October 2024

RANGE End of Inception Phase

Crisis Modifier Mechanism

Netherlands

MERCY CORPS

FCDC

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE. | ITC

Chafa Gafarsa spring within Gotu Sub-catchment. ~ Rashid Jattani Boru (Mercy Corps)

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List of acronyms

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BCS	Body Condition Score
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CM	Crisis Modifier
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECF	East Coast Fever
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HH	Household
IMPACT	Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation
ITC	Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNPHC	Kenya National Population and Household census
LSD	Lump Skin Disease
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MID-P	Merti Integrated Development Programme
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MSD	Market Systems Development
NDMA	National Drought Management
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PACIDA	The Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance
PPR	Peste des Petites Ruminants
PRM	Participatory Rangeland Management
RANGE	Resilient Approaches in Natural RanGeland Ecosystems
SND	Strategies for Northern Development
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
VCI	Vegetation Condition Index

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Chafa Gafarsa spring within Gotu Sub-catchment. ~ Rashid Jattani Boru (Mercy Corps)

Background

Kenya is highly susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change, posing significant challenges to the nation's developmental objectives. The country's economy relies heavily on tourism and rain-fed agriculture, which are vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events. Escalating temperatures and recurrent droughts result in substantial crop and livestock losses, leading to food shortages, forced migration, and other threats to human health and welfare. The economic impact of floods and droughts translates to a sustained fiscal burden equating to 2% to 2.8% of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually. Despite Kenya's nominal contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, accounting for less than 1% of the total, the country bears the brunt of climate change repercussions. The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), covering over 80% of Kenya's landmass, are home to approximately 16 million people, comprising about 30% of the nation's population. Marked by highly variable and generally low annual precipitation, these counties are particularly susceptible to droughts, flooding, and other escalating climate change impacts, as well as considerable desertification risks (UNEP, 202I). In the past the ASALs were governed by conventional rangeland management systems by local communities, fostering sustainable livestock grazing and peaceful coexistence among the various communities. However, these systems have partially collapsed, leading to conflicts and the loss of lives and livelihoods. In an endeavour to address these challenges, novel grazing management approaches have been introduced, facilitating resilience to the climate and forage variability and attracting investments, particularly in fodder production (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

2.8%

The annual economic impact of floods and droughts in Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), covering over 80% of Kenya's landmass, are home to approximately 16 million people, comprising about 30% of the nation's population. Marked by highly variable and generally low annual precipitation, these counties are particularly susceptible to droughts, flooding, and other escalating climate change impacts, as well as considerable desertification risks.

UNEP, 202I.

Hazards and disasters

The ASALs of Kenya are fragile ecosystems that are particularly susceptible to climate hazards, putting the lives and livelihoods of millions of households at risk. The common hazards/ disasters in the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit include severe drought, flash floods[1], conflicts (human and human-wildlife, political conflict[2]), human and livestock diseases, crop diseases and pests, Desert Locust Invasion (DLI), and environmental degradation which have all along led to displacement, loss of lives of both animals and humans, loss of shelter and severe degradation of the environment. However, the most prevalent hazards are drought, flash floods, resource-based conflict and Desert Locust Invasion, which leads to the loss of human life and livestock and also causes frequent migration of affected communities that often result in conflicts over grazing rights[3].

Overview of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu counties

S/ No	Parameters	Isiolo County	Marsabit County	Samburu County
1	**Position of the county**	Lies between Longitude 36°50′ East and 39°50′ East, and Latitude 0° 05′ South and 2° North	Lies between Longitude 37°57′ East and 39°21′ East, and Latitude 02°45′ North and 04°27′ North	Lies between Longitude 0°30′ North and 2°45′ North, and Latitude 36°15′ East and 38°10′ East
2.	**Size of the county**	25,605 km2	70,961.2 km2	21,090 km2
3.	**Number of wards**	10	20	15
4.	**Main economic activities**	Pastoralism, small-scale agriculture and Trade	Pastoralist, small scale agriculture, and fishing	Pastoralism, small-scale agriculture and Trade
5.	**Population**	268,002 (139,510 Males and 128,483 females)	459,785 (243,548 males and 216,219 females)	310,327(156,774 males 153546 females)
6.	**Population growth**	2.8%	3.4%	3.0%
7.	**Population density**	11 persons/km2	6 persons/km2	15 persons/km2
8.	**Average household size**	4.6	5.8	4.7
9.	**Population % of 15-29 yr age group**	27%	29.3%	28.3%

Source: Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027, Samburu County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027, and Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027.

Overview of Programme

569,019

Small-scale pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, both male and female, targeted by the RANGE Programme through producer associations, community structures, and women and youth group

Pastoralism is the dominant livelihood in the counties of Isiolo, Samburu, and Marsabit, with livestock being the primary source of income and food security.

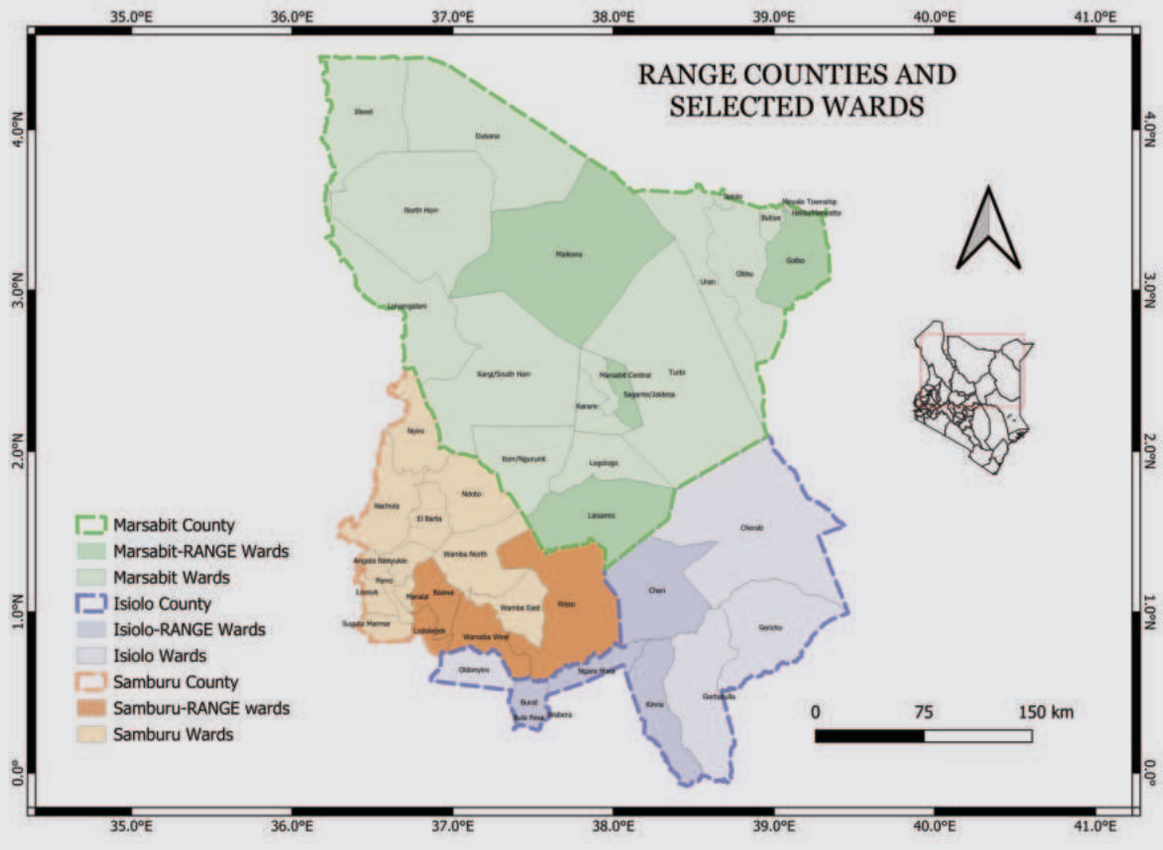
These counties are the most vulnerable to climate change, which contributes to unpredictable weather patterns such as droughts, resource-based conflicts, desert locust invasion and flash floods.

The Resilient Approaches in Natural Rangeland Ecosystems (RANGE) is a five-year programme running from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2028. The programme aims to enhance sustainable economic and social development in well-managed landscapes in Marsabit, Isiolo, and Samburu counties. It is funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and is being implemented by Mercy Corps and its consortium partners, the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) and the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC) of the University of Twente. The programme is in the process of onboarding

Marsabit, Kenya. ~ Josephine Kiruku (Mercy Corps)

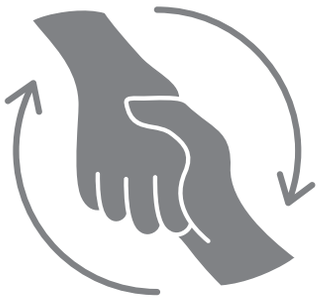
four additional local implementing partners: Strategies for Northern Development (SND) in Marsabit, Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) in Samburu, Merti Integrated Development Programme (MID-P) in Isiolo, and The Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA) in Marsabit and Samburu.

The programme aims to collaborate with government agencies at the national and county levels, local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, and community structures. The target is to reach approximately 569,019 small-scale pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, both male and female, through producer associations, community structures, and women and youth groups, as well as to involve government stakeholders, private sector actors, and development partners. The implementation will take place in four wards in each of the target counties: Chari, Burat, Ngaremara, and Kinna wards in Isiolo County; Golbo, Sagante/Jaldesa, Maikona, and Laisamis wards in Marsabit County; and Waso, Wamba West, Lodokejek, and Baawa wards in Samburu County. The implementation may extend to additional wards and revise the wards based on adaptive management of the programme due to changing context. Pastoralism is the dominant livelihood in the counties of Isiolo, Samburu, and Marsabit, with livestock being the primary source of income and food security. However, these counties are the most vulnerable to climate change, which contributes to unpredictable weather patterns such as droughts, resource-based conflicts, desert locust invasion and flash floods. These issues are intrinsically linked to the performance of the livestock markets, ultimately impacting livestock health and productivity and market price volatility.



The Crisis Modifier Mechanism

The Crisis Modifier Mechanism (CM) is used in development programmes in vulnerable areas to facilitate innovative responses to acute shocks, preserve development progress, and prevent regression. Within communities targeted by RANGE, droughts, floods, conflicts and desert locust invasion pose significant risks that could undermine the resilience gains of pastoralist households, depleting their assets through livestock health deterioration, selling off livestock at low prices, or livestock deaths and generally market price volatility. The RANGE consortium will carefully assess the development gains at risk due to specific shocks to develop interventions that enhance the functioning of market and agricultural systems during crises while supporting affected households to safeguard their assets, livelihoods, and food security. Innovative CM interventions will be formulated to protect household assets and provide financial support to ensure their ability to withstand drought while leveraging the RANGE Market Systems Development (MSD) approach and collaborating with existing private sector partners to uphold the resilience of key market systems.



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Drought

Rainfall patterns have become increasingly variable and unpredictable, while extreme weather events, particularly droughts and floods, are occurring with greater frequency and intensity. Livestock productivity, crucial for pastoralist communities, is declining due to reduced pasture availability and increased heat stress. Pastoralist communities, which form the backbone of the local economy, are experiencing increased livestock mortality and reduced incomes. Food insecurity and malnutrition rates are rising due to crop failures and livestock losses. These impacts are exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, particularly for women and marginalised groups, potentially deepening poverty and inequality in the region. Pastoralism, the dominant livelihood in the region, has been significantly affected by climate change. Increased frequency of droughts has led to high livestock mortality rates, with the 2021-2023 drought causing severe losses across the ASAL counties. According to the Short Rains Assessment Report in 2022, livestock mortalities reported across the pastoral were 203,198 cattle, 584,250 goats, 615,407 sheep and 83,456 camels across Marsabit, Turkana and

Pastoralism has been significantly affected by climate change, and increased frequency of droughts has led to high livestock mortality rates, with the 2021-2023 drought causing severe losses across the ASAL counties.

Samburu counties. In Isiolo County alone, over 70,000 animals, including cattle, sheep, and goats, perished within a six-month period in 2022 due to the extreme drought conditions. Changes in vegetation composition have reduced the quality and quantity of available forage, necessitating longer migration distances for pastoralists (Ouko et al., 2018).

Drought prevalence mapping in the counties of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu

According to county stakeholders' participation mapping of hazards in Marsabit, Isiolo, and Samburu counties, the risk level of drought prevalence in the 12 RANGE targeted wards was ranked as per table 2 below:

Drought prevalence	Ward
High	Maikona, Laisamis, Waso and Chari
Medium	Lodokejek, Wamba West, Kinna, Ngaremara, and Golbo
Low	Baawa, Burat, and Sagante

Source: Isiolo County Hazard Atlas, 2019; Marsabit County Hazard Atlas, 2019; and Samburu County Hazard Atlas, 2019

Human Conflict

Conflicts in Isiolo, Marsabit, and Samburu counties have resulted in widespread displacement and significant loss of life. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS 2023), an estimated 50,000 people have been displaced across the three counties between 2018 and 2023 due to violent conflicts. Marsabit County has been particularly affected, with approximately 25,000 people displaced, followed by Samburu with 15,000, and Isiolo with 10,000. In terms of fatalities, the KNBS data indicates that between 2018 and 2023, over 1,200 people have lost their lives in conflict-related incidents in these counties. Marsabit again recorded the highest number of fatalities, with 700 deaths, while Samburu and Isiolo recorded 300 and 200 deaths respectively (KNBS, 2023). The impact of conflict on the economy of these counties is substantial, particularly due to livestock losses and disruption of markets and trade routes. Livestock is a crucial asset for the pastoralist communities in these regions, and conflicts have resulted in significant losses. According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2023), ownership of an estimated 150,000 livestock was illegally transferred in conflict-related incidents in Marsabit, Samburu, and Isiolo between 2018 and 2023. These losses amount to approximately KES 1.5 billion (USD 13 million), severely affecting the livelihoods of pastoralists. For example, the livestock market in Moyale, Marsabit, experienced a 40% decline in trade volumes during periods of intense conflict. This disruption not only impacts the incomes of traders and pastoralists but also leads to increased prices for consumers due to reduced supply (FAO, 2023).

These conflicts pose significant security risks, with young people often bearing the brunt of injuries and fatalities.

Climate change and conflict

The phenomenon of climate change has resulted in widespread implications, as evidenced by the escalation of inter-tribal disputes related to the scarcity of natural resources such as water and pasture. These conflicts present notable security concerns, particularly due to the disproportionate impact on young individuals, who often experience injuries and fatalities. Notably, individuals involved in pastoral activities frequently attribute conflict and climate change to population pressure and deforestation, thereby indicating a localised comprehension of the dynamic relationship between human actions and environmental decline.

Human conflict prevalence mapping in the counties of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu

According to county stakeholders' participation mapping of hazards in Marsabit, Isiolo, and Samburu counties, the level of human conflict prevalence in the 12 RANGE targeted wards was ranked as per table 3 below:

Human Conflict Prevalence	Ward
High	Wamba West, Waso, Ngaremara, Burat and Sagante/Jaldesa.
Medium	Lodokejek, Kinna, Maikona, Golbo
Low	Baawa, Laisamis

Source: Isiolo County Hazard Atlas, 2019; Marsabit County Hazard Atlas, 2019; and Samburu County Hazard Atlas, 2019

Flash Flood

Rainfall projections for the ASALs are more complex and uncertain. While some climate models suggest a slight increase in annual precipitation, others indicate a potential decrease. However, there is a consensus that rainfall variability will increase, with more intense and sporadic rainfall events becoming the norm. These changes are likely to result in more frequent and severe droughts, punctuated by short periods of heavy rainfall that can lead to flash floods, particularly in degraded landscapes (Marshak & Venkat, 2021; NAWIRI, 2024).

Flash Flood prevalence mapping in the counties of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu

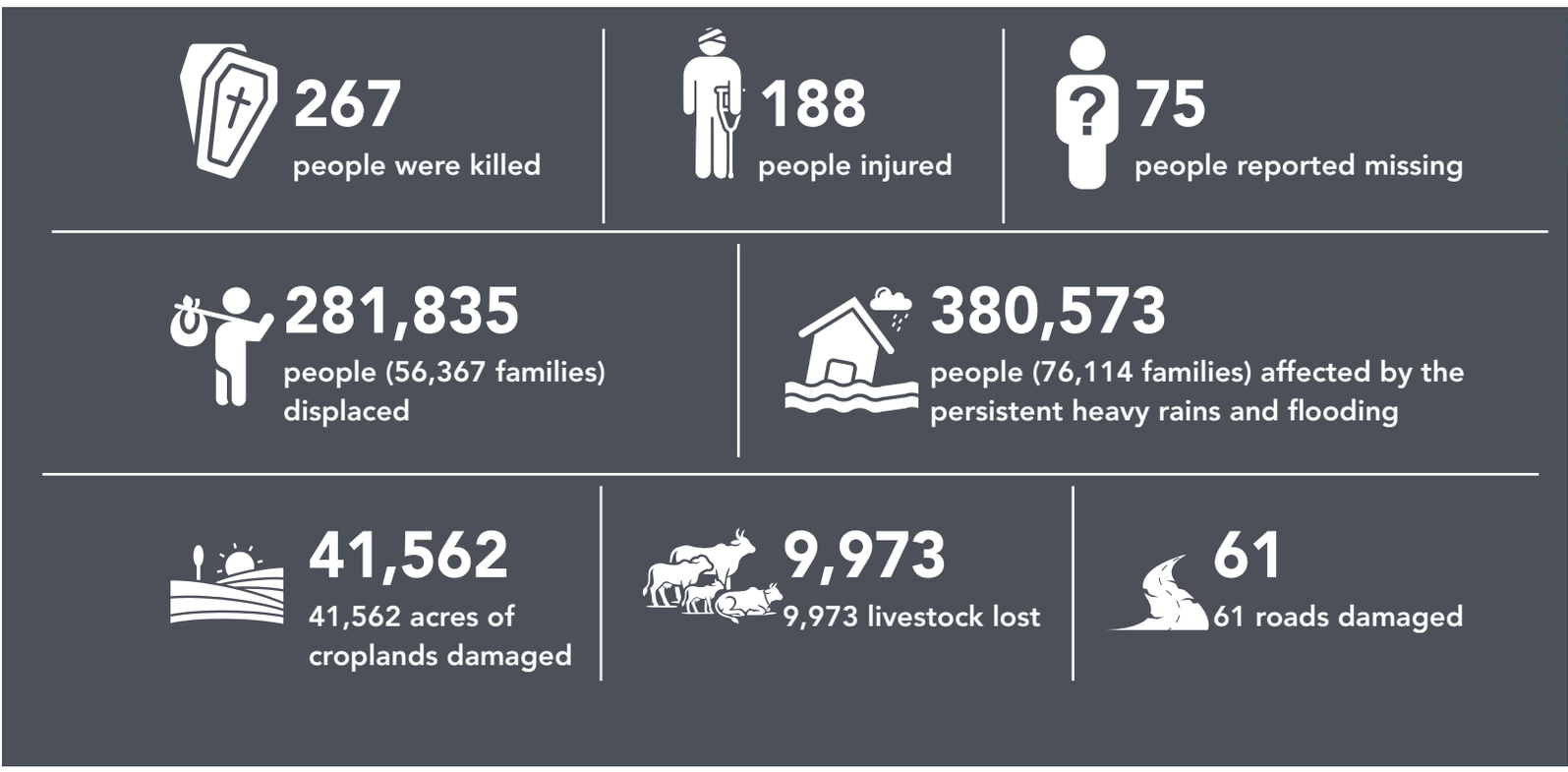
According to county stakeholders' participation mapping of hazards in Marsabit, Isiolo, and Samburu counties, the level of flash prevalence for the 12 RANGE targeted wards was ranked as per Table 4 below:

Flash floods Prevalence	Ward
High	Ngaremara, Maikona, Waso, Wamba west, Lodokejek, Burat
Medium	Baawa, Chari, Kinna, Laisamis, Golbo
Low	Sagante/Jaldesa

Source: Isiolo County Hazard Atlas, 2019; Marsabit County Hazard Atlas, 2019; and Samburu County Hazard Atlas, 2019

In 2024, heavy rains and floods in Kenya led to significant loss of lives, property, and service disruption. It is estimated that 267 people were killed, 188 were injured, and 75 are reported missing. Additionally, 281,835 people (56,367 families) have been displaced, and 380,573 people (76,114 families) have been affected by the persistent heavy rains and flooding. The impact includes the loss of at least 9,973 livestock, damage to 41,562 acres of croplands and 61 roads, and the disruption of 886 businesses, 1,967 schools, and 62 health facilities.

The affected counties include West Pokot, Nakuru, Kiambu, Nyeri, Machakos, Mandera, Embu, Meru, Laikipia, Isiolo, Bomet, and Uasin Gishu (OCHA, May 2024).



Marsabit, Kenya. ~ Josephine Kiruku (Mercy Corps)

Livestock disease

Livestock health and productivity are crucial for the livelihoods of pastoralist communities in Isiolo, Marsabit, and Samburu counties. These aspects significantly impact the economic well-being, food security, and overall resilience of these communities. Evidence shows that the well-being of the livestock has serious implications for pastoralists. Healthy livestock contribute to economic well-being, while disease outbreaks reduce productivity and income. Inception phase analysis revealed that disease outbreaks such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine PleuroPneumonia, and East Coast Fever pose significant threats to livestock health in these counties.

Livestock disease prevalence mapping in the counties of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu

According to county stakeholders' participation mapping of hazards in Marsabit, Isiolo, and Samburu counties, the level of livestock disease prevalence in the 12 RANGE targeted wards was ranked as per Table 5 below:

Prevalence of Livestock Diseases.	Ward
High	Baawa, Kinna, Maikona
Medium	Waso, Lodokejek, Chari, Burat, Laisamis, Golbo
Low	Ngaremara, Sagante/Jaldesa, Wamba west

Source: Isiolo County Hazard Atlas, 2019; Marsabit County Hazard Atlas, 2019; and Samburu County Hazard Atlas, 2019

Purpose & Use of the Programme Crisis Modifier

Crisis Modifiers (CMs) serve as funding mechanisms utilised in development programmes implemented in susceptible regions to mitigate the impact of unexpected shocks. They promote strategies to enable development programmes to address sudden shocks, safeguard the progress achieved thus far, and prevent regression. In recent years, USAID has employed CMs to swiftly allocate emergency funds within existing development programs in environments prone to shocks. The ASAL counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit are prone to shock, and thus the RANGE programme has a pre-identified budget allocated for the Crisis Modifier.

The Programme Modifier is a crucial element of RANGE, providing the programme team with the flexibility and adaptability necessary to respond to a diversity of unanticipated shocks and stresses, as well as the emergent windows of opportunity that are common in non-equilibrium systems found in such counties as these. The programme will respond to crises in the 12 geographical targets/wards of the programme. The programme will also respond to the most affected wards outside the RANGE programme and geographical targets within the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit to advocate and strengthen Crisis Modifier Mechanisms' adaptation in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). The RANGE programme total allocated budget for Crisis Modifiers for the five years was EUR 715,238, which represents 4.77% of the total approved budget. The consortium partners will submit a request for approval for utilisation of the Crisis Modifier budget to EKN.

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Trigger Mechanisms

The Crisis Modifier will utilise indicator thresholds (see Table 5 below). Instead of relying on a predetermined single cutoff, the decision to initiate a response is based on a comprehensive analysis of the interconnected indicators. This analysis will be accomplished through a rapid assessment once early warning platforms in the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit indicate an impending hazard. Where existing county or NDMA Contingency Plans are already well developed and counties have proven effective at implementing emergency responses in a timely and targeted manner, then the Crisis Modifier will use or build on their existing trigger indicators. Indicators, triggers and response approaches will be based on a combination of those provided in the Kenya Drought Response Manual 2016; Livestock Emergencies Guidelines and Standards (2024); and FAO Livestock related interventions during emergencies - a how-to-do-it manual (2016).

Comprehensive analysis of the interconnected indicators will be accomplished through a rapid assessment once early warning platforms in the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit indicate an impending hazard.

Trigger Indicators

- **Poor performance of rainfall**
- **Scarcity of water**
- **Floods**
- **Poor livestock body condition score**
- **Livestock and/or human disease outbreaks**
- **Outbreaks of pests that destroy fodder farms and/or forage in the rangelands e.g. locusts and fall armyworms**
- **Significant increase in the price of livestock inputs**
- **Significant drop in livestock prices**
- **High Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates**
- **Displacement of people**

Table 5: Determination of Trigger Thresholds

Trigger indicators	Trigger threshold
Poor performance of rainfall	Severely depressed or complete failure of rainfall that affect the RANGE geographic targets resulting in an increase in livestock mortality (Source of rainfall data: Kenya Meteorological Department) Vegetation Cover Index (VCI) is below 35.
ii. Scarcity of water	Severe shortage of water
iii. Floods	Significant destruction of fodder crops due to floods in fodder-producing areas; and severe destruction of livestock assets and other infrastructures due to drought
iv. Poor livestock body condition score	Severe loss of livestock Body condition (BCs) (less than 2 on a scale of 1-5) in the target areas
v. Livestock and/or human disease outbreaks	For trade-sensitive animal diseases (based on FAO's definition), a single outbreak report is required while for other production diseases, an outbreak that affects production at a scale that can significantly impact the livelihoods of the RANGE target population is required to meet the threshold
vi. Outbreaks of pests that destroy fodder farms and/or forage in the rangelands e.g. locusts and fall armyworms	Severe damage to fodder farms and/or the rangeland based on FAO and/or ministry agriculture of respective counties
vii. Significant increase in price of livestock inputs	Significant increase in the price of livestock inputs such as feeds, vaccines and veterinary drugs
viii. Significant drop in livestock prices	Severe drop in livestock prices
ix. High Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate	GAM rates >30
x. Displacement of people	Mass displacement of people and livestock due to flash floods, drought or conflict incidents
xi. Desert Locust Invasion	Sighting of desert locust invasion and clearing of forages by desert locust

Insene Fodder Farm In Bulesa, Chari Ward. ~ Rashid Jattani Boru (Mercy Corps)

The Programme Modifier can be triggered by a variety of processes and mechanisms, including:

Proactive Response

One of the earliest reactions of herders to deteriorating rangeland conditions at the onset of drought is livestock movement to better environments, these areas are often further away or less accessible than those used in normal seasons. In addition, splitting of herds or joining several herds together under a single herdsman, is often accompanied by this unusual movement of livestock, and changes in the organisation of grazing are some of the earliest drought early warning signals and are key to identifying a livelihood threat. There are several areas where herders' pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are able to move their livestock in an emerging drought crisis. They include dry-season grazing areas, conflict areas, national parks and other conservation areas; areas across communities, counties and national borders; private and community ranches; and crop residues from rain-fed or irrigated cultivation.

Commercial destocking

Commercial destocking will enable drought-affected households in remote rural areas to sell their livestock for a good market price, generating income for the household and addressing the problem of declining purchasing power that is causing widespread food insecurity and malnutrition.

Supplementary animal feeds

Supplementary feeding of free-range livestock is often done where the pasture resources have been depleted. The activity is specifically aimed at saving the more valuable breeding animals, which form the nucleus from which the herd will recover after the drought. Supplementary feeding initiatives include high-density nutrients and concentrates. The provision of supplements should be combined with an offtake programme to focus the supplementary feeding on the most valuable animals and those most likely to survive the drought.

Vouchers for animal health services

Vouchers for animal health services will improve the ability of drought-affected households to maintain the health of their herds in the face of weakening body conditions and disease outbreaks.When combined with access to feed/fodder, this intervention will enable households to protect their core breeding herds and maintain milk production and live animal sales. The RANGE programme will leverage the ongoing partnerships with the animal health private sector and Livestock Disease Reporters, and the county departments in the three counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit, to support access to veterinary services through the provision of vouchers or other delivery mechanisms for vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in areas with high prevalence of disease. Each recipient household will receive a voucher, which will be sufficient to treat an estimated three large animals (cattle or camel) and five small ruminants for diseases such as Peste des Petites Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) as well as de-worming and control of ectoparasites common in the target areas.

Support 'public-private partnership' vaccination campaigns

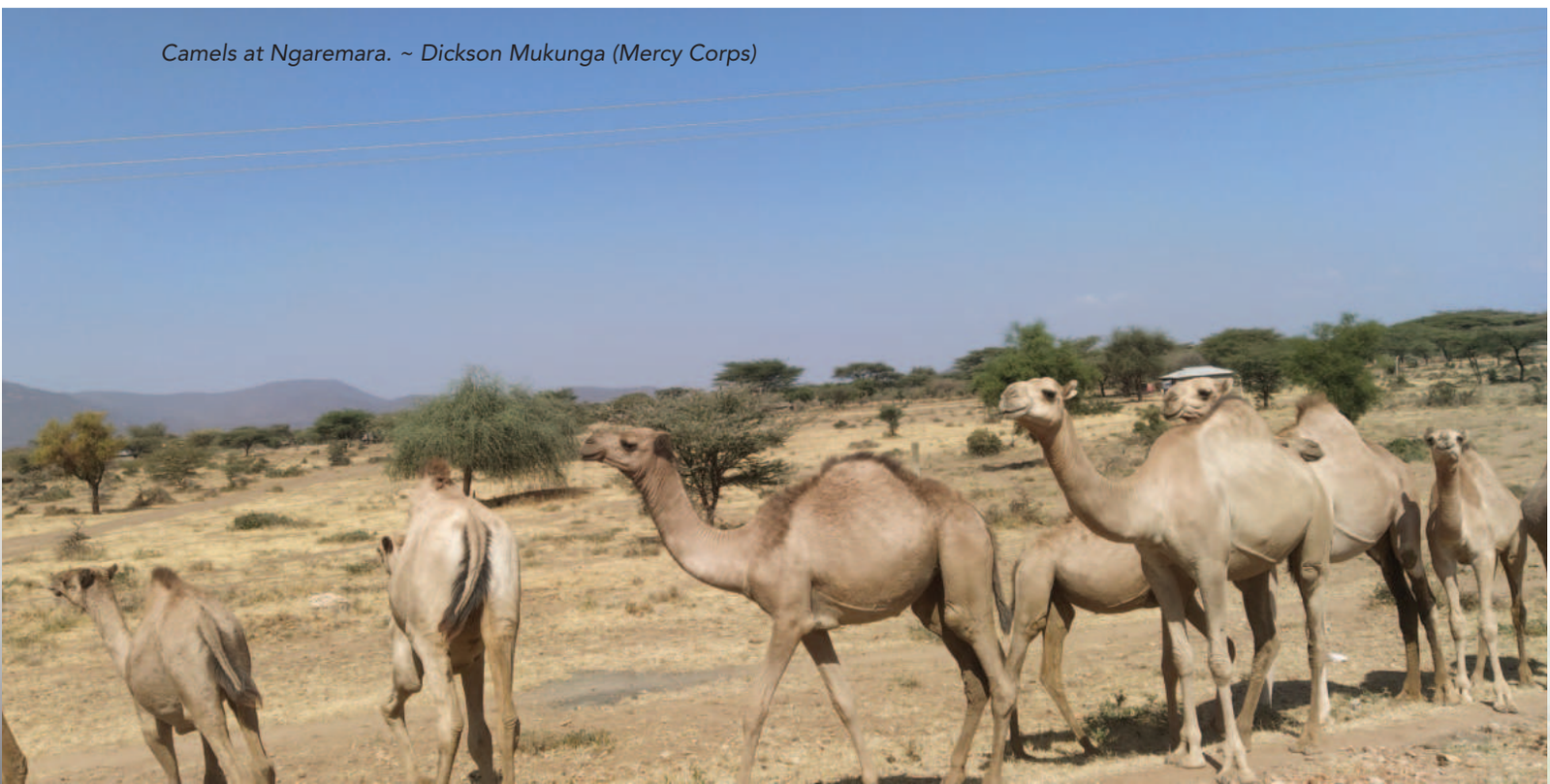
Support local private sector actors, in conjunction with the county government to undertake vaccination campaigns that will enable drought-affected households to protect their animals from disease outbreaks, thereby increasing their chances of maintaining their herds during the drought and sustaining their food production including milk production and animal sales. This intervention will also include an innovative 'public-private partnership' approach to vaccination campaigns in pilot wards. This approach is intended to help disrupt the culture of pastoralists relying only on government campaigns to vaccinate their herds.

Water point rehabilitation and water management governance

Emergency water point rehabilitation will enable severely drought-affected communities to access safe drinking water close to their homes, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and the burden on women who will travel extreme distances to collect water. Water point repair will be small to medium scale with a budget ceiling of EUR 2,000 for a single water point. This process will take a conflict-sensitive lens and be implemented in close collaboration with the RANGE counties' Ministries of Water, and Water Resources Users Association at the ward level. RANGE will work with the Water Resources Users Association to ensure clear maintenance plans are in place should additional problems occur, and that spare parts are on hand so that emergency repairs can be conducted swiftly with minimal disruption to water consumption. RANGE will also work to strengthen the capacities of Water Management Committees (Water Resources Users Association), equipping them to manage the resources effectively and peacefully.

Peace building

Engaging communities to promote peaceful coexistence and sharing of pasture and water during various phases of the drought cycle. The negotiations can also take the form of resource sharing agreements in line with a well managed rangeland management or grazing plans.



Camels at Ngaremara. ~ Dickson Mukunga (Mercy Corps)

Reactive Response

In the emergency phase, all indicators are outside normal ranges and local production systems within the dominant economy have collapsed. The emergency phase affects asset status and purchasing power to an extent that seriously threatens food security. As a result, the coping strategy index, malnutrition (MUAC) and livestock mortality rates move above emergency thresholds. This will lead to the distribution of unconditional and conditional cash transfers to households and will follow humanitarian best practices for beneficiary selection and transfer amount calculations. Instead of distributing cash transfers directly, the programme will leverage existing partnerships with MicroFinance Institutions (MFIs) and traders to distribute unconditional and conditional cash transfers. The approach aims to avoid disruption of the financial services market, enhance financial inclusion, and facilitate linkages between immediate response (cash transfers) and broader development goals, such as promoting nutritious diets and encouraging savings through training and village savings and loaning groups. In addition, long-duration drought periods may lead to a decrease in demand among livestock traders, as the deteriorating health of animals makes it

expensive to recondition them for resale. This will likely coincide with a time when pastoralists most need to sell their animals to reduce herd size and generate cash income. The RANGE market-led destocking mechanism aims to carefully design subsidies that will be provided to local livestock traders who purchase from livestock markets in drought-affected wards. These subsidies are intended to drive demand, increase prices, and provide much-needed income for pastoral households, while also building new market linkages for livestock traders.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) for vulnerable households

The RANGE programme will partner with a financial institution and relevant traders in each of the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit to provide unconditional and conditional cash transfers to vulnerable households. The transfer will be determined by the County Cash/Voucher technical working group, which is 75% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) developed by the Technical Cash transfer technical working groups, adjusted for the inflation in the price of commodities. The final value will be agreed upon in consultation with the counties of Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit Cash Working Group and factoring inflation to cushion households from any future food price increases. Each household will receive three transfers over three consecutive months, which will either be through Mobile Money transfer, mobile wallet opening and transfer, Enhanced Single Registry (ESR). The RANGE programme, early on in implementation, will develop Master Service Agreements with financial institutions and relevant traders that will deliver this intervention extremely rapidly. The RANGE programme will conduct assessments on the ground and confirm market actors retailing a range of suitable goods, which is crucial for MPCA to be effective.

Cash for Assets to implement community DRM and PRM priorities

Cash for Assets will enable households to get income to purchase essential food items, helping to address the problems of food insecurity and malnutrition being driven by the fall in purchasing power and lost livelihood assets. Utilising Cash-for-Work to enable communities to implement their Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) priorities will also contribute to more resilient livelihoods and improved access to rangeland ecosystem services, resulting in improved food production.

Slaughter destocking

The slaughter destocking will only be triggered in extreme emergencies to save the dying livestock due to the hazard, protect the environment, and/or provide food to the human population. The triggers are aligned to FAO Livestock related interventions during emergencies - a how-to-do-it manual (2016).

Water Trucking

In extreme drought, and in emergencies, when there is no water for human and livestock, water trucking provides an opportunity to reach displaced populations. Water trucking can also be used to access dry season grazing areas which have pasture and no water point.

Conflict Mitigation

In times of conflict, it is important to support the deescalation of conflicts by engaging various stakeholders to facilitate dialogue between warring factions to halt the ongoing conflict and
begin the process of peaceful dialogue, trauma healing, social reconciliation and community integration processes.

Early Dialogue

To the greatest extent possible, especially as a particular situation deteriorates or windows open, the RANGE leadership will ensure constant communication and engagement with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) leading up to an official modifier use request. The respective counties' contingency/response plans will facilitate preparatory action.

Modifier Approval and Use

Use of the modifier is subject to final approval by Mercy Corps' Director of Programs, followed by subsequent review and approval by the EKN. The process flow for approval is as follows:

1. Use of the modifier is requested by the RANGE Programme Director, using the Response concept (see Appendix), which requires information about the intervention suggested, justification for need and resources required.
    a. Once approved by the Mercy Corps' Director of Programs and financially reviewed by the Mercy Corps Finance Director [or their delegate], the modifier use request will be submitted to the Mercy Corps Country Director for approval.
    i. Approval/rejection should be made within 48 hours of initial submission to the Director of Programs.
2. The RANGE Programme Director is responsible for coordinating with EKN regarding the use of the modifier, including submitting the approval request. This request will be submitted no more than 24 hours after the RANGE Programme Director receives approval of the Country Director.
3. Once the approval request is submitted to EKN, RANGE anticipates an approval/rejection response [and/or a request for clarification or additional information] within 48 hours of submission.
4. Once accepted by EKN, RANGE will allocate the necessary resources towards the response outlined in the approved concept.

Emergency Procurement Guide

1. **Identify and specify the immediate procurement required for an effective response, according to the already existing county or ward level contingency plans**
2. **If possible, understand what other agencies or governments are doing for the response, and where practically possible, collaborate**
3. **Purchase directly from the most convenient suppliers (not necessarily in the system)**
4. **Seek necessary approvals before purchase (if possible blanket approval can be provisioned)**
5. **Get quotes where there are no existing contracts, and which suppliers can deliver immediately**
6. **Ensure there is enough proof that the supplier can deliver immediately to the right location, factoring in quality and quantity.**
7. **Inform the supplier that the purchases are for emergencies and in normal situations competitive procedure would be followed**
8. **Where necessary a short-term lease may be considered.**

Standards and Expectations

Use of the modifier is subject to final approval by Mercy Corps' Director of Programs, followed by subsequent review and approval by the EKN. The process flow for approval is as follows:

1. Use of the modifier is requested by the RANGE Programme Director, using the Response concept (see Appendix), which requires information about the intervention suggested, justification for need and resources required.

    a. Once approved by the Mercy Corps' Director of Programs and financially reviewed by the Mercy Corps Finance Director [or their delegate], the modifier use request will be submitted to the Mercy Corps Country Director for approval.

    i. Approval/rejection should be made within 48 hours of initial submission to the Director of Programs.

2. The RANGE Programme Director is responsible for coordinating with EKN regarding the use of the modifier, including submitting the approval request. This request will be submitted no more than 24 hours after the RANGE Programme Director receives approval of the Country Director.
3. Once the approval request is submitted to EKN, RANGE anticipates an approval/rejection response [and/or a request for clarification or additional information] within 48 hours of submission.
4. Once accepted by EKN, RANGE will allocate the necessary resources towards the response outlined in the approved concept.

Disaster Information

Crisis Modifier intervention concept

Start Date of Disaster: _____

End Date of Disaster: _____

Number of People Affected: _____

Counties and specific locations affected: _____

Organization Information

Applicants Organizations/Consortium partners: _____

_____

_____

Mission Statements: _____

_____

Organization Type: _____

_____

Organizational intervention Focus: _____

_____

_____

Contact

Organizational Primary Contact: _____

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Title: _____

Direct Office Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Main Point of Contact for intervention

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Title: _____

Direct Office Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Crisis Modifier Intervention Proposal Summary

Crisis Modifier Program/ Title: _____

Start Date: _____

End Date: _____

What is the overarching goal of the Crisis Modifier intervention? _____

_____

In what geographic locations will this intervention operate and how does this focus relate to the disaster-affected area? _____

_____

Be specific (e.g. Country, County , ward and community). 250 words _____

_____

_____

_____

What disaster recovery/unmet need(s) will the crisis modifier intervention address? 250 words. _____

_____

_____

_____

How many people do you plan to serve with this intervention? _____

_____

Program Details: _____

_____

Provide a detailed description of the proposed intervention. Describe the significance of the intervention to the community. Why is this project needed now in this community/ affected area? What problems will it address?

Are you working with other community organizations to address these needs? _____

If so, please list the organizations you are working with and their role? _____

In general, who will benefit from the intervention? Who is the target population for this program, please indicate specific vulnerable and historically marginalized groups that will be targeted, and how you will identify these groups. _____

What major activities will help you reach your goal as expressed above?

Major Activity 1 (150 words): _____

Major Activity 2 (150 words): _____

Major Activity 3 (150 words): _____

Evaluation

Please list expected results for this program. Use the SMART goal rubric - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound.

Expected Result 1 (150 words): _____

Expected Result 2 (150 words): _____

_____

_____

_____

Expected Result 3 (150 words): _____

_____

_____

_____

Please describe the intended evaluation process and how the results will be disseminated: _____

_____

_____

_____

Budget Information

Annual Operating Budget: _____

Year End Date: _____

Total intervention Budget: _____

Request Amount: _____

Provide a narrative explanation for your budget that prioritizes expenses and details on how your organization will use CM funding. _____

_____

_____

_____

Areas of Disaster Recovery Funded by the CM funding: _____

_____

_____

Population Served: _____

Age Group: _____

Gender: _____

Support Documentation: _____

_____

References

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