



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT 2012 ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS KENYA

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Modibo Toure

PART 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING 2012

TABLE 1: COUNTRY SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (US\$)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	CERF	2,000,830
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	1,963,871
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	622,322,319
	TOTAL	626,287,020
Breakdown of CERF funds received by window and emergency	Underfunded Emergencies	
	<i>First Round</i>	0
	<i>Second Round</i>	0
	Rapid Response	
	Drought	2,000,830

II. REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please confirm that the RC/HC Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.
 YES NO
- b. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?
 YES NO

The consolidated draft was shared with the sector coordinators, Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT) and cross-cutting issues focal points. The nutrition sector inputs were shared with the GoK counterparts (head of the division of nutrition and program officers) The nutrition sector technical forum members that including CERF recipient INGOs, other NTF INGOs Local NGOs, Kenya Red cross and the District health management teams. The Agriculture and livestock elements were also shared with the sector partners.

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – DROUGHT (RAPID RESPONSE 2012)

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		798,807,640
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,000,830
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	1,963,871
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	450,800,882
	TOTAL	454,765,583

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 26 April 2012			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	12-FAO-023	Agriculture and livestock	1,000,423
UNICEF	12-CEF-056	Health-Nutrition	1,000,407
Sub-total CERF Allocation			
TOTAL			2,000,830

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies / IOM implementation	202,791
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	1,667,164
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
Overhead costs (7%)	130,875
TOTAL	2,000,830

Early warning reports from the Kenya Meteorological Departments and FEWSNET, in April 2012, highlighted the strong likelihood of poor performance in the March through May rainy season in the eastern Horn of Africa. The rainfall was expected to begin late and be poorly distributed over space and time with a significant impact on crop production, pasture regeneration and the replenishment of water sources.

This prediction came at a time when the food security status of pastoralists, agro pastoralists and marginal agricultural farmers had improved after the 2011 short rains season, but when an estimated 2.2 million people continued to require food assistance among which 250,000 remained in crisis phase (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification – IPC - phase 3). Those in crisis phase were situated in parts of North Eastern and North Western pastoral areas, including Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit, Turkana, Tana River and Mwingi counties.

According to the 2011/2012 Short Rains Assessment report (one of two major food security assessments carried out in Kenya by the Government and partners), the households in the target areas were experiencing significant food consumption gaps with high malnutrition rates approaching emergency levels. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 16.9 and 15.5 per cent, for example, were reported in the crisis areas of southern and central Turkana, respectively. As these household groups were only marginally able to meet minimum food needs, support to livestock markets would ensure that the gains made in early 2012 due to good rains of 2011 were not eroded.

The overall nutritional status of children under 5 remained below the five-year average, and the number of acutely malnourished children under treatment in UNICEF supported programmes remained higher than in any previous year (records available from 2009). A total of 17,350 severe acute malnourished children were being treated, which was only 12 per cent less than the peak of the crisis period in September 2011.

In light of the ongoing humanitarian situation and the expectation of a poor March to May rains season, humanitarian partners identified an urgent need to ramp up emergency response programmes in order to protect vulnerable livelihoods and to mitigate against declines in nutrition status. As such, the KHPT proposed early action to save livelihoods and prevent further decline in nutrition status. To this end, CERF funds were requested to assist in achieving the following two life-saving objectives of the CERF:

- Promote early action and response to reduce loss of life: early response would mitigate the effects of what was expected to be a poor rainy season, thus reducing the loss of lives and livelihoods.
- Enhance response to time-critical requirements: failure to respond early would result in costlier response options later.

In the agriculture and livestock funds were needed to support projects that would protect the livelihood assets, and consequently the lives, of the most vulnerable families in worst-affected areas. It was agreed to prioritize activities that would have the highest impact initially and to prepare for deterioration of conditions should the rainfall performance perform poorly.

Past experience had shown that livestock markets, even in times of stress, inject a significant amount of money into the local economy. For example, Rhamu and Habasweni markets, which were in the worst drought-affected areas of Kenya in 2011, were processing an average total of 610 cattle and 315 sheep and goats per market day (once per week) well into the drought. Even at the depressed prices in the area at that time (an average price of Ksh 1,388 for sheep and goats and Ksh 5,872 for cattle), this equated to just over 4 million shillings per day. In addition to the money injected into the economy, livestock markets enable access to food, fodder and household items, as trucks travelling to the market to buy livestock come pre-loaded with fast moving goods. Livestock markets therefore serve as drivers of rural economies in pastoral areas, the collapse of which would result more or less in the complete collapse of the local economy.

FAO in consultation with partners in the agriculture and livestock sector therefore proposed activities that would ensure that the markets remained functional by supporting the co-management model of livestock markets. The aim of these activities was to ensure that:

- pastoralists were able to realize improved income from animals which, in the absence of a vibrant primary market, would fetch very low prices as pastoralists would have to trek the animals for long distances to reach secondary markets or sell through middle men.
- a functioning and vibrant primary market would inject money into the local economy and increase the response options available to beneficiaries.
- the available natural resources (grazing and water) would last longer as pressure would be reduced through voluntary sale (destocking) of the animals.
- close proximity of the primary markets to the interior would ensure more participation by women.

In the nutrition sector, partners agreed to identify priority locations in which to scale up the delivery of a comprehensive and integrated package of emergency nutrition services in order to address and prevent increased levels of acute malnutrition. The interventions included: a) prevention or treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition; b) promotion of exclusive breast feeding for the first six months of life; c) promotion of optimal complementary feeding for infants after the age of six months; d) vitamin A supplementation; e) zinc supplementation for diarrhoea management ; f) multiple micronutrients for children under five years; g) de-worming for children; h) iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant mothers; and i) promotion of improved hygiene practices.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding were as follows:

- Rift Valley Province (Turkana, East Pokot, Samburu ,Laikipia , Baringo, West Pokot, and Kajiado)
- Eastern province (Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, and Mwingi, Kitui)
- North Eastern province (Garissa, Mandera, Wajir)
- Coast Province (Tana River)

In the livestock sector, the overall priority for the sector was to ensure that livestock markets remain function throughout the project period and beyond. The main objectives of the intervention were as follows:

- To mitigate declining food security and preserve livelihoods.
- To protect the livestock assets of pastoralists in target areas through support to 40 primary livestock markets in Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, Garissa, and Kitui counties. (Note: Baringo was prioritized for Kajiado.)

Based on this, FAO and partners would facilitate the scaling up of co-managed livestock markets involving the following:

- Support the District Livestock Marketing Councils and Livestock Management Committees to retain a portion of the cess fees collected at each market day. This would be utilized for general maintenance of the market, advertising each market day with potential traders, and ensuring available feed and water for livestock on market days.
- Repair of essential market infrastructure. This would primarily be limited to loading ramps which reduce stress on animals (and loss of animals) and act as an incentive for traders to attend the markets.
- Facilitate the bulking / accumulation of chickens and livestock products (inclusive of honey, milk, eggs, hides and skins) within livestock markets in order to enable bulk sales and ensure income to women and vulnerable groups. The bulking of products at markets would also act as an additional incentive to traders.
- Link markets to the National Livestock Information Network System (NLINKS) network to ensure that traders and beneficiaries receive timely market information.

Project areas and beneficiaries for the sector were selected using information from the Kenya EHRP 2012; the 2011/2013 Short Rains Assessment report; regular bulletins, including data from FEWSNET and the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG); and community-level information provided by implementing partners (including households in target areas experiencing significant food consumption gaps).

In the nutrition sector priority locations were identified through a gap analysis exercise that estimated the nutrition situation per county using various indicators, such as the prevalence of acute malnutrition, anticipated caseloads, food security conditions, insecurity, access to High Impact Nutrition Interventions and model of implementation needed (high, medium or low). Partners developed and approved a matrix with 16 key indicators to rank and define the type of support required for each county. Implementing partners and the Division of Nutrition within Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) defined the funds needed for the implementation in high, medium and low intensity districts. In order to ensure coherence, implementing partners referred to the Partnership Framework which outlines roles, responsibilities and contributions as well as the scope of the nutrition intervention to be provided by MoPHS, Ministry of Medical Services

(MoMS), WFP, UNICEF and NGO partners. The Framework ensures nutrition sector coherence and that a standard Essential Nutrition Services package is supported by partners operation in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

III. CERF PROCESS

With an expected poor rainy season in March through May 2012 and the potential impact on vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, already suffering from consecutive years of drought, the CERF's was identified as a potential early response option to mitigate the worst effects and prevent the need for later, more costlier, response options. Discussion regarding a possible CERF allocation was initiated by OCHA through bi-weekly inter-sector meetings using data from drought bulletins (including FEWSNET), the Kenya EHRP and information from partners in the field. Each sector analyzed its needs as per the relevant available information; prioritized needs; and set a strategy for implementation with partners. Gender and social circumstances were brought into account based on existing information from FAO and partners. Furthermore, funds from another FAO project were used to boost and provide technical backstopping for the initiative.

As part of the nutrition sector gap analysis process of 2012, the nutrition sector, and partners led by the government (division of nutrition) developed and approved a matrix with 16 key indicators to rank and define the type of support required for each Arid and Semi-Arid Lands County. Implementing partners and the Division of Nutrition within the MoPHS defined the capacity and funds needed for the implementation in high, medium and low intensity districts. The Nutrition Technical Forum discussions validated the process on submission of selected projects to ensure resources required were advocated to urgently reduce loss of life due to discontinued lifesaving services. In order to ensure coherence, implementing partners referred to the partnership framework which outlined roles, responsibilities and contribution as well as the scope of the nutrition intervention to be provided by MoPHS/MoMS, WFP/UNICEF and NGO partners.

Merlin, Save the Children UK, Concern Worldwide, Food for the Hungry (FHK), International Medical Corps (IMC) and MERCY- USA were supporting by MoPHS/MoMS through nutrition projects in districts that had been ranked high intensity and required urgent funds to ensure that the life-saving activities continue and there is no gap or scale down due to delayed funding. They had been part of the EHRP 2012 projects. Merlin and IMC were the only NGOs that had by then received funds against CAP.

On the basis of technical level discussions the proposed application was raised for discussion and agreed by the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (HCT) on 12 April 2012.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
<i>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:</i> 361,596				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Health-Nutrition	49,448	25,238	74,686
	Agriculture and livestock	40,000	80,000	120,000

FAO worked with partners on the ground to estimate beneficiary numbers. Figures were collected from district steering groups, which serve to feed information into national-level coordination structures, such as the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). In some cases, participatory surveys at community level by implementing partners were also used for data. Figures were also derived from KFSSG short rains and long rains assessment reports, as well as from drought bulletins from affected districts.

Beneficiaries of activities targeting severely and moderately malnourished children under 5 were estimated by factoring in the children under age 5 population, prevalence of severe and moderate acute malnutrition and incidence rate of 1.6 per year. Results from most recent SMART nutrition surveys, conducted in 2011/12 period, provided data on prevalence of acute malnutrition. Nutrition sector estimated to reach 75 per cent of severely malnourished and 50 per cent of moderately malnourished children over a period of one year. Beneficiaries of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were also estimated based on population of PLW and prevalence of PLW malnourished (MUAC <210 mm). Incidence rate for this category was not considered due to lack of published evidence.

Challenges experienced in reaching estimated beneficiaries of acutely malnourished under 5 children included low coverage attributed to insecurity and poor physical infrastructure that constrained access. In addition, improvement in food security conditions in 2012 Kenya Food Security Steering Group Reports) and nutrition interventions, put in place since 2011, contributed to reduction in magnitude of acute malnutrition during the project period. Iron supplementation for pregnant women was limited by inadequate supplies, low demand and inadequate reporting tools. In addition the District Health Information System launched in 2011, still experienced data quality issues and low technical capacity at subnational level.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING¹		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	279,481	92,611
Male	232,115	89,564
Total individuals (Female and male)	511,596	182,175
Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	343,618	64,199

CERF funding was used to ensure enhance rapid response to time-critical nutrition needs in Kenya. By beginning of May 2012, evidence from nutrition surveys showed slower than expected nutrition recovery from the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis in some part Arid and Semi-arid lands of Kenya. Immediate funding to nutrition sector was required to rapidly scale-up nutrition interventions, with a special focus on the diagnosis and management of acute malnutrition. ECHO, DFID and OFDA expressed interest to fund nutrition response but none of them could mobilize funds on time. CERF funding was received in May 2012 which enabled UNICEF to support critical nutrition response until other additional funds from ECHO, DFID and OFDA were received, respectively in July, August and September 2012. CERF fund was crucial in scaling-up nutrition essential services between May and October 2012.

(CERF funding was specifically used by UNICEF to renew partnerships with Merlin, IMC, FHK, World Vision and Concern worldwide to support the implementation of activities in part of Rift Valley, North Eastern and Eastern provinces. UNICEF supported partners in providing mentoring, monitoring, logistical support and human resources to the public health system to respond to the nutritional need of vulnerable women and children as well as ensuring that the supplies were available in all the districts

In the agriculture and livestock sector, the CERF funded project reached 107,000 beneficiaries, who were able to access markets and sell animals during the project period. This figure is lower than the target of 120,000 as some project activities/monitoring were still ongoing at time of project closure and drafting of field reports. The livelihoods of beneficiaries reached were sustained throughout the project period and beyond. While the predictions of a poor March through May rainy season were not fully realized, many of the project areas suffered from poorly-distributed rainfall (both spatially and temporally) and in any case were suffering from cumulative rainfall deficit following consecutive years of drought. Had beneficiaries not received assistance through the project (many of whom were among the 2.1 million food insecure, according to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group), it can be assumed that they would have had to rely

¹ For agriculture and livestock sector intervention, originally 120,000 beneficiaries were planned. In the end, 107,489 were reached. The estimates for the number of women to be reached could have been underestimated and the total figure is below the anticipated target due to the fact that initializing the co-management model is a process and as the project came to close some organizations are still continuing with some processes of the co-management model thus the reduction in estimated number of beneficiaries.

on humanitarian assistance (i.e., food aid) and even fallen out of pastoralism as a livelihood altogether, turning to other more tenuous coping strategies.

Among its key outcomes, the project provided support to 40 livestock markets in implementing the co-management model, increased market revenue, volume of trade, and price of livestock (which remained above the five-year average during project duration), and contributed to infrastructural improvements to 22 markets.

The timely allocation of funding allowed FAO and partners to expand on an already successful livelihood-saving model, in particular vulnerable areas that have suffered through successive seasons of drought, and reach out to those pastoralists whose livelihoods have been increasingly marginalized. FAO is currently seeking to build on the success of this programme in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands by coordinating the work of humanitarian and development partners in agriculture and livestock, identifying gaps in funding and raising resources to support vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds were disbursed on time and hence response to emergency was timely. In the agriculture and livestock sector, all CERF funds were disbursed between July and October 2012 as advance or reimbursement which covered program implementation between May to September 2012. The project provided both immediate assistance and longer-term benefits to targeted communities. Beneficiaries received better prices for their livestock and funds from the co-management model were used to address other community needs, including improving market infrastructure.

Since the nutrition sector had already done a gap analysis and further engaged the partners in discussions for scale up, there was immediate response following the disbursement of funds to the partners and for procurement of supplies. CERF funding supported humanitarian programme continuity, preventing breaks in the pipeline covering gaps of on-going interventions by implementing partners.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs²?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds did help in responding to the time critical needs. Pastoralists rely on livestock for their survival in terms of direct food and marketing to buy other essential needs. Promoting the co-management livestock model in vulnerable areas offered pastoralists at risk an opportunity for better livestock prices and other benefits as a result of the intervention and approach. The CERF funding was a good opportunity for partner NGOs with experience implementing the co-management model as it boosted their ability to scale up this and related interventions in their areas of operation. CERF-funded activities in the nutrition sector strategy contributed to the scale-up of high impact nutrition interventions including the management of acute malnutrition.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

In the agriculture and livestock sector the CERF initiative did help in resource mobilization from other sources. With donor approval, FAO used funds from another project to support technical backstopping. Implementing partners have also reported that CERF support for the activity helped in mobilizing funds from other sources aimed at meeting the objectives of strengthening livestock markets and pastoral economies through the co-management model. The supportive funds that FAO used on this project will continue until 2015, which

² Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control).

means that we should be able to consolidate and insure the sustainability of all the Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs) structures that were formed under this project.

The nutrition sector implementing partners as part of response plan had already identified the funding requirements and strategies to be used for critical areas, UNICEF, OFDA, DFID and ECHO later confirmed their earlier engagements for potential funding.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF contributed to the improved coordination among the humanitarian community within nutrition sector and within other sectors, including government counterparts that coordinate humanitarian activities. The improvement was evident from the agreement of the immediate priorities needed for continued emergency response, capacity needs for early action in critical areas. The process and use of CERF for response was also regularly communicated and discussed in the nutrition technical forum both at national and county levels, the Kenya Humanitarian Forum (KHF) and the inter-sector working group.

In the agriculture and livestock sector, CERF improved county level coordination of the humanitarian community. Prior to the project, there was significant duplication in livestock based work between communities. The project brought all implementing agencies in each county under one roof and facilitated negotiations as to who would do what where. This was particularly important in light of two large USAID-funded programmes, which started (and introduced a number of new actors into some of the counties) during the implementation phase of the project.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
Lack of adequately qualified staff can hamper implementation of nutrition activities. Using Community Health Extension Workers and Community Health Workers trained on-the-job ensures service delivery.	Continuation of on-the-job training approach at field level to build the capacity of available staffs.	MoH/UNICEF
Negative cultural practices hinder uptake of nutrition services.	Collaboration of nutrition with Communication for Development (C4D)/ behavioural change experts to address cultural barriers and create demand for nutrition services.	UNICEF/MOH
Weak management of RUTF (not integrated into supply chain) is subject to risk of losses.	There is a need to review the supply chain system for some of the essential nutrition commodities to ensure increased efficiency and accountability. Integration of nutrition supplies into government supply chain system.	MoH/UNICEF
The co-management model of livestock marketing is the way forward for livestock marketing in pastoral and ASAL areas; this is so because it is the only means of maintaining infrastructure and taking care of other concerns of the communities.	There is the need to follow up with the county councils and LMAs to ensure good collaboration and linkages with the community. Follow up with the livestock services department in order to foster a policy direction towards the adoption of the co-management model is essential. It is important to strengthen links with the local government ministry so that it can create avenues for stronger linkages with the county councils. As we go to the new county governance system, the model needs to be advocated for at county levels.	FAO, Ministry of Livestock Development (MLD), County governments, LMAs, Kenya Livestock Market Council (KLMC), SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, vet department and community
The co-management model offers better pricing to the producers and traders due to good market information.	Need to upgrade the market information systems using mobile technology so that they do not only provide pricing but real time information and pictures of livestock to be marketed. This can be done by using data collection tools (such as the Android-based Epi-Collect system used in this project) and linking them to the NLINKS which is managed by the Ministry of Livestock Development. Need to intensify market promotion awareness and education to community on benefits of the co-management model.	MLD, Univ. of Texas, FAO, KLMC, SNV
The co-management model offers	Need to work towards ensuring that livestock markets in pastoral	FAO, MLD, local governments,

opportunities for other business opportunities to crop up at community level giving the chance for the community to purchase other essential goods and services.	and ASAL areas are a one-stop shop (business hub) providing essential services and household goods to the communities.	NGOs, KLMC, SNV
Difficulties in engaging the county council to embrace the co-management model.	More lobbying and exposure tours for council personnel to areas where the model has worked. Need to involve the local government ministry at national level and policy direction from the ministry of livestock development.	KLMC, MLD, min of local government, SNV, FAO
Some bad governance issues from the KLMC and DLMC officials.	Need for governance and accountability training.	SNV, and relevant actors
Data collection from most markets still not up-to-date.	There is need for strengthening data collection in the markets through the participation of all stakeholders.	FAO, SNV, county councils, KLMC, market monitors, vet department, livestock production department
In some instances insecurity affected business in certain markets.	Need for peace initiatives so as to attract buyers to markets.	NGOs, community peace committees, local government institutions, police
Livestock crossing to neighbouring countries due to better prices offered.	It is essential to improve on road infrastructure and provide incentives to traders so that they can purchase locally. Need to improve on the marketing information system so that potential traders are aware of pricing for competitive business.	FAO, NLINKs, MLD, NGOs, local radio stations and the government

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	01/05/12 – 31/10/12
2. CERF project code:	12-CEF-056	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> On-going
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Emergency Response in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 33,633,425	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 16,794,671	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,407	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	179,481	49,448	The planned results of reaching 331,118 acutely malnourished children under 5 ³ covered the whole of ASAL region. The planned figure for 14 districts covered by CERF funding for 6 months was 69,910 and 52,009 children (74.3%) were reached.
b. Male	182,115	25,238	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	361,596	74,686	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	331,118	52,009	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality in children (boys and girls) through preventive and curative actions to affected populations, in drought affected districts and poor urban settlement. Strengthen nutrition information and surveillance systems for improved monitoring as well as decision making and timely response. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			

³ The 311,118 acutely malnourished children under 5 years was the estimated beneficiaries in ASAL region (22 districts) for a period of 12 months. Within a period of six months, 52,009 children were reached in the project area (14 districts). In addition, improvement in food security conditions and nutrition interventions put in place since 2011 contributed to a reduction in magnitude of acute malnutrition.

Expected Outcome - Delivery of high impact nutrition interventions at health facility and community level in the ASAL districts is scaled up

Indicators:

- 80% of health facilities integrating management of acute malnutrition in targeted areas.
- 80% of health facilities integrating providing high impact nutrition intervention including treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Essential supplies available at all time in all targeted districts
- Integrated management of acute malnutrition program performance indicators maintained above the sphere standards e.g. 75% recovery rates, less than 15% default rates and less than 10% and 3% death rates for severe and moderate acute malnutrition, respectively.
- Above 80% reporting rates for nutrition surveillance information from districts and health facilities

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Outcome 1: 80% of health facilities that implement High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HiNi). This includes management of acute malnutrition in targeted areas.

Outcome 2: 80% of health facilities providing high impact nutrition intervention including treatment of acute malnutrition.

Scale-up of nutrition services: UNICEF and partners continue to support a comprehensive and integrated package of critical nutrition services addressing and preventing high levels of acute malnutrition. In 2012 UNICEF supported, through partners, 81% of health facilities to implement the full package of high impact nutrition interventions in ASAL.

For some of the counties that have low coverage i.e. Laikipia, there is no support for management of moderate malnutrition as districts are considered as low priority by WFP (due to low rates of acute malnutrition), and hence there is no support for Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) supplies. However, on-the-job training and mentorship on the entire package is ongoing in all facilities. Implementation in Kajiado has been hampered by negligible support from the District Health Management Team (DHMT) specifically in Kajiado Central to integrate HINI in their program.

- **Management of acute malnutrition**

In the project target districts approximately 17,000 severely acutely malnourished children under 5 accessed treatment between May and October 2012. Improvement in food security situation in pastoral areas and nutrition interventions put in place has contributed to reduction in admission of new cases in 2012 compared to 2011.

In the project target districts, approximately 34,000 moderately acutely malnourished children under 5 accessed treatment between May and October 2012. The beneficiaries were estimated using the District Health Information System (DHIS), which is an online system for reporting nutrition data and other health information. Partners in the targeted project locations support the health facility in-charges, District Nutritionists and District Health Record Information Officers in entry and analysis of nutrition data. The Division of Nutrition in Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation maintains one database and provides technical support to subnational level. DHIS was launched in 2011, and hence there are a few technical hitches and data collection tools affecting counting of beneficiaries in some locations and on specific indicators, like vitamin A and iron uptake among others.

- **Infant and young child feeding practices**

In 2012, better performance of exclusive breastfeeding rates for infants (0-5 months) was achieved in some locations with ASAL areas ranging from 23%-79%. Areas with exclusive breastfeeding rates above 50% include Tana River, Wajir South, Makueni, Meru North and Isiolo whereas West Pokot and Mandera are performing below target. Limited progress is recorded in achieving optimal complementary feeding practices due to continuing poor caring practices and food insecurity, many linked to cultural barriers. The main approaches expected to address these challenges include supporting mother-to-mother groups as well as other community based interventions.

- **Micronutrient supplementation**

Vitamin A supplementation through health facilities remains constrained partly due to demand, access and inadequate reporting with coverage of only 340,182 (25%). However, progress on Vitamin A supplementation for children under 5 was recorded in the second half of 2012 with 690,000 (69%) children 6-11 months and 4,790,000 (92%) 12-59 months reached through the measles campaign countrywide.

Only 25.5% of pregnant women are accessing iron-folate supplements in ASALs due to repeated stock outs and limited demand. This is far below the 80% target set by the nutrition sector. The nutrition sector has prioritized iron supplementation in 2013 to be addressed through demand creation, stocking of health facilities and improvement in reporting.

Zinc supplementation during diarrhoeal incidents is low with most of the districts reporting coverage of less than 10%. Micronutrient powder supplementation is still at a pilot stage in selected districts in Kenya.

The nutrition sector is aiming at increasing coverage of the micronutrient programme in districts that have not met a target of 80%.

Outcome 3: Essential supplies available at all time in all targeted districts

During the reporting period, UNICEF ensured that all targeted districts had adequate supplies. There was no stock out of essential nutrition commodities and equipment during the reported period in the targeted ASAL districts.

Outcome 4: Integrated management of acute malnutrition program performance indicators maintained above the sphere standards e.g. 75% recovery rates, less than 15% default rates and less than 10% and 3% death rates for severe and moderate acute malnutrition respectively.

In the target districts performance indicators were achieved in Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Tana River and Garissa. The above performance indicators were below target in some months in the following counties: Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mwingi, West Pokot, Laikipia and Kajiado. Quality issues have been attributed to physical access, insecurity, limited outreach and awareness and data collection tools.

Reporting rate for Ijara in the DHIS is quite low and there are efforts to ensure that the data is reflected in the system.

Outcome 5: Above 80% reporting rates for nutrition surveillance information from districts and health facilities

This outcome was achieved with 84% reporting for Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition and 80.3% for Vitamin A supplementation. This was the results of combined effort between NGOs, UNICEF field based nutrition officers and MOH team.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The planned results of reaching 331,118 of acutely malnourished children under 5 covered the whole of ASAL region. The planned figure for 14 districts covered by CERF funding for 6 months was 69,910 and 52,009 children were reached. Iron supplementation was negatively affected by inadequate stocks, low demand and inadequate reporting tools.

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 2a Gender was mainstreamed in the implementation through recognizing the difference in needs and roles by disaggregated data (age, sex) and recognizing the different risks and vulnerabilities by highlighting and identification of concerns during project implementation period with corrective measures discussed at the sector coordination.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF Grant Period:	05/12- 12/12
2. CERF Project Code:	12-FAO-023	6. Status of CERF Grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	<i>Agriculture and livestock</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Saving lives through sustaining pastoral economies		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 1,200,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 1,200,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,423
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	40,000	43,163	The estimates for the number of women to be reached could have been underestimated and the total figure is below the anticipated target due to the fact that initializing the co-management model is a process and as the project came to close some organizations are still continuing with some processes of the co-management model thus the reduction in estimated number of beneficiaries.
b. Male	80,000	64,326	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	120,000	107,489	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	12,500	12,190	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Overall objective: To save lives through well-timed early action sustaining the functionality of pastoral economies and enabling access to essential household goods in pastoral communities in North, Eastern, Rift Valley and Upper Eastern Kenya.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate declining food security and protect livelihoods. To protect the livestock assets of pastoralists in target areas through support to 40 primary livestock markets in Turkana, Pokot, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, Garissa, Kitui and Baringo Counties. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Result 1: Livestock markets remain functional throughout the project period and beyond			
<p>Activities: In accordance with Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS), a key and important component of any rights-based approach to livestock emergencies is to support existing structures and enable engagement with these structures. Based on this, FAO and partners targeted the scaling up of co-managed livestock markets. This involves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the District Livestock Marketing Councils and Livestock Management Committees to retain a portion of the cess fees collected at each market day. This is used for general maintenance of the market, advertising each market day with potential traders, and ensuring available feed and water for livestock on market days. Repair of essential market infrastructure. This is limited to loading ramps which reduce stress on animals (and loss of 			

animals) and act as an incentive for traders to attend the markets.

- Facilitate the bulking / accumulation of chickens and livestock products (inclusive of honey, milk, eggs, hides and skins) within livestock markets in order to enable bulk sales and ensure income to women and vulnerable groups. The bulking of products at markets also acts as an additional incentive to traders.
- Link markets to the NLINKS network to ensure that traders and beneficiaries receive timely market information.

Result 2: Commercial destocking

Activities: Again, in line with the LEGS guidelines, activities will target support to the commercial sector. There are two goals for this activity:

- a) To keep markets functioning as livestock body condition begins to deteriorate (which then reduces the margin that traders are able to get for livestock and hence reduces their incentive to travel to the market).
- b) To ensure that beneficiaries are able to access markets and sell their animals before they lose all commercial value.

Activities will include:

- Identification of potential traders (this will be carried out with the community and district leadership);
- Sensitization of pastoralists, raising awareness of the threat of market closure and the need to protect core breeding animals through the sale of non-productive stock;
- Negotiation with district and national authorities on the waiving of livestock inspection and movement fees in target areas for a defined period;
- Failing the above, payment of fuel subsidies to traders in order to support their attendance at targeted markets;
- Monitoring of target markets, livestock prices, and volume and trader attendance.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators (please use SMART⁴ indicators)

- Between 70 – 80 per cent of project beneficiaries are able to sustain their current livelihoods (live with dignity) until the October rains.
- A cumulative total of 20,000 households accessing markets and selling animals by the end of the project
- Livestock prices remain above the five-year average (as recorded on the Arid Lands website and the NLINKs programme) in the target areas for the duration of the project.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

- 40 livestock markets were supported to implement the co-management model through partners
- 107,489 individuals (17,914 households) accessed markets and sold animals during the project period and were able to sustain their livelihoods well into the end of the year. This is just below the targeted 20,000.
- Revenue collection in Sololo and Moyale Market increased by 23% in the period Dec to Jan 2013. See table below for other sampled markets.
- Between January and June 2012, a total of 12,734 livestock were sold in the target markets in Isiolo, compared to 24,866 sold between the period July to December 2012, an increase of almost 100%. Revenue collected from the markets Jan to June was a total of US\$1,952,352 (Ksh. 165,949,903) compared to US\$3,744,440 for the period July to December 2012.

⁴ SMART indicators are: specific, to avoid differing interpretations; measurable, to allow monitoring and evaluation; appropriate to the problem statement; realistic and able to achieve; time-bound indicating a specific period of time during which the results will be achieved. Indicators must be designed to enable you to identify the different impacts (intended and unintended) your project has on women, girls, boys, and men.

Markets	Revenue Before intervention Ksh	Revenue After intervention Ksh
LOLKUNIANI MARKET	25,000-28,000	57,000-62,000
LEKURU MARKET	0	3,500-5,000
LPUS MARKET	1,000-1,500	4,000-4,500
LENKUSAKA	2,000-3,000	5,500-7,000
LESIRKAN	200-700	1,500-2,500
NDONYO WASIN	200-500	1,400-1,700

- As market revenue only reflects 0.1% of actual sales receipts this means that the total sales receipts from the above markets increased from an average of Ksh 3.07 million per week to Ksh 7.70 million per week. If we extrapolate these figures out over the targeted 40 markets we get a total increase in income to livestock producers of over Ksh 30.8 million per week. Given the number of beneficiary households this equates to a total of Ksh 2,866 per household (an increase of Ksh 1,722 from pre project figures). Given these figures we can safely assume that 100% of the beneficiaries were able to sustain their livelihoods and live with dignity throughout the project period and beyond.
- Weekly market days initiated in Loarengak, Kaaling, Kaikor, and Lokitaung Lokitaung. The number of shoats sold increased from an average of 6 to an average of 85 and the average price increased from Ksh 3,250 to Ksh 3,950. This increased the average weekly income from goats alone from Ksh 19,500 to Ksh 335,750 and enabled the sale of livestock which may otherwise have perished.
- Significant price improvement for the livestock sold hence more benefit to producers. For some sampled markets prices of shoats improved between 20 and 50 per cent; cattle 50%; camel 60%; donkey 45%. Livestock prices were good and remained above the five year average during the project period.
- Volume of trade increased significantly for the different species (average across sampled markets): cattle 140%; shoats 90%; camels 54%.

Additional project outputs included:

- A total of 34 stakeholder consultative meetings/sessions on the co-management model were undertaken by the different implementing agencies
- A total of 16 LMAs were formed and further four rejuvenated
- A total of 10 exposure tours to learn about the co-management where it has succeeded were undertaken
- A total of 8 co-management training and lobbying meetings were conducted
- A total of 18 livestock loading ramps were constructed at (Sololo, Moyale, Kolowa, Tangelbei, Amaya, Lekuru, Bangale, Bura, Oldonyiro, Isiolo, Ashabito, lafey, Banisa, Mandera, Psigor, Ortum, Cheptuiya)
- Capacity building was undertaken for 27 LMAs regarding their roles, functions and the co-management model of livestock marketing
- 48 livestock market monitors were trained and issued with 48 mobile phones for capture of marketing information
- Market infrastructure (perimeter fencing & sanitary facilities) was rehabilitated for seven markets (Lolkuniani, Wasin, Lpus, Moyale, Sololo, Lafey and Banisa)
- 6 MOUs were actualized between the county council and LMAs in Isiolo and Baringo
- 2 value addition trainings conducted in Marsabit and Samburu (Hides, skins and honey)
- 4 market promotion services undertaken in Isiolo to bring traders to Oldonyiro, Isiolo, and Belgesh markets
- 1 exposure tour for poultry and bee keeping groups
- 185 traders trained in financial literacy by the Equity Bank in Isiolo

- Illegal livestock sales within the markets by middlemen reduced significantly.
- Over 140 new traders accessing the livestock markets
- 3 market management development plans formulated by ACTED for markets in Baringo
- Monitoring and backstopping visits were undertaken by the Ministry of Livestock Development in Baringo, Pokot, Turkana, Mwingi, Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu and Tana river

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

The activities under result two were designed as a contingency in case the value of livestock fell to such an extent as to make it unprofitable for traders to purchase them. As the value of livestock increased during the project (despite the dry season) it was not necessary to implement any activities under result two. As these had not been budgeted for there was no change to the project expenditure plan. There was a minor change to the number of loading ramps constructed. Whilst the project initially planned to construct 20, a total of 18 were constructed and the remaining money was used to rehabilitate market infrastructure and sanitary facilities in Donyo Wasin and Lpus markets.

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

The project ensures that gender equality is mainstreamed into the project design and implementation by involving men, women and youth at the local implementation level. For an example, the LMA members comprise men, women and youth, and also in exposure tours all gender cadres are involved. The project also ensures that the targetted beneficiaries involve all the gender cadres.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred To Partner US\$	Date First Instalment Transferred	Start Date Of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/ Remarks
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Concern worldwide	INGO	126,539	12/07/12	07/12	The funding was effected in July 2012 as concern worldwide used their funding to cover May and June.
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Food for the Hungry	INGO	133,534	10/08/12	06/12	Payment made within the 3 month after CERF fund received.
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Merlin	INGO	86,370	10/09/12	05/12	Reimbursement of the activities.
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	International Medical corps	INGO	242,803	11/10/12	06/12	Reimbursement of the activities.
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	Mercy USA	INGO	209,600	25/10/12	05/12	Reimbursement of the activities
12-CEF-056	Nutrition	UNICEF	World Vision	INGO	125,991	12/07/12	06/12	Payment made within the 3 month after CERF fund received.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	ACTED	INGO	85,000	30/08/12	06/12	Activities for the initiative begun earlier with other funding despite the late disbursement.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	CIFA	NGO	48,712	13/08/12	08/12	As above.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	COOPI	INGO	85,000	08/08/12	07/12	As above.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	KLMC	NGO	85,000	09/08/12	07/12	As above.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	Food for the Hungry	INGO	82,267	22/08/12	07/12	As above.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	PACIDA	NNGO	47,212	14/08/12	Early 08/12	N/A
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	PADO	NNGO	45,937	11/08/12	Early 08/12	N/A
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	SIDEP	NNGO	59,661	13/08/12	07/12	As above.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	OXFAM	INGO	80,000	16/08/12	08/12	N/A
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	KLIFT	NNGO	39,539	11/9/2012	09/12	Tech backstopping and advisory.
12-FAO-023	Agriculture / livestock	FAO	VSF-B	INGO	84,000	08/08/12	08/12	N/A

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action against Hunger)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
C4D	Communication for Development
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale (Italian NGO)
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHMT	District Health Management Team
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FHK	Food for the Hungry
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
KHF	Kenya Humanitarian Forum
KHPT	Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GHAOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
HiNi	High impact Nutrition interventions
HMS	Health Management information system
IFE	Infant Feeding in Emergencies
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMC	International Medical Corps
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IYCN	Infant and Young Child Nutrition
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KLIFT	Kenya Livestock Finance Trust
KLMC	Kenya Livestock Market Council
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
MAM	Moderate Acute malnutrition
MLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoMS	Ministry of Medical Services
MoPHS	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
NLINKS	National Livestock Information Network System
PACIDA	Pastoralist Community Initiative Development and Assistance
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SIDEP	Samburu Integrated Development Programme
SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSF-B	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Belgium
WFP	World Food Programme