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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Kenya: Election Preparedness

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

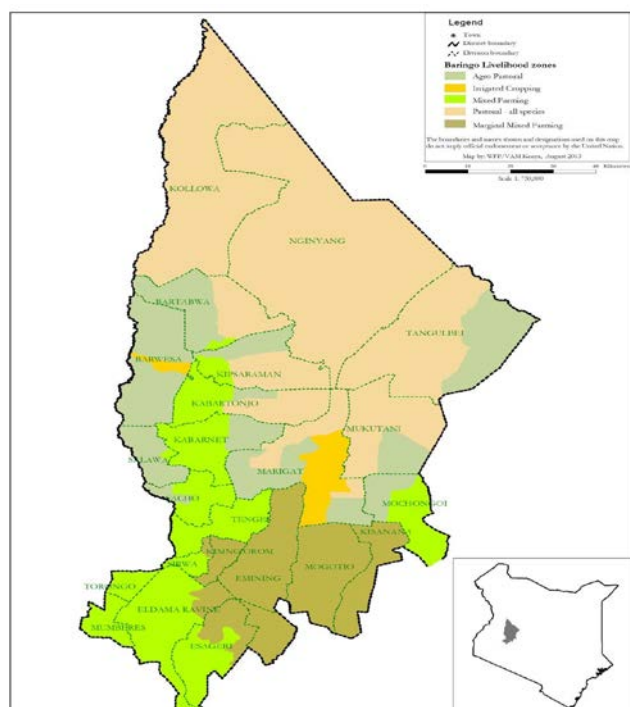
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| DREF n° MDRKE040 | Glide n° ----- |
| Date of issue: 07 July 2017 | Expected timeframe: 3 months, 1 July 2017 to 30 September 2017 |
| DREF allocated: CHF 270,388 | |
| Total number of people affected: 30,000 households (HH) in 18 counties | Number of people to be assisted: 12,000 with a focus on Baringo and neighboring counties of Nakuru and Uasin Gishu |
| Host National Society's presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The National Society (NS) has 64 branches and 98,000 volunteers across the country. | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (election preparedness): IFRC, ICRC, and a host of Participating National Societies (PNSs) (including British and Finnish Red Cross Societies through Disaster Management (DM) Strengthening Project) | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOCHA, National Disaster Operations Centre, National Disaster Management Authority among others. | |

A. Situation analysis

This DREF seeks CHF 270,388 (KES 28,390,770) to preposition essential emergency relief supplies (mainly non-food items and emergency medical supplies), train volunteers and conduct campaigns ahead of the general elections scheduled for 8 August 2017. Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has developed and is regularly updating its Election Contingency Plan, which is currently pointing towards potential for sporadic violence before, during and after the general elections. While such violence is expected in 18 counties according to KRCS pre-election monitoring, this support will provide preparedness to three (3) high risk counties.

According to Assessment capacities projects (ACAPS) report (May 2017), it is anticipated that insecurity and displacement will decrease humanitarian access, affecting the drought response.

The European Union Election Observer mission for the Kenyan General Elections has expressed fears of outbreak of violence before, during or immediately after the elections. This is after the initial meeting with the head of state upon the arrival of the mission. The observer mission indicated its intentions to continuously monitor the situation.



Description of the disaster

Kenya has a history of violent elections dating back to 1992, when the country adopted multi party politics, and violence of different scales has been witnessed on every cycle of elections. The worst crisis was witnessed in the 2007 election, in which an estimated 1,300 people lost their lives, and over 600,000 displaced across the country. During electioneering periods, ethnic divisions escalate, fueled by political rhetoric by politicians aiming to influence voting patterns that favor such politicians. This creates an atmosphere of hate and political intolerance, which creates violence at the slightest trigger.

Many issues that led to the large-scale outbreak of violence in 2007 elections remain thorny. These include historical injustices including ancestral land rights, inequitable distribution of wealth (economic inequalities), and skewed allocation of national resources, lack of political inclusivity (lack of involvement of masses in decision making on national matters) and perceived

dominance of certain ethnic communities (in political and economic arena). Other existing underlying issues which could fuel violence include perceived impunity in the two levels of government, perceived high level corruption and mismanagement of national resources, nepotism and eroded trust in the system of justice. There is increasing perception that the election management body is inadequately prepared and inexperienced to manage elections of this scale. A similar scenario was observed in 2007, when the election body was perceived as incompetent, leading to loss of confidence in presidential election results, total collapse of the process and outbreak of violence.

In the recent past, political related conflicts, incidents of violence and political assassinations have been reported with increasing frequency as the country gears towards the General Elections. Political related inter-ethnic conflicts have occurred in Baringo (this started in December 2016 and was complicated by ongoing drought), Mandera and Isiolo counties, while sporadic incidents of violence have been witnessed in Homa Bay, Uasin Gishu, Migori, Kisumu, Bungoma and Nairobi counties during the recently concluded party nominations. Since February 2017, active conflict has been experienced in Baringo County which is one of the hotspots, leading to 47 deaths 16 injuries and over 49,000 people displaced. Violence is likely to revolve around outcomes of presidential and gubernatorial results as these are the current centers of power.

KRCS has developed an Elections Contingency Plan (first draft developed in the second quarter of 2016), which is reviewed quarterly and updated regularly based on changing situations, with particular attention to 18 Counties which are considered to be at a higher risk of conflict triggered by the political process. These counties (where particular attention will be paid) include Nairobi, Nakuru, Narok, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Meru, Makueni, Migori, Busia, Siaya, Turkana, Baringo, Kwale, Mombasa, West Pokot, Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Tana River, Lamu, Kisumu, Kajiado, Bungoma, Kilifi, Nyamira, Kisii and Kitui.

The planning scenario has been identified as –Violent Elections where the population is highly polarized due to increased incitement by regional and local politicians, resulting to sporadic conflict at County level with diverse effects including deaths, injuries population displacement loss of shelter and dire humanitarian situation for at least 270,000 people in the 18 counties.

The proposed operation aims at timely and effective response to the needs of those affected by election related conflict through the provision of first aid, emergency medical services, temporary shelter, and health and hygiene services.

Rationale

It is anticipated that 18 counties will experience some level of violence during and after the general elections. Violence in Baringo county started early in the year and this is expected to continue and possibly spill to the neighboring counties. KRCS is fund raising to support the contingency plan and has approached several partners including: USAID OFDA, ICRC and PNS to support the anticipated needs in 18 counties.

The DREF will focus in Baringo and neighboring counties of Nakuru and Uasin Gishu and therefore the prepositioning of relief supplies will be done in Baringo, Nakuru, and Eldoret Hubs. Should there be no incidents of violence, the relief supplies will be stored for DREF operations to respond to emergencies in consultation with IFRC.

Overview of Host National Society

KRCS is the largest humanitarian organisation in Kenya, with presence across the country (with 64 branches and sub branches supporting a network of 98,000 volunteers). KRCS has wide acceptance across the country with capacity to operate in areas considered hard to reach based on geographical isolation and limitations in humanitarian access.

The National Society is designated as the first line of response in all sudden onset disasters involving up to 30,000 households (150,000 people) by the Government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT). KRCS has auxiliary role to the National and County Governments defined in Kenyan law, and the organisation is also entrusted with being the lead agency in all sudden onset disasters in the country. The NS also carries experiences and learning from the 2007/08 election violence, where it played a key role in providing emergency services in health, WASH, camp management, protection and recovery and reconstruction.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

ICRC has a regional delegation in Nairobi, from which it supports operations in a number of countries in Eastern and Central Africa. ICRC has been working with KRCS on preparedness for possible disturbances has been the main priority in 2017. Several initiatives have been undertaken in capacity building which include: First Aid in conflict which targeted 420 volunteers in selected counties, Water and Sanitation (Training of WASH first responders which targeted 40 staff members) and prepositioning of aqua tabs), Communication, Mental health, seminars with KRCS and Media regarding social media platforms and dissemination to radio journalists.

The IFRC has Cluster Office (for Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands) and a Regional Office for Africa, in Nairobi. There are also a number of PNS supporting regional operations from Kenya, and these include the British, Danish, Finnish, German, Italian, Japanese and the Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

British and Finnish Red Cross Societies through the Disaster management strengthening programme has been supporting the KRCS in various aspects of DM, which also includes contingency planning for various hazards. The programme has also supported in training 400 volunteers (form the Red Cross Action Teams).

Danish Red Cross is supporting training and deployment of psychosocial support team that will provide psychosocial first aid and counselling in the initial phase of violence.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The current active partners are: UNHCR, UNICEF (Nutrition), UNFPA (Mapping of Gender based violence (GBV) hotspots), and UN-OCHA (coordination of partners). UN Women is supporting in training 30 staff members who will take the lead in Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessments (KIRA).

Kenya Disaster Operations Centre has prepared a National Elections Contingency plan which involves all Government line ministries, UN agencies with presence in Kenya, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil societies. Eight coordination hubs across the country have been established which are led by various agencies/organisations while the KRCS is the operational lead in all the hubs. These hubs serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage and distribution.

Summary of the Current Response

Since February, KRCS has been supporting communities displaced by violence in Baringo County (and this is highly likely to spill over into elections period), where conflict was triggered by competition for resources, mainly pasture and water for livestock linked to the ongoing drought. The county has taken lead in a number of political assassinations reported so far, and this introduces a political dimension to the crisis in the county. Ongoing interventions include unconditional cash transfers, health and nutrition services, distribution of food and non-food items, psychosocial support services, tracing services and dissemination of provisions of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) targeting security forces deployed to the county to restore law and order. KRCS has also been involved in mediation efforts targeting the communities involved in the conflict, to find a durable solution to recurrent conflicts in the area.

Besides Baringo, KRCS has also provided support to communities affected by inter-ethnic conflicts in Mandera and Isiolo counties, and provided first-aid services and medical evacuation to survivors of violence witnessed during the recently concluded party nominations.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Beneficiary selection:

KRCS is targeting to support 30,000 Households (HH) who would be displaced or affected in the selected counties. Currently KRCS has stocked 8,000 kits and is therefore looking to mobilize resources to support 22,000 HH. The NS has submitted a proposal to OFDA (which has gone through Technical approval) for support of 7,000 kits and expects to raise 2,000 kits through this DREF. KRCS is also holding separate discussions with in-country donors including DFID and ECHO for possible support to close the gap.

Scenario planning

KRCS has developed an Elections Contingency Plan (First draft developed in the second quarter of 2016), which is reviewed quarterly and updated regularly based on changing situations. The contingency plan is based on three possible scenarios;

- Scenario 1: predicting Charged Election Process in which increased political activities, coupled with sporadic violence at local level and enhanced agitation at the national level resulting to displacement of up to 20,000 people across the country.
- Scenario 2: involving Violent Elections Process where the political process before during and immediately after Election Day is marred by violence and direct effects on communities at County level. The violence would lead to displacement of up to 270,000 people in 18 counties (selected hotspots within the counties).
- Scenario 3: involving Collapsed Elections process, resulting to a stalemate between the incumbent party and the opposition. The situation would precipitate discrediting of the electoral institutions and no clear governance system is put in place. The population affected and the displaced are in excess of 1,000,000 people across the country.

KRCS has based the current plan on scenario 2, and is consistently updating.

It is expected that the violence would largely affect poor families in rural areas and those living in urban slums. Such families have single streams of income that would easily be disrupted by situations of instability and violence, and would rely on humanitarian support for basic needs including shelter, food, water and sanitation services and basic health care needs in the immediate aftermath of violence. The conflict would disrupt the normal economic activities leading to acute scarcity of essential supplies and collapse of markets. KRCS is therefore prepositioning relief supplies that would be deployed rapidly pending assessment for possible alternative response tools including cash.

Risk Assessment

The targeted area has been experiencing security challenges ranging from targeted attacks, cattle rustling, inter clan tensions and clashes, resource based conflicts, amongst others. The area is likely to experience sporadic election related conflict which will be exacerbated by illegal small arms held by the local population. This may pose a security risk to staff and volunteers operating in the area.

KRCS will enhance dissemination of its purpose and intentions in the area among the population to mitigate the risks, and build awareness among its responders on safer access methodologies when working in the area.

KRCS staff members trained on safe access will conduct dissemination sessions concurrently with distribution activities to ensure all the population are aware of intentions of each response action to prevent wrong perception.

KRCS will work closely with the county administration to ensure genuine segregation of displaced population to guarantee accurate identification of the beneficiaries.

B. Operational Strategy and Plan

The Operation strategy has been informed by Scenario 2 of the KRCS-Elections Contingency Plan: Violent Elections, which describes a situation of violent conflict at the County level. These people are likely to be affected by any disruptions to aid delivery, disruptions to trade, and impact on livelihoods. As auxiliary to the National and County Governments KRCS will work with communities, volunteers and partners to ensure adequate preparedness and respond to the needs of the affected populations.

The strategy involves effective preparedness of KRCS first response teams and prepositioning of relief supplies and inter-agency emergency health kits that would facilitate timely response to the needs of the displaced and affected populations in the initial phase of the effects of conflict. The strategy also involves continuous mapping and surveillance of areas identified as high risk and strengthening of coordination with Government, movement partners and other response agencies.

KRCS will focus of strengthening capacities for conducting accurate needs assessments (including feasibility for use of cash), setting up and managing temporary camps hosting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), provision of emergency shelter, and lifesaving services including first aid and medical evacuations, psycho-social first aid and support. These are areas where KRCS is seeking support. Other services to include tracing and family re-unification and protection of vulnerable groups including unaccompanied minors.

Overall objective

The overall objective is to develop internal capacity to respond to the needs of 12,000 people (2,000 Households) likely to be affected by election related violence at this time with prepositioning in Baringo, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu.

Proposed strategy

The following activities have been prioritized to ensure immediate needs of the affected are met;

- Activation of 8 response hubs which covers a cluster of counties with centralized warehouse structures. KRCS is the lead agency for the Humanitarian Pillar.
- Procurement of NFIs (blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and kitchen sets and prepositioning of essential emergency relief supplies in the identified response hubs. In Addition, IFRC has approached PNSs to support KRCS and ICRC will support preposition of WASH items (aqua tabs, PUR, and Mass water treatment plant).
- Transportation of the NFI to the hubs.
- Training and simulation of first responders/Red Cross Action teams on areas such as Safer Access, set up and management of IDP camps, WASH in emergencies, Public Health in Emergencies, cash assessments in emergencies and security training on non -violence. ICRC will support 40 NDRT WASH from the targeted counties.
- Procurement of first-aid kits: 40 occupational and 100 volunteers' kits.
- Procurement of 3 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IHEK). During violence, people get displaced and some health facilities become non-functional due to lack of staff and medical supplies. The proposed kits will be used by KRCS in IDP camps and health facilities that will become dysfunctional in the affected counties.
- Procurement of 320 dignity kits.

- Prepositioning of ambulances and procurement of consumables to be on standby in an event of violence.
- Non-violence campaigns (engaging community leaders and party leaders),

Operational Support Services

The following support services are available for the operation:

Human resources

This will include county coordinators and two staff members from Emergency operations Centre (EoC), who will mainly be monitoring and reporting on how the situation evolves. Some 20 Volunteers who will take part in the training will carry out field level surveillance to support in updating the contingency plan.

Logistics and Supply Chain

This team will be involved in procurement of essential supplies, and transportation of these supplies to the response hubs. The team will also provide warehousing services during the period of pre-positioning.

- KRCS procurement procedures will be used to ensure correct items and materials are procured at the right time and at correct prices.
- Items and materials for immediate support will be delivered to the KRCS field warehouse in the hubs and later to the final distribution point (during response phase). Security of the items will be ensured using KRCS internal controls and procedures.
- The KRCS fleet of heavy trucks will be used for bulk primary transportation while secondary or field transportation will be done through KRCS owned light trucks

Communications

The IFRC Africa Communication Unit has developed a contingency communications plan and will continue to highlight the humanitarian needs and the response of the Kenya Red Cross Society. Communications activities will focus on the humanitarian situation and not the political situation. The KRCS Communications unit will focus on enhancing public engagement through mass media and through documenting and profiling best practices to advocate for peaceful coexistence during electioneering period. This will involve the identification of opportunities to engage media to conduct informative radio and TV interviews. The media initiatives will also be supported by online communication using social media platforms to engage the digital public. In this regard, the KRCS will use its strong social media presence on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram.

Security

KRCS has clear Safety and Security regulations which will form the basis for security planning for each context specific area where interventions will be carried out.

Operations leaders at all levels are trained on field security skills specific to the operation areas. Overall operation security supervision will be done by KRCS Headquarters security members staff. Safe access enhancement activities including regular meetings with all actors in the project areas will be held to ensure adequate acceptance levels for the field teams. The Security Manager based at KRCS Headquarters will monitor country-wide security situation and issue advisories to the field teams as may be necessary. All field staff members will be issued with KRCS Security handbook to assist them in dealing with any field security challenges.

Transportation of goods by NS vehicles or hired transport will be guided by KRCS transport security guidelines as stipulated in the Fleet Manual, which includes visibility, convoy procedures, travel times and secure field warehousing.

Vulnerability Analysis: KRCS is widely accepted across Kenya and has good level of public support and goodwill, from both potential beneficiaries and county and national governments. KRCS has carried out major relief efforts in the same locations in the past, and has not experienced difficulties that would this time make its personnel and assets to be considered vulnerable.

Contingency plans: CP including evacuation and relocation plans have been developed for each location, if a security issue is detected, or the distribution sessions turn violent.

Procured stocks will be stored in secure warehouses both at Headquarters and regional locations. Transportation of stocks to field distribution points will be done in closed container trucks to prevent losses and damage from adverse weather conditions.

Adequate security assessment and threat analysis is conducted before each distribution activity to ensure safety and security of KRCS staff beneficiaries and assets.

Effective liaison will be done with government security forces in the operation areas to prevent any conflict of interest in activity locations.

Daily security situation briefs will be received at KRCS Security office at Headquarters for continuous analysis and advice on preventive measures.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The IFRC Africa PMER office in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI Cluster will work with the KRCS headquarter team and develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for use in the Operation. The KRCS Headquarters team will monitor the procurement, warehousing, dispatching and distribution of all program materials using the existing KRCS monitoring and reporting tools. The team will also conduct supervisory visits to activity locations and compile monitoring reports for each action. Assessment, distribution and Operations reports will also be received and analyzed by the Headquarters operations team to ensure standardized interventions and beneficiary accountability.

KRCS Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team have developed a monitoring and evaluation plan for the project to ensure all objectives are achieved as per the work plan. Field evaluation visits will also be conducted to the project areas and periodic reports shared.

Administration and Finance

The KRCS finance guidelines are one of the many guidelines that will guide the operation.

Budget

DREF OPERATION

04/07/2017

APPEAL
 PREPAREDNESS FOR
 POTENTIAL PRE AND
 POST ELECTION
 VIOLENCE IMPACT
 DURING 2017 GENERAL
 ELECTIONS

| Budget Group | DREF grant budget | Expenditure CHF |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 41,905 | 41,905 |
| Shelter - Transitional | | |
| Construction - Housing | | |
| Construction - Facilities | | |
| Construction - Materials | | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 38,476 | 38,476 |
| Food | 0 | 0 |
| Seeds & Plants | 0 | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 0 | 0 |
| Medical & First Aid | 58,476 | 58,476 |
| Teaching Materials | | 0 |
| Utensils & Tools | 57,143 | 57,143 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Response Units | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | 0 | 0 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 196,000 | 196,000 |
| Land & Buildings | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles Purchase | 0 | 0 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 0 | 0 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Equipment | 0 | 0 |
| Other Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 0 | 0 |
| Storage, Warehousing | 9,333 | 9,333 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | | |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 8,571 | 8,571 |
| Logistics Services | | 0 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 17,905 | 17,905 |
| International Staff | | |
| National Staff | | |
| National Society Staff | 6,476 | 6,476 |
| Volunteers | | |
| Total PERSONNEL | 6,476 | 6,476 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Consultants | 0 | 0 |
| Professional Fees | 0 | 0 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 | 0 |
| Workshops & Training | 26,410 | 26,410 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 26,410 | 26,410 |
| Travel | | 0 |
| Information & Public Relations | 4,762 | 4,762 |
| Office Costs | | 0 |
| Communications | 1,905 | 1,905 |
| Financial Charges | 429 | 429 |
| Other General Expenses | 0 | 0 |
| Shared Support Services | | |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 7,095 | 7,095 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | 16,503 | 16,503 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 16,503 | 16,503 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 270,388 | 270,388 |

Contact Information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.
