Rural Community Development Agency (RACIDA) -IP Mandera District**

Rural Community Integrated Development Agency is a local NGO that operates in the North Eastern Kenya along the Kenya –Somalia boarder, with an overall objective of drought mitigation and strengthening the capacity of the local communities and CBOs to prepare and cope with droughts and other disaster related hazards. The organization also engages the communities in development interventions across the district.

With its head office in Mandera town and an operational base in Rhamu trading centre, RACIDA has been managing programs in Mandera District for many years and is well-versed in drought mitigation, rural development initiatives and relief distribution.

Further to this, RACIDA has built long-term relationships with other organizations active in the district, including the Ministry of Water and Natural Resources, the Mandera Education Society (MEDS), the Emergency Pastoral Assistance Group (EPAG), and the Women for Peace and Development (WFPD). RACIDA is a member of the District Steering Group. The organization is well equipped with computers, fax and telephones, photocopiers, VHF radios (base and mobile units) and adequate transport means.

- **Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kenya (ELCK) - IP West Pokot District**

ELCK has been present in the West Pokot district since 1978, being involved in evangelization and social development work since the early days. The ELCK congregations are now fairly spread throughout most of the district. The social development department has been actively involved in various development initiatives touching on education, agriculture, health and gender awareness activities.

During the emergency situation in the year 2000, ELCK received funds for relief from the ACT network and from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) through Norwegian Church Aid. This assistance enabled ELCK to distribute relief food in the critical months of April – June. By mid June 2000 WFP joined in and ELCK extended its engagement in the emergency relief operation in collaboration with other partner churches with the close co-operation of the GOK through the District Steering Group (DSG) committee. Once more, ELCK was unanimously nominated in 2003 by the DSG to take the role of lead agency with the express mandate of managing and distributing material and financial aid. Most of the funds obtained were used in a food for work program, with emergency food rations being distributed out in May/ June when the populations were badly threatened by starvation. Nevertheless, when this operation was concluded, there was a surplus of funds that is currently being used to support a series of drought recovery activities.

Drought recovery activities are planned and implemented through the relief operation structure where partner churches play a pivotal role. The ELCK will employ a similar approach, using the experiences and the learning from the previous program, to inform and to help improving management of subsequent activities in this appeal.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION (project specific)**

#### **Turkana District**

The entire district is dry, and the critical long rains season that normally extend up to June ended this year by mid May in most parts of the district. The drought and the food insecurity situation has rapidly deteriorated, starting particularly from the Northeastern division of Lokitaung sub-district, and extending down to Central-Southeastern sector of the district. A similar worsening trend is evident on the North Western-Southwestern flank of the district

The rapid assessment teams sent out by the District Steering Group to the affected areas estimated that over 10,000 cattle and more than 15,000 small stock were lost by the fleeing pastoralists either through deaths (as a result of thirst/exhaustion/starvation), or being left behind as the pastoralists were running away from Uganda.

Returning pastoralists have settled in Oropoi, Lokichoggio and Kakuma divisions, thus increasing pressure on already depleted grazing and water resources.

The project will particularly address the water needs of these groups through rehabilitation and equipping of 10 boreholes, and encourage attendance by girls and continued learning in schools during this period by providing food to 4 boarding schools for girls in the area. To encourage diversification of livelihoods, DOL will provide about 2,400 agro-pastoral farmers with agricultural tools and farm inputs.

- Following protracted dry weather conditions and the subsequent reduction in availability of quality grazing resources, there is an evident deterioration of the physical conditions of all livestock species.
- Reduced livestock productivity and the weakening pastoralists' purchasing power have combined to accentuate the increasing food insecurity, particularly among the pure pastoralist families. Livestock prices are currently ranging between Ksh 450 and Ksh 500 against increasing cereal prices averaging Ksh30 to Ksh35 per kg, in particular in the remote pastoral areas.
- Due to severe stress on the surviving livestock, their productivity/capacity to support pastoralists' households is almost nil. The surviving animals, especially cattle, are dying of starvation.

### **Mandera District**

Mandera has been particularly affected by the current and the successive droughts over the past 5 years. In fact, five provinces of Kenya are affected so much that the Kenyan Government declared an emergency situation and appealed for assistance on the 14<sup>TH</sup> of July 2004. At a regional level, the dry, hot, arid and food deficient regions of Eastern and Northern Kenya were among the first to suffer, as seasonal streams dried up as did earth dams/pans, and shallow wells and other sources of water have been affected. Pasture for livestock is scarce. This has led to outbreaks in animal diseases and the mortality touched thousands. Pastoral infrastructure is also in distress. Earth pans have silted up, borehole yields have decreased over the years, shallow wells badly in need of repairs, and there is an urgent need to promote efforts aimed at cushioning the effect of the current and coming droughts through preparedness and mitigation activities.

The effect of drought on the population relates to food stress (bordering on starvation), and the loss of livestock associated to livelihood. The lack of milk, as a result of scarce water and pasture for livestock, has affected children under 5 years at high malnutrition levels, as milk is an important nutritional food for infants.

While the immediate food needs, such as emergency food rations, may be met by a joint effort of the government and WFP at the height of the drought, the negative socio-economic effects of the emergency will last way beyond the declared emergency situation. Saving lives is indeed probably less complex than saving livelihoods, and any expected rainfall would in this context have little impact in resuscitating the collapsed pastoral economy.

Considering the number of investigations and the wide scope multi-actor assessment in the district, the findings are summarized as indicated as below:

- Access to water remains scarce throughout the central and western parts of the district. There is an acute shortage to meet the demands of both humans and livestock and water tankering is urgently required to save lives.
- Increased food insecurity leading to high cases of malnutrition and diseases due to lack of food and water is evident; there is a chronic food deficit affecting approximately 80% of the district population. The under 5 years and pregnant, lactating women and the aged are most affected.

- Pasture is in short supply throughout the District resulting in mass livestock migration.

### **West Pokot District**

West Pokot has been prone to severe droughts and to consequent famine, as was experienced in 1984 and in 2000. The June 2004 drought assessment reports from ALRMP indicate that the amount of rainfall this year was poorly distributed and not sufficient to result in any meaningful crop yields and pasture establishment. At the moment, the district is in the alert/alarm state, which means that the household economy is being undermined by the twin issues of increased prices of maize and pulses, and plummeting prices of livestock.

The long rains started in April and ended in the middle of May, but some parts of the highlands continued to receive sporadic rains. They at least expect some harvests. Reports coming from pastoral livelihood zones indicate that maize crops have failed and livestock has been allowed to graze on the farms. The proposed intervention will target pastoral and the agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Kongelai and Sigor divisions.

Data from the drought early warning system bulletin indicates that more than 70% of the crops planted have completely wilted, some streams have dried up, and that children under 5 years have begun to show signs of malnutrition. Another famine situation is again hanging precariously over the heads of the Pokot people.

### **Impact on Human Lives in the Areas of NCA Proposed Response**

The targeted households in the Turkana area returned recently from the dry season grazing fields in Uganda, after violent clashes with their hosts over access to water resulting in loss of lives, and livestock being taken away from them. In the case of the Mandera district, high cases of anaemia, TB, malaria, mumps, and diarrhoea, have been reported especially for the under fives, the aged, and the pregnant and lactating women, resulting from nutritional deficiencies and poor sanitation. There are no adequate drugs and personnel at the few rural health facilities that exist. Cases of severe diarrhoea have been reported in many rural centers as a result of contaminated water and poor sanitation. The malnutrition rates for the last four months of 2004 are listed below:

<b>Months</b>	<b>At Risk</b>	<b>GAM</b>
March	29%	7%
April	24%	6%
May	28%	7%
June	31%	8%

\*Source: Arid Lands Resource Management Project -Mandera

### **Location for NCA Proposed Response**

In West Pokot, the ELCK proposed interventions would target the pastoral and the agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Kongelai and Sigor divisions. All activities shall be based on food for work and will be related to enhancement of food security.

In the Mandera district, RACIDA will provide farm inputs and drought recovery seeds to 1,200 households in the Rhamu, Rhamu Dimtu, Ashabito, Takaba, and the Warankara Dandu divisions, and construct three (300-400m<sup>3</sup>) underground tanks and six roof catchments (20-30m<sup>3</sup>) in Burmayo, Bundurus, and Elele in the west and central parts of the district during the coming rainy season.

## **IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **Goal**

To save lives by addressing the immediate food needs and livelihoods of the most vulnerable members of the families affected by the current drought and reduce human suffering due to famine, and further mobilize the beneficiaries to participate in activities that will enhance their future food security.

In order to response to the needs of the affected families, the NCA partners will pursue the following **objectives**:

### **RACIDA, ELCK & DOL:**

- Alleviate some of the consequences of famine for some of the most vulnerable population in the three areas where NCA partners are working.
- Alleviate the water needs of the drought affected communities in northern parts of Turkana District.
- Provide timely relief food for the famine stricken families with emphasis on food for work strategy in West Pokot.
- Strengthen agro- pastoralist farming efforts for improved food security and strategies to cope with drought in the 3 areas.
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities and district steering groups (DSG) to manage and respond to emergency situations in the three areas.
- Provide farm inputs and tools to 2,400 agro-pastoralist families in Turkana district.
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities in management and response to similar emergency situations.
- Facilitate recovery and phase out strategies by supporting food security community micro projects in the three districts.

## **V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

### **Turkana**

In this appeal, DoL will address the water needs of the most affected villages in the Lokitaung sub district, targeting a population of over 2,500 vulnerable households (about 17,500 people) together with their livestock.

### **West Pokot**

The ELCK will target 25% of the 20,878 total population of drought affected people from the two divisions of Kongelai and Sigor, reaching out to a total of about 5,220 beneficiaries – 2,500 in Kongelai and 2,720 in Sigor.

The number of people that will need food assistance will increase with time as many have exhausted their food reserves and assets. It is expected that the food deficit will persist till this year's harvesting.

## **Mandera**

The most vulnerable members of the population will be targeted. Special preference will be given to children, pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households and other disadvantaged members of targeted populations. In general, over 120,000 agro-pastoral and pastoralist people stand to benefit from this project, directly and indirectly.

### **Selection Criteria of Beneficiaries**

In collaboration with the District Steering Groups in the three districts, the NCA implementing partners will identify their beneficiaries, targeting pockets most severely hit by the drought. The monthly drought monitoring bulletins from the three districts will continue to provide accurate update information about the development of the situation, or the fluctuation trend in the district.

The NCA implementing partners will deliberately give priority to support the following groups of beneficiaries:

- Households headed by vulnerable women
- The elderly
- Families who have lost their livestock due to drought
- The disabled and the sick
- Malnourished individuals

## **VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **1. Catholic Diocese of Lodwar- Turkana**

- Reduce the impact of drought through rehabilitation of 10 community water wells as an immediate measure.
- Support the Diocese of Lodwar to provide mobile medical services in three divisions: Lokori, Kakuma and Lokitaung, reaching most vulnerable families affected by drought.
- Provide 2,400 farmers with farming tools in 7 minor irrigation schemes, namely: Nakwamoru, Kapebok, Juluk, Lomopus, Lyapat, Katilo, and Lokori
- Subsidize food for 4 girls' primary boarding schools to scale down the dropout rate of girls during the drought in the DOL outreach areas. Provide supplementary feeding for under 5s to vulnerable groups in specific areas during mobile medical rounds.

### **2. ELCK – West Pokot**

#### Food for work:

Provide FFW to about 5,220 beneficiaries over a period of 6 months. This number represents 25% of the 20,878 people affected by drought in the two divisions of Kongelai and Sigor . The targeted households will receive food rations daily after every working day. The activities to benefit from this program will be those that will go along in addressing the food and water needs of the affected communities.

#### Agricultural Seeds:

Drought tolerant seeds will be provided to each household at the beginning of the next planting season.

Support the capacity of the AIC (African Inland Church), which is the lead agency in West Pokot, to enhance the capacity of her partner churches and the reactivation of community relief distribution structures.

### **3. RACIDA - Mandera District**

- Provide farm inputs - drought recovery seeds in the coming rainy season to 1,200 households in Rhamu, Rhamu dimtu, Ashabito, Takaba, and the Warankara Dandu divisions.
- Construct 3 (300-400m<sup>3</sup>) undergrounds tanks and 6 roof catchments (20-30m<sup>3</sup>) in the Burmayo, Bundurus, Elele in West and central Mandera district.
- Strengthen the role of 10 community pastoral associations in drought monitoring and early warning mechanism through training, and mainstreaming them with the government drought monitoring team.
- Conduct 3 capacity building training courses in disaster management and response for DSG and workers involved in relief operations.
- Rehabilitate collapsed sanitation facilities in schools in order to control disease outbreaks among 4,000 benefiting children.
- Provide Unimix to approximately 3,500 malnourished children under 5 years in five divisions of Wargadud, Kutolo Shimbir fatuma, Dandu and Lafey.

## **VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **Project administration**

The management and responsibility for implementing the interventions will reside with the three NCA Ips, namely RACIDA (Mandera), ELCK( in West Pokot) and DOL (Turkana). The NCA Kenya office will provide overall coordination and supervision. The respective NCA IPs in each respective area will carry out the day today administration of the relief and rehabilitation activities.

### **Finance control**

The project funds will be disbursed to the NCA IPs and the expenditures monitored by NCA Kenya office in collaboration with the accounts department of each IP.

### **Monitoring and reporting**

NCA IPs will provide narrative and financial progress reports and final audits to NCA Kenya, as required in the NCA reporting Guidelines and in turn NCA will compile it and share with ACT Geneva.

### **Implementation timetable**

This program will be implemented over a period of 6 months from September 2004 to February 2005.

### **Reporting Schedule**

Interim narrative and financial reports	-	31 December 2004
Final narrative and financial reports	-	31 May 2005 at the latest
Audit report	-	Summer 2005

**BUDGETS – see appendices IIa, IIb, and IIc**

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

### **CHURCH WORLD SERVICE – in South Turkana, Kitui, Kwale, and Tana River**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

Church World Service (CWS) is the relief, development and refugee assistance ministry of 36 Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglican denominations in the USA. CWS works in more than 80 countries, maintaining programs in social and economic development, emergency response, assistance to refugees, education and advocacy and ecumenical partnership.

Church World Service has been involved in major and moderate emergency operations in many parts of the world for more than half a century. The Church World Service (CWS) Regional Office for Eastern Africa covers the countries of Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Madagascar. The CWS model for engagement is through partnership with local NGOs and faith based organizations. Through facilitation, capacity building and financial support, CWS seeks to empower partners through this assistance.

In Kenya, CWS and its local and overseas partners has been involved in building the capacities of grass root churches and communities in order to equip them with the skills to monitor and respond to emergencies within their constituencies. This has been done through DMT (Disaster Management Training) workshops across the NCKK regions. During the past year, frontline church workers in 9 regions have been trained with an average of 35 participants per region, and a majority of the participants were drawn from the NCKK member churches and other faith communities.

The impact of this intervention has improved the quality of emergency response intervention, with precise and accurate information on disaster victims received from grass root ACT members in the recent past. The networks that have emerged as a result of the trainings are gradually enhancing the quality of implementing ACT Appeals and have gone along way in strengthening the institutional capacities of the grass root churches.

During the year 2003, CWS successfully facilitated NCKK and KELC (NCKK member churches) to respond to the needs of the flood victims in Western Kenya. All these factors combined, and due to a close co-ordination and collaboration with other ANF members, give CWS a unique position to continue facilitating grass root churches to effectively respond to the needs of their communities. In this respect, CWS will be facilitating both NCKK and KELC to implement their planned activities in Turkana, Kitui and Kwale and Tana river Districts.

The CWS Nairobi raises this appeal on behalf of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCKK) and Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC), both ACT implementing members, and will consequently be responsible for facilitating these IPs in both monitoring and reporting procedures as required by ACT Geneva. CWS will directly be responsible for any communication with ACT Geneva with respect to this appeal. However, the two IPs will be responsible for the daily management of project activities and execution of their individual budgets.

## **CWS Implementing Partners (IPs)**

- **National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) – SouthTurkana, Kainuk and Katilu**

One of the ACT implementing members in this appeal will be the National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCCK), who is an umbrella organization that brings together 35 member churches and Christian based organizations in Kenya. The council was established in 1913 to provide churches with a common platform for addressing issues facing the Kenyan citizenry. Since its formation, about ninety years ago, the council has been a key player in mobilizing the Kenyan citizenry for engagement in various issues that have confronted them.

In recent years, NCCCK has decentralised its services through the creation of semi-autonomous regional structures which provide alternative and close platforms for its member churches. Recently, these regions benefited from the CWS-DMP training courses that have enhanced the capacity of the member churches within those regions to monitor and respond to emergencies whenever they occur. In Kenya, churches have continued to provide useful avenues towards facilitating NCCCK's interventions and thereby ensure effective contact with the affected communities. These regional offices have enhanced NCCCK's coordination/collaboration framework that enable them to facilitate effective and efficient development and implementation of relief and recovery programs.

In 1992, NCCCK gave relief assistance to 35,000 families in Western and Rift Valley provinces of Kenya, following ethnic clashes triggered by the euphoria of the first multiparty national election in the country. The assistance provided was food, farm inputs, and the rehabilitation of schools, churches and police posts. In 1997, NCCCK supplied relief food to 24,000 drought victims in different parts of Kenya including Mwingi, Kitui, Laikipia, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and the Tana River districts.

As a result of the El Niño rains in 1998, NCCCK in partnership with LWF/DWS implemented a relief and rehabilitation programme in the Tana River district targeting families displaced from the riverline settlements along the swollen Tana River. This project was funded by ACT and targeted a total population of 4,000 families. NCCCK is at the moment concluding the 2003 flood victims ACT-funded appeal in Western Kenya.

- **Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church - Kajiado, Coast, and Tana River**

Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church was officially inaugurated as a full-fledged church on the 16<sup>th</sup> of February 1992, having been established in Kenya by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania as early as 1968.

With a current membership 25,673 persons, the church currently touches on 50% of all the provinces in Kenya. It stretches from the Nairobi province and the Rift Valley, eastwards to the Coast province and north-eastwards to the Eastern province. The policies of the church are established by the Executive Council and approved by the General Assembly as regulated by its constitution.

The day to day work is administered by the church officers, namely the Bishop, the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer, assisted by the incumbent co-ordinators of the Women's Desk, the Youth Desk, the HIV/AIDS Desk, the Communications Desk and by the Director of Christian Education. The Officers of the church operate under the co-ordination of the Executive Committee of the Church.

The Executive Council is the main action-hub of the General Assembly. It comprises a total of 12 sub-committees that cut across all the focal coverage areas of the church. For proper co-ordination of

ministry, the church has four church districts that co-ordinate work in 112 congregations administered under nine parishes and eight mission centres. There are seven projects that are co-ordinated directly by the Head Office and fourteen projects which are co-ordinated at parish level.

KELC is a unique church that reaches the poorest areas of the country. Much of these areas do not receive enough natural rains and people depend mainly on marginal rainfall and surface run-off (in the form of rivers) and shallow wells for their annual crop and livestock use. The church is driven by a holistic focus on the human needs, namely spiritual, physical and intellectual ones. While its five years plan aims at reaching over 100,000 for Christ by 2009, the church also plans to assist the communities in its areas of coverage to be sustained in food security and their need for water, education and primary health care.

The past two years were hit by a dry spell. The church is deeply concerned about this plight and needs to respond fairly quickly to the needs of the people. KELC will implement the emergency plan in two steps. Step 1 – to distribute food to save lives, and step 2 – to join in any effort calculated to walk through a programmed transition into capacity for disaster preparedness and full sustainability.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION (project specific)**

The CWS's implementing partners in this appeal, NCKK and KELC, will be targeting their assistance to alleviate the consequences of famine for the most vulnerable households in their respective areas. NCKK will focus on the two (2) divisions of Katilu and Kainuk in Southern Turkana district, the two (2) divisions of Ikutha and Mutha in Kitui district, and the Kinango division of Kwale district. KELC will reach beneficiaries in the Tana River area and in hunger pockets in Kajiado, Machakos, and Makeni districts as well as some parts of the coast province.

#### **NCKK – South Turkana, Kainuk and Katilu**

- Due to the poor harvest realized, and livestock migration in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, it is evident that a great number of people are severely affected by the drought in these two divisions.
- There is already an obvious shortage of food items in the mentioned areas. Maize is still available to a limited extent in the markets, but the exchange rate between meat and cereal makes it unaffordable for a big part of the population in Turkana South.
- Poor performance and failure of successive production seasons is the major underlying factor that has precipitated the current worsening food insecurity in the Turkana district.
- There is evident deterioration of the body conditions of all livestock species as a result of extended dry weather conditions and the subsequent reduction in availability of quality grazing resources
- Many farmers lost their seeds during the repeated plantings, caused by the erratic rainfall in most areas targeted by NCKK in the **Kitui** and the **Kwale** districts. This has exhausted the communities' seed bank and farmers in these areas would require agricultural farm inputs to plant during the short rains in October in order to kick start further agricultural activities
- Grain prices have almost doubled following the poor short rains harvests. For example, in the Kinango division of the Kwale district a 17 kg tin maize is selling for KShs 350, compared to KShs

100 in a similar and more favourable period.

### **KELC**

As the drought-worsening situation spreads across the country, people in the Coast and North-Eastern provinces, and in most of the Eastern and Rift Valley provinces have not been spared. These areas represent 79% of KELC's area of work. Recent floods in parts of Western and Nyanza provinces, and insecurity in some areas of North Rift and Tana River, representing 17% of KELC's working area, have further exacerbated the situation. In these areas, a significant impact has already been observed on both the lives and lifestyle of the communities. Among the many things that the church is observing, the following are the most noticeable:

- Vegetation is drying up fast. This has caused pastoral communities in Nyango, Olkiloriti, Olontulugum, Ngatu, Kambu, Mbaka, Matapato, Eselengei, Ukambani, Mashuru, Engii, Oloshaiki, Taveta, Lungalunga, Ingurumani and Voi to move further out in order to seek subsistence in neighboring divisions. This has greatly affected the children's school attendance.
- Food prices of cereals have increased due to scarcity, further aggravating food insecurity to alarming levels.
- Slightly more than 6,500 families in Kajiado, Olkeriai, Kambu, Ukambani, Taveta, Voi, Nyango, Lungalunga, Kilifi, Malindi, Tana River and Ingurumani are already affected by hunger.
- In the case of Tana River, no significant recovery of the grazing resources was realized, in particular in the targeted divisions.
- The recent reports on food poisoning in some of these areas have increased peoples' suffering.

### **IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

#### **NCCK – Turkana (Katilu, Kainuk, Kitui (Ikutha and Mutha ), and Kwale-Samburu.**

The NCCK intervention is aimed at supporting the following beneficiaries in the divisions named above:

Division	Food Distribution Centre	Number of Targeted Beneficiaries	Children under 5 years	Pregnant/lactating mothers
Kainuk	Kainuk	2762	553	165
	Loyapat	1330	266	86
	Lorokon	1068	213	70
	Kaptir	1401	280	84
	Nakwamoru	1285	257	77
	Kapelbok	1110	222	66
	Juluk	1230	246	73
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,186</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>621</b>
Katilu	Katilu	2338	467	140
	Lopur	2702	540	162
	Kanaodon	1247	249	74
	Lokapel	1240	248	74
	Kalemorogok	3488	699	209
	Nakabosan	380	75	25
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,395</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>684</b>
Ikutha	Kasaala	3166	770	155

	Ikutha	6526	1184	296
	Kalivu	3868	760	190
	Athi	5176	1020	255
	Maluma	3541	692	173
	Sub-total	22277	4315	1205
Mutha	Mutha	2322	456	114
	Simisi	2375	464	116
	Voo	4917	964	241
	Kanzika	3146	616	154
	Ndakani	2890	568	142
	Mathima	3821	748	187
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19471</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>954</b>
	Total	41848	8242	2023
Kinango	Kinango	10000	3816	2300
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73429</b>	<b>12557</b>	<b>10024</b>

### **KELC - Kajiado, Coast, and Tana River**

In this appeal the KELC will target its assistance to a total of 6,500 families, and 26 primary schools will be supported under this project reaching to total population of about 39,000 beneficiaries selected from the following categories:

- Total of 837 households in urban areas. This constitutes a total population of 5,022 people.
- Total of 1,550 households in rural/pastoral areas. This constitutes a total population of 9,300 people.
- Total of 4,113 households in rural/agricultural areas. This constitutes a total population of 21,246 people.
- Total of 26 primary schools, constituting a total of 3,432 pupils.

### **Criteria for Selection**

Both NCKK and KELC will identify and target their assistance to the most vulnerable among the drought affected families, who due to their status in the community might be marginalized in the ongoing assistance provided by other agencies. The majority of the beneficiary families will be drawn from single mother headed families, children headed families, and especially HIV orphaned children and families with people affected by AIDS. Additionally, disabled persons, children under 5, elderly people, pregnant women and lactating mothers will also be targeted. The local village relief committees, which are representative, will be involved in selecting beneficiaries in their respective areas.

### **Proposed Emergency Assistance and Implementation**

In Turkana, the WFP/GOK are planning to provide relief food and cover the cost of transporting it to the final distribution points. NCKK will be supplementing this effort by meeting part of the personnel costs, transport costs, recovery interventions, and which are not covered in the WFP/GOK programme costs of this project. However, relief procurement will be carried out in all the other areas.

In areas where NCKK will be purchasing food commodities, the ration per person shall be set according to the WFP standards. However, the beneficiaries will receive **half rations**, while the remaining half is anticipated to come from GOK and other stakeholders. The estimated full rations for one person for one month is the following, according to WFP statistics: 13.8 kg of maize, 2.4 kg of pulses, 0.75 ltr of

cooking oil, and 9 kg of corn soya bean (CSB). UNICEF is expected to provide Unimix for the vulnerable groups in all areas. To ensure sustained recovery, efforts will be made to strengthen and improve the communities' food security and strategies in order to cope with drought in all targeted areas.

## V. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### Goal

The KELC will enhance the livelihoods and recovery of **6,500** households who are affected by drought in its areas of operation, while NCCK will strive to reduce the suffering of about **12,222** households facing food shortages in the Turkana, Kitui and Kwale districts.

### Objectives

- Supplement the efforts of the Government and agencies in providing relief food to the drought affected families in the areas targeted by the CWS IPs.
- Lobby for long-term Government solutions to the perennial food insecurity in some parts of Kenya.
- Strengthen the capacity of local partner churches to manage and respond to such emergency situations.
- Strengthen agro-pastoralist farming efforts for improved food security and strategies to cope with drought.

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Proposed Project Activities

In this intervention, Church World Service will facilitate NCCK and ELCK to:

#### NCCK:

- Identify and register 12,222 household beneficiaries from drought affected families, as follows: 3,597 in Turkana South, 6,958 in Mutha, and Ikutha, and 1,667 in Kinango Kwale.
- Reconstitution of relief committees in the Turkana, Kitui and Kwale districts.
- Recruitment and training of food monitors, relief staff and church volunteer partners.
- Transport and oversee distribution of about 2,156 MT of assorted foodstuff from WFP/GoK stores in Lodwar, targeting 21,581 beneficiaries in Turkana South.
- Purchase and distribute food to 6,958 households in the Kitui district, and 1,667 households in the Kwale districts, as the most vulnerable groups.
- Support 4 women's groups with food security mitigation measures through irrigation water wells programs.
- Support rehabilitation of 3 community irrigation schemes in collaboration with Catholic missions.
- In collaboration with Catholic missions, support 2 community based seed banks for 2,000 farmers in Katilu and Kainuk, as well as introduce drought tolerant crops.
- Provide farmers with vegetable pesticides on a cost recovery basis.
- Provide capacity building in community disaster mitigation and preparedness for community members and church workers in the three areas.

**KELC:**

- Identify and register beneficiaries of 6,500 drought affected families from the KELC operational areas.
- Facilitate education and training of inter-denominational relief distribution committees in KELC's targeted areas.
- Mobilize communities to identify and register beneficiaries.
- Purchase, transport and distribute relief food to 6,500 families.
- Rehabilitate 18 community irrigation pump schemes in Tana River.
- Appoint and train 18 pump maintenance committees in 18 schemes in the Tana River district.

**Co-ordination**

At the national level, consultative meetings among ANF members will be maintained, while co-ordination with GOK, UN agencies and KFSSG will remain open and followed up accordingly. Nevertheless, effective co-ordination among the Church partners will be key to the success of the relief operation as a joint action by churches in the respective districts and building continuously on the good co-operation with DSGs from respective districts.

The CWS IPs will take up the leading role in ensuring a continuous co-ordination among the active partners in each district. Regular meetings of the Steering Committees will be the main venues for the operational co-ordination. In addition, the CWS IPs will take the initiative to facilitate regular meetings with all other stakeholders in their respective operational areas to ensure that information about the operation is fully disseminated for transparency and accountability purposes.

NCKK's Social Service will provide leadership in implementation of the activities. The NCKK regional co-ordinators and district co-ordinating committees representing NCKK member churches will do day-to-day management of the projects.

**VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING****Project Administration**

- The management and responsibility for the planned interventions will reside with individual CWS IPs (NCKK and KELC) and monitored by the CWS Regional office, Nairobi.
- The day to day administration of the relief and rehabilitation activities will be carried out by the CWS Implementing partners (KELC and NCKK).
- This is a co-ordinated intervention by the ACT Nairobi Forum (ANF), and the consortium will be regularly updated on the project progress by CWS.

**Finance Control**

- All funds designated for the 2 IPs, (NCKK and KELC) will be channelled through Church World Service Nairobi office. CWS will then prepare agreement documents to be signed by CWS's implementing partners.
- The project funds disbursed to CWS IPs and their expenditures will be monitored by CWS EA office in collaboration with the respective Ips accounts departments. On request of NCKK, funds for its activities will be sent directly to the regional bank accounts while the KELC HQ will be the coordinating office for their budget in this appeal.

### **Monitoring and Reporting**

The respective IPs will do the day to day running of the specific area projects. They will prepare work plans and progress reports every month. Project evaluations will be undertaken in consultation with Church World service and ANF members. Both NCKK and KELC will submit their audit report at the end of the project to CWS for onward submission to ACT CO in Geneva. The implementing partners will provide monthly reports to ACT CO through CWS. To ensure that the relief operation by churches is co-ordinated with other efforts from other stakeholders, the two IPs will actively participate in all co-ordination meetings conducted in their target areas. This will include being active members of respective DSGs.

The IPs will ensure all the reporting time frame and procedures are adhered to, in order to enable CWS to provide narrative and financial progress reports and final audit to ACT CO in Geneva, as required under the ACT Reporting Guidelines.

### **VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

The establishment of the Relief Operation Administration and Organization Structure, including the actual verification of beneficiaries where NCKK and KELC will be working, shall take place in August 2004, in order to allow for a start up of proposed interventions as soon as support for this appeal is received. However, free distribution to needy single headed household, elderly and disabled should be considered from the onset of the relief operation. The peak will be reached by mid September–December 2004, with a downscaling and fading out during January- February 2005. Distribution of seeds will take place in October 2004. Therefore, the program duration is 6 months (September 2004 – February 2005).

### **REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Interim narrative and financial reports	-	31 December 2004
Final narrative and financial reports	-	31 May 2005 at the latest
Audit report	-	Summer 2005

**BUDGETS** – see appendices IIIa and IIIb

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

### **ANGLICAN CHURCH OF KENYA (ACK)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

The Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) is the second largest Christian church in Kenya with a following of over 5 million persons. ACK combines both preaching/teaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ with community development work, which address social, physical and economic needs targeting poor, vulnerable communities in Kenya in a holistic ministry. ACK Directorate of Social Services co-ordinates the CCS regional offices which are responsible for the implementation of integrated community-based programs in food security, water and sanitation, education, health (primary health care), disaster preparedness and mitigation, HIV/AIDS, civic education, micro-enterprise programs, and skill development in various areas. For effective delivery of these services, qualified professionals (degree and diploma) and technical staff have been hired in all relevant fields mentioned above.

The 9 regional CCS offices have the structure of a Regional Co-ordinator and technical staff in the fields of health, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and relief operations etc. who are facilitated using several four-wheel vehicles, computers and competent support staff. The 9 CCS regional offices have over 300 staff, as well as a national office which handles major/cross cutting programs including policies and funds.

CCS operates within the ACK Church context with over 1,800 parishes, with full time clergy, evangelists and other church workers. ACK has a track record of over 20 years of implementing emergency response and disaster preparedness and mitigation programs.

ACK has an existing Disaster Management Program (DMP), which started in 1996, through which it has developed adequate capacity for disaster response among CCS staff and clergy. ACK staff has been involved in relief distribution and response during the famines of 1994 and 1996-97, and in the 1998 bomb blast disaster which occurred in Nairobi. The relief operations in the ACK network will be implemented in 5 of the 9 regions. The 5 implementing regions in their own capacity have been able to implement disaster and emergency response programs in the past.

### **ACK Project Implementation Strategy**

The ACK will be channelling its assistance through its Christian community services (CCS) structures. The CCS operate within the ACK church context with over 1,800 parishes, and full time clergy, evangelists and other church workers. In this particular intervention 5 of the 9 ACK regions will be involved. These regions are Pwani , South Eastern, Nyanza ,Kajiado, and Mt. Kenya East.

#### **1. Pwani CCS Region**

This region incorporates the dioceses of Taita Taveta and Mombasa on the coast of Kenya. The region has intervened in the 2003 flood disasters that affected the people living on the lower banks of river Tana (Tana River district). The dioceses partnered with Episcopal Church of United States of America (ECUSA) through ACT Geneva to provide much needed relief food to the people of Bura and Hola. They also conducted a short-term nursery school feeding programme where they provided fortified Unimix for the children under 5 years in nursery schools in the two areas.

## **2. South Eastern CCS Region (Ukambani Region)**

This region covers the dioceses of Machakos and Kitui. The area under its jurisdiction is an arid and semi-arid area (ASAL). The region conducts programmes to ensure food security within this water-scarce region. It has also provided famine relief in the two dioceses (which roughly cover the administrative districts of Kitui, Machakos and parts of Garissa) during extremely dry spells.

## **3. IDCCS-Nyanza**

IDCCS stands for Inter-Diocesan Christian Community Services within the Nyanza region.

This region is the development arm of the 4 dioceses of Maseno West, Maseno South, Southern Nyanza and Bondo. This is a low-lying area bordering Lake Victoria. As such, this area forms the flood plains of the river Nyando that flows into the lake. This region has been active in assisting the victims of floods by building the capacity of the communities for disaster preparedness. In the floods disaster that wrecked havoc in the Nyando and Ahero areas in 2003, the region supported the victims by providing relief and other support using funds provided through ACT Geneva.

## **4. Kajiado CCS**

This region covers the diocese of Kajiado. Based at the Maasai Rural Training Centre (MRTC), the region is inhabited by the pastoral Maasai community. It has been conducting development programmes in the area mainly geared at assisting the community in food security among other programmes. It has the capacity to assist those affected by the famine in the district through its existing structure of field staff and clergy.

## **5. CCS of Mt. Kenya East**

This is the Development/relief arm of the dioceses of Embu, Kirinyaga, Mbeere and Meru covering 12 administrative districts in northern and eastern Kenya, which is approximately 34% of the total land area of Kenya. This region renders its service through 7 strategically positioned extension and development stations throughout the region.

As an organisation, it has been successfully involved in Relief food distribution in:

- La Nina Food Relief Distribution Appeal No. AFKE 01 1999 (in partnership with ACT). The region distributed food to 25,500 people.
- Horn of Africa Relief Appeal No. KEN 00548-0 in year 2000. The region distributed food to 67,200 people. This was done in partnership with Tear Fund U.K.

Other ACK CCS regions have also been involved in emergency response in various capacities. These are:

- CCS of Mt. Kenya - addressing land slides in parts of Murang'a and Othaya
- CCS of Nakuru region responding to Baringo & Trans-Mara famine disasters and flooding. ACT Geneva supported the intervention in Baringo in 2003.
- CCS of Western region in Budalangi flooding (supported by ACT Geneva in 2003) and fire disasters.

## **III. DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION (project specific)**

In the Coast province, the rains have been irregular and erratic since 2000, often the little rain that falls catches the farmers by surprise and even then, it does not last long enough to sustain the crops. Some communities (in Taru (Kinango), Kwale and Bamba) are extremely desperate and have resorted to eating

wild fruits and roots to survive.

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted a food situation analysis in the region. In the districts of Kwale (worst hit), Malindi, Tana River, Mombasa, Lamu, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, the total affected population is 517,457 persons out of a total population of 1,930,693. The regional CCS office has reported that school attendance has drastically fallen as the children are either too hungry to attend their classes or are joining the rest of the members of the households in looking for food. In Nyanza, the famine is attributed to the failure of the long rains of March to May this year. The harvests after the 2003 long rainy season were 3.1 million bags against a projection of 4.2 million bags. Indications are that only 1.2 million bags will be harvested during the current season, a shortfall of 3 million bags. An estimated population of 3 million persons is undergoing famine and in need food aid.

In the vast northern parts of the country, including some of the areas surrounding Mt. Kenya, the famine is the result of long rains that begun as expected but lasted less than 2 weeks. The crop has thus failed. The affected population in the area is 1.5 million adults and 400,000 children. The South Eastern (Ukambani) region incorporating Kitui, Machakos and Garissa is currently experiencing food shortages. The lower part is also within the ASAL of Kenya. Food production has been affected, as in other areas, by low rainfall. In Kajiado district, the latest report on Food Security and Drought Rapid Assessment carried out by ALRM in July indicates that 37 locations are in dire need of famine relief. The situation is worse for the more vulnerable groups of the elderly, sick and orphans. 10% out of the total population of 508,769 is composed of children who are in need of nutritious food.

### **Impact on Human Lives**

The famine situation has led to reduced agricultural activity, as people are preoccupied with how they will get their next meal. It is therefore necessary to ensure that food is availed to these people to ensure that they prepare their farms for the coming season to ensure food security. Schooling in the areas has been affected as well, as children cannot go to school on hungry stomachs. In Kwale and Bamba (the coast province) the situation is quite grim – some of the people are so desperately hungry that they are subsisting on wild fruits like cactus and roots. As some of these roots are poisonous and unpalatable, they have to be boiled for at least 5 hours to make them edible. The drought has also affected livestock, as pastures are scarce. In the areas where the communities rely on their livestock for food, the hunger situation has worsened.

### **Locations for Proposed Response**

Coast province (Pwani region) - Bamba and Mwatate

Nyanza province - Bondo, Rachuonyo, Nyando, Kisumu, Migori and Homa Bay

South Eastern (Ukambani) - Kitui, Machakos and Garissa

Kajiado - Central, Isinya, Mashuru, Ngong, Namanga, Loitoktok and Magadi

Mt. Kenya East - Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Maua, Meru Central, Tharake, Meru South, Mbeere, Embu and Kirinyaga

As the Government of Kenya has declared the famine a national disaster, it is expected that various agencies, corporate agencies and individuals will contribute towards alleviating the famine.

#### IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

##### Goals

To provide much needed emergency relief in the form of food aid and non-food items to 8,600 adults and 1,750 children of the total affected population of 3,254,233 (as identified by regional ACKCCS staff) for 3 months, to alleviate the suffering caused by the ongoing drought and resultant famine, especially the very vulnerable, and among those overlooked by the major actors.

##### Objectives

- To collect data on a continuous basis on the situation on the ground to ensure that the most vulnerable i.e. children under 5 years, expectant and nursing mothers, elderly and the sick are identified and given first priority.
- To mobilise resources from partners both locally and outside Kenya in cash or kind.
- To distribute food and non-food items to the targeted populations affected by the famine in each region, on a food-for-work basis (in some regions where there are able-bodied community members).
- To build the capacities of the affected communities in developing and utilising famine disaster mitigation practises, such as the cultivation of drought resistant varieties of crops and how to employ coping mechanisms to ensure that the impact of famine is minimised in the future.
- To conduct continuous monitoring of the distribution exercise and evaluate it at the end of the project.
- Timely provision of planting seeds to 2,652 households to help them in recovery, in time for the long rains that are expected between October and November.

#### V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The ongoing famine has ravaged a big population in the provinces of Coast, Eastern (incorporating northern parts of Kenya), Rift Valley, Nyanza and parts of Central. However we acknowledge that it is not possible to reach all those who are affected. Moreover, a number of agencies, including the Government of Kenya, are continuously mobilising and distributing relief food to the affected communities. To this end, the ACK through their regional CCSs will endeavour to reach 8,600 adults and 1,750 children of the suffering population within the identified areas. This number, although a paltry 0.31% of the total affected population, will constitute the most vulnerable people who are often overlooked by the major players due to their location, voicelessness, non-visibility or very special needs understood by the church.

#### VI. Proposed Emergency Assistance And Implementation

	REGIONS				
Proposed assistance	UCCS	Pwani	Kajiado	IDCCS	Mt. Kenya East
Relief food	1,700 in Kitui, Machakos and Garissa for 3 months	1,500 (250 households) in Bamba and Mwatate for 3 months	1,650 for 3 months	2,000 people for 3 months	1750 (292 households) for 3 months
Supplementary feeding (Nursery)		500 children.	500 children for 3		

Schools)			months		
Planting Seeds	252 farmers	1,200 farmers	1,200 farmers		
Capacity Building	140 parish representatives	68 relief committee members			

The ACK recognises that in famine situations, some victims are more vulnerable than others. We therefore plan to target the following in each area as described in the section under emergency situation.

The criteria are based on the fact that the children under 5 are prone to malnourishment that can be detrimental to their health and in some cases is fatal. Unimix, which is fortified with nutrients, is easy to prepare and easily digested. The preparation is also suitable for elderly and sick persons. This will constitute a supplementary feeding programme.

In two of the regions (Coast and Kitui/Machakos) many of the adults are able to work and will thus receive food rations for work. The work to be done is mainly the rehabilitation of water sources (sub-surface dams, water pans, etc) among other community projects. However, only those strictly able and willing to work will be involved in the food-for-work programmes in these two areas.

There is need to build the capacity of those affected to ensure preparedness for similar occurrences in the future and also to help them cope, thus the target in community meetings is both community leaders and members (men, women and youth).

In order to ensure that the famine situation is checked, there is need to provide these communities with planting seeds. ACK will provide assorted planting seeds to each of the 1,200 farmers in the three regions/areas. They will get 2kgs each of assorted seeds. We are in the process of identifying the fast maturing/drought resistant varieties of food staples like maize and various pulses that are suited to each area.

## **VII. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The project will provide the beneficiaries with relief food. The food basket will be composed of maize, beans, cooking oil and Unimix for the under 5s. Agricultural seeds will be provided to selected farmers before the onset of the rainy season in October, while skills in emergency preparedness and drought mitigation will be shared with church workers and community leaders from the targeted areas.

### **Implementation Description**

The implementation of the relief distribution will be carried out at the ACK regional level. As described earlier, the ACK regions have conducted similar interventions in the past and therefore have the necessary personnel. Each regional co-ordinator will head the operations in the respective affected region. Existing disaster management co-ordinators in the regions will see to the acquisition and distribution of relief items, monitoring and round-the-clock reporting. These officers will also identify and engage volunteers who will be involved in identifying the targeted beneficiaries (the most vulnerable) and in food distribution. The plan is to recruit volunteers from among the targeted communities, as they are in the best position to help in food distribution at minimal cost as compared to engaging personnel from elsewhere.

Save for Coast and South Eastern regions, the rest (Nakuru, Kajiado, Nyanza,) have adequate capacity to transport the relief items to the beneficiaries. In the case of the exceptions, they will hire trucks to transport the supplies. The ACK is in the process of mobilising assistance in the form of donations from its congregations all over the country, and therefore anticipates some donated items and commodities especially in the form of foodstuff, clothing and logistical support (volunteers).

All the required relief items are available locally. ACK will source/purchase maize, beans, oil, Unimix (on special order) and planting seeds. The ACK has a considerable number of personnel to facilitate the communities in disaster preparedness as all the regions have trained disaster management officers. Distribution of the items will be conducted systematically in each region, with aid being dispatched to the suffering communities as soon as it is received.

### **Transition from Emergency**

The short rains are expected in October – November. ACK therefore plans to equip the communities with planting seeds in anticipation of the rains to ensure that the famine does not last. However, the rainfall patterns in the recent years have become irregular and therefore it is planned to encourage the communities in all the regions to plant quick maturing crops e.g. most of the traditional pulses and some improved maize and bean varieties, as these are the staple food items. These crops are also able to withstand stress situations like minimal moisture. This will ensure both food security and improved nutrition. In the regions of Coast and South Eastern CCS plans a food-for-work program that is aimed at ensuring that the water resources of the communities are not depleted and will thus continue to be of benefit to the communities in the post emergency period.

## **VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **Project Administration**

The Department of Social Services of the ACK Head Office (provincial office) is going to co-ordinate the relief operation at the national level. The department has a separate bank account for all its programmes, including the emergency funds. The programmes staff in the Social Services section (3 programme staff, 1 accountant and 2 administration staff) will monitor the exercise in all the regions in conjunction with the regional co-ordinators. They will submit the interim and final reports to ACT CO in Geneva.

The regional co-ordinator/team leader/executive director is the Chief Executive in each region that is governed by a board. The members of the boards are professionals drawn from the Dioceses of the ACK that constitute the region. The Regional co-ordinator is thus going to be overall in charge of procurement and distribution of relief items, monitoring and reporting. The Technical staff (DMP co-ordinators/officers) in each region are going to be the officers co-ordinating the operation on the ground on a day to day basis which includes logistics, engaging of volunteers, transport and reporting to the regional office.

Village relief committees will work closely with the church to identify the most needy among them as per the criteria given under title targeted beneficiaries.

### **Project Finance Management and Controls**

The ACK has always operated on sound financial management principles led by qualified and experienced financial and accounting staff. The department of social services is served by an accountant

and operates a separated bank account independent of the main church account. This measure has been in place to ensure that project funds are properly administered and accounted for. Similarly, the regions have accounting staff that handle their projects' funds in a transparent manner. The ACT funds for the famine emergency will be received by the Head office and be disbursed to the regions according to the need as expressed in the separate needs assessments carried out by the respective regional staff and following the budgets submitted for each region. The funds will be used to procure the needed supplies at the regional level. The financial reports will therefore originate from the regions and be consolidated in the head office for forwarding to ACT CO in Geneva.

### **Project Monitoring Procedures**

The ACK regional programmes staff conducts regular monitoring for all their projects. The Head Office has received confirmation from the concerned regional co-ordinators that all their programmes staff are on the alert due to the famine and are therefore ready to carry out the relief activities. As such, the programme staff will work with their DMP colleagues in the regions to continuously monitor the situation as well as the relief distribution exercise. Narrative reports will thus originate from the regional offices and will be sent to the head office for consolidation. These consolidated narrative reports, together with the financial reports, will then be forwarded to ACT CO in Geneva. Overall, the regional co-ordinators will head the monitoring function to ensure efficiency and impact.

## **IX. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

The project will be implemented over a period of three months, from September – November 2004.

### **REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Interim report – 30 November 2004

Final Narrative and Finance report – 28 February 2005 at the latest

### **Co-ordination and Networking**

As the Government of Kenya has declared the ongoing drought and famine a national disaster, the situation has put all humanitarian agencies, e.g. other NGOs, faith based organizations including churches, the corporate/private sector and individuals on the alert. A resource mobilization drive to support those affected by the famine is ongoing with the government in the lead. ACK is therefore going to work with the government and other agencies on the ground, in particular the ACT Nairobi Forum (ANF), as has been the case in the past when the ACK collaborated with other organizations. This will include information exchange, technical expertise and security in the remote areas. It is hoped that this will enhance efficiency, effectiveness and reduce duplication.

### **BUDGETS – see appendix IV (2 components)**