



### Facts & figures

**Partner:** Dutch NGO CORDAID

**Location:** Northern KENYA  
Kinisa (Moyale); Funan-Qumbi (Sololo district); Turbi (Marsabit North district)

**Type of Assistance:** Disaster Risk Reduction and Drought Emergency Response

**ECHO funding:** over €3 million

**Number of beneficiaries:**  
Around 300,000

## CONTEXT

The last two years have been the driest in the Eastern Horn of Africa since 1950. Two consecutive rainy seasons have failed in Somalia, Northern and Eastern Kenya, Southern and Eastern Ethiopia and Djibouti. As a result harvests are very low, livestock mortality has soared, and food and water have become extremely expensive. This dramatically increases food insecurity and decreases the population's coping capacity. Millions of people in the region cannot meet basic survival needs, and emergency levels of acute malnutrition are widespread. In most areas affected by the drought, malnutrition rates are over 30%, more than double the internationally recognized emergency threshold.

## CASE STUDY: MOYALE IN KENYA

Funan-Qumbi and Turbi villages are a good example of rural communities joining hands to lessen the impacts of drought. They are located in the midst of a red zone drought-affected area but because of their capacity to think ahead the communities have managed, to a certain extent, to lessen the devastating impact of the drought. The two communities collaborate on natural resource management and have carried out pre-emptive activities such as selling animals (timely de-stocking), managing the use of pastures, and water 'rationing' at the onset of the drought. With the money raised from the sale of the herds, the communities took the remaining animals to rangelands, for instance in the coast province, where pasture and water are available.

## PARTNER SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

ECHO supports nutrition programmes (treatment of acute malnutrition for children below 5 and pregnant and lactating women), livestock de-stocking for slaughter and water trucking as an emergency response to the drought. Rangeland rehabilitation, conflict prevention and establishment of

community contingency plans are part of disaster risk preparedness.

The de-stocking of small livestock reduces pressure on rapidly shrinking pastures (and reduces livestock concentration to reduce the risk of epizootics, which normally accompany droughts) whilst cash transfers and meat distribution boost economic opportunities and strengthen food security at household level. The sheep and goats are bought from the community, slaughtered and the meat distributed free of charge. In Funan-Qumbi 25 goats and sheep are slaughtered every week; each goat is bought at Ksh2,000 (€16.7). Due to the drought, current market prices of goats are as low as Ksh500 (€4). 50 of the most vulnerable families in Funan-Qumbi are receiving half a kilo of meat every week. The project is expected to contribute about Ksh 550,000 (over €4,500) to the local economy.

Water interventions (water trucking and voucher schemes) especially in areas where pasture is abundant but animals cannot graze because of lack of water, increase the survival rate of the affected stock. In addition, treatment and deworming of weak animals increase the livestock survival rate.

Food Voucher is a system of relief food distribution in which families receive vouchers that entitle them to free food supplies from the local shops. Each family receives a voucher worth Kshs.1, 500 (€12.5) every month and is allowed to 'buy' foodstuff such as maize, beans, maize flour, wheat flour, milk and cooking oil.

## LOCAL HUMANITARIAN COLLABORATION

This project is implemented by CORDAID through a harmonized and coordinated approach with 6 local NGOs (PISP, CIFA, CODES, RACIDA, MID-P). In addition to responding to the current crisis, it is designed to build up local coping measures.