



In Northern Kenya families are going deeper into the wells in search of water @KRCS

Appeal No: MDRKE049	To be assisted: 500,000 people	Appeal launched: 09 Sept 2021
Glide No: DR-2021-000054-SOM	DREF allocated: CHF 369,354	Disaster Categorization: Orange

IFRC Funding requirement: 8 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 12.5 million CHF
To assist: 500,000 people

TIMELINE

- **July 2021:** National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletin issued, stating that twelve (12) counties are at the stressed food insecurity phase (IPC2)
- **July 2021:** [IFRC launches a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) operation, to support 2,000 families with two months of cash transfer and 1,000 families with one-month in-kind assistance.
- **August 2021:** The Long Rains Assessment report released in August indicates alert-worsening food security and nutrition situation in 12 counties, with some 23 counties recording drought
- **September 2021:** The President of the Republic of Kenya declares the drought a national disaster.
- **September 2021:** The [IFRC launched the Emergency Appeal](#) expanding the scope of the operation in terms of areas of intervention and people to be assisted
- **March 2022:** The [IFRC Emergency Appeal is revised](#) to account for the scale-up of needs and KRCS response.



KRCS Samburu Branch team conducting household surveys © KRCS

A large-scale, climate-induced, humanitarian crisis is unfolding in the Horn of Africa, and 3.1 million people in Kenya are in urgent need of food, water, and health assistance. The IFRC is revising its Emergency Appeal, increasing Federation-wide funding requirements to CHF 12.5 million and extending the timeframe of the Appeal to 24 months. This Revised Appeal prioritizes immediate humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people and supports early recovery activities to enhance sustainability in line with the IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative. Urgent funding contributions are needed to enable the Kenyan Red Cross to continue and scale up its humanitarian assistance to those most affected by the worsening hunger crisis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Impact

Like its neighbours in the horn of Africa, Kenya is experiencing extreme drought conditions and some 3.5 million people are facing severe hunger.

Following the failure of a third consecutive rainfall season in eastern and northern Kenya, most Arid- and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) are experiencing critical drought conditions. **According to [Famine Early Warning System Network \(FEWS Net\)](#), 3.5 million people are projected to be food insecure IPC¹ (Integrated food security Phase Classification) and above, including over 360,000 people in IPC 4 (Emergency).**

With rains, less than 60% of the 40-year average across most of Kenya, widespread livestock deaths, minimal livestock productivity, very low cropping levels, and sharp declines in purchasing power are creating large food consumption gaps and high levels of acute malnutrition.

The deterioration of food insecurity is attributed to multiple shocks, including dry spells from three consecutive poor seasonal rainfall performances (all below the five-year average), below-average crop and livestock production, localised resource-based conflict, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Along with this are a fuel crisis linked to the Ukraine war – which has been felt across Africa and the increase in fuel prices raises the price of all foodstuffs. Ukraine has also captured much of the world's attention and resources.

The current drought is already historic in its length and severity. Long-range forecast models are now predicting an elevated likelihood of yet another (the fifth) below average rain season for October – December “short rains”, setting the stage for an unprecedented five-season drought, which will further increase the severity and escalated food needs into 2023.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

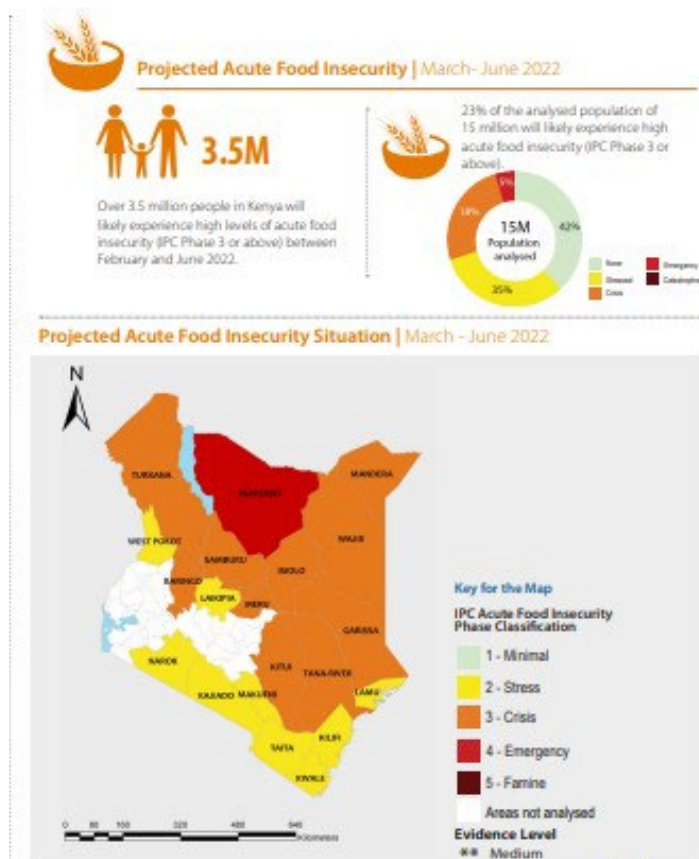
1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services.

Pastoral and marginal agricultural areas of eastern and northern Kenya have received only minimal rainfall during the March to May 2022 long showers of the rain season, marking the fourth consecutive below-average season. Widespread livestock deaths, minimal livestock productivity, very low cropping levels, and sharp declines in purchasing power are creating large food consumption gaps and high levels of acute malnutrition among millions of households in eastern and northern Kenya.

Fifteen out of 23 ASAL counties are experiencing widespread water stress, as the latest rains (October to December) replenished less than 50% of surface water sources². Moreover, many water sources that are usually resilient to climate variability have dried up in Kenya, significantly increasing trekking distances to and from water sources for both livestock and communities. Severe extreme vegetation deficits and water stress in some areas, as well as flooding in others, have led to high livestock mortality through early 2022.

¹ [IPC – \(1\) Minimal; \(2\) Stressed; \(3\) Crisis; \(4\) Emergency; \(5\) Famine](#)

² [NDMA 2021 Short Rains Mid-Season Assessment Report](#)



Most areas that have been experiencing food insecurity are in the ASAL areas of Kenya, where communities practice agro-pastoralism and pastoralism and thus depend mainly on meat and milk for nutrition and income. Three consecutive failed rainy seasons resulting in lost crops and an extremely high rate of livestock deaths have had a devastating effect on the livelihoods of communities.

Kenya's National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) suggests significantly longer trekking distances, and reports suggest up to 1.5 million livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, have died between October 2021 and March 2022. Livestock milk production, a key source of food and cash income for pastoralists, is 10-80 percent below average. The overall decline in household access to food is driving up levels of acute malnutrition.

The lack of rain is also driving a displacement as families are forced to move in search of water and pasture, leading to intercommunal conflicts. The disruption of markets has also been noted further limiting communities' access to income and food. Poor households are increasingly dependent on non-agricultural waged labour opportunities, firewood, and charcoal sales, and petty trade to bridge income deficits and support market purchases.

As a result of the above Malnutrition rates remain high and could worsen if no immediate humanitarian assistance is provided. About 755,000 children under the age of five in Kenya will likely suffer from acute malnutrition throughout 2022 and need treatment. About 103,000 pregnant or lactating women are likely acutely malnourished and in need of treatment.

2. Impact on physical and mental well being

The drought has exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities and social marginalization of women and has induced displacement, with the majority of those displaced being women and children. Drought also places additional burdens on women in terms of their responsibilities around household food consumption, water collection, and household care responsibilities, which expose them to greater risks. The drought impact is reflected in the extent and nature of vulnerability and poverty and the increased risk of falling into poverty, losing autonomy, and facing increased discrimination and marginalization.

Droughts also negatively affect the traditional roles of older people, and perhaps more specifically their social position, as communities and power and support structures are dismantled, leaving older people with less influence and power. Cases of child marriage have been reported in some areas and [school dropouts reported](#), where children are engaging in labour or survival activities to support their families, including producing charcoal to generate income or walking in search of water.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Increased natural resource-based conflict: Due to the scarcity of natural resources – pasture and water – there is an increased risk of inter-communal conflict. Conflicts are intensifying during drought, as communities fight over scarce water and pasture resources. Some neighboring communities attack areas that seem less affected by drought for their resources. Resource-based conflicts have resulted in the loss of human lives, the raiding of livestock, and displacements. They have also disrupted livelihoods, access to markets, and education. In some cases, cross-border migration to Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda has resulted in conflicts over resources. To minimize the risk of disruption of activities, KRCS will work with all stakeholders including the communities to ensure ownership of the interventions and safety of the response teams. KRCS will prioritize the dissemination of its mandate and humanitarian principles to increase understanding and acceptance by communities. Security orientation and briefings for all teams before deployment will also be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams.

Militancy: Counties bordering Somalia (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Lamu) remain vulnerable to militancy, inter-communal violence, and high levels of societal violence or criminality, including kidnappings. The al-Shabab militant group is known to be active in the area and stages low-level militant attacks – including improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, roadside ambushes, and abductions – on a recurrent basis. More often than not, attacks target the security forces or the local population. The group has on rare occasions attacked industrial and construction sites.

Protection: Due to the disruption of livelihoods, there is a [higher incidence of early marriages](#) and child labor as a negative coping strategy. Women and girls face the risk of trafficking, as they walk long distances in search of food and water. Increased displacement:

IDPs being left behind: ASAL counties in Kenya host nearly 459,000 refugees, with around 234,000 in Dadaab refugee camp (Garissa County) and 225,000 in Kakuma refugee camp (Turkana County) (UNHCR 28/02/2022). Rising levels of food insecurity in these counties also affect refugees.

Escalating food prices: The Ukraine crisis has implications on food security across the region as both Russia and Ukraine are key in the global food markets (wheat, maize, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, and sunflower oil), and Russia has prominence in the global energy trade and exporter of nitrogen fertilizers and the second leading supplier of both potassic and phosphorous fertilizers. Somalia relies on imports from Russia and Ukraine for up to 90% of the country's wheat supply. The rise in fuel costs has driven up the cost of transport and food items. With escalating food prices households also face declining purchasing power due to rising. Families have been forced to sell their properties and assets in exchange for food and other life-saving items.

COVID19: Across Kenya, the socio-economic and political pressures of COVID-19 remain a risk.

Intense and heavy rainfall during March April May Rainy seasons cause cyclical floods in other areas of the country, the latest being flooding in Kitui County in December of 2021³ and flash floods in Marsabit County in January 2022⁴. Increased soil dryness from droughts highly increases the likelihood of flash and river floods Occurring.

Desert Locusts: The 2021-22 season saw the worst desert locust upsurge in 75 years. These climatic shocks are all drivers of food insecurity across the country. Making matters worse, climatic events are occurring alongside the compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity

The National Society was officially recognized by the Government in the Kenya Red Cross Society Act (Chapter 256 Laws of Kenya) as a voluntary aid Society auxiliary to the Public Authorities in the humanitarian field. Kenya Red Cross Society has over 216,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 regional offices and 47 County Branches across Kenya. KRCS Head Quarters is in Nairobi, with capacities in both emergency and developmental programming at both national and field levels.

A [DREF](#) was launched for KRCS in August 2021 to meet the immediate needs of 60,000 people drought-affected persons in 4 priority counties (Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, and Marsabit) through cash assistance for food, nutrition interventions, and basic health services, access to water, hygiene and sanitation provide. As the scale of the drought continued to increase and the Kenya government's declaration of a national emergency the DREF was scaled up to an [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for CHF 8 million in September 2021. Through the Appeal, KRCS has been able to reach 48,220⁵ people with livelihoods and basic needs support, and 150,000 people to access safe water in addition KRCS is reaching people through health outreach services and protection activities.

Reflecting the continued deterioration of the situation and increase in needs of the community this Operational Strategy reflects a further revision of the Emergency Appeal, increasing Federation-wide funding requirements to CHF 12.5 million, and extending the timeframe of the Appeal to 24 months. This Revised Appeal includes emergency humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities, in line with the IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

³ [FEWS.net](#)

⁴ [Reuters](#)

⁵ [Kenya - Hunger Crisis 2021-2022 \(MDRKE049\)](#) Operations Update



Multi-purpose cash grants are distributed using the mobile money service M-PESA © KRCS



Rehabilitation of the borehole water system and provision of water tanks in Dertu, Dadaab Sub-County © KRCS

All the operations are based on lessons learnt from the previous food security response particularly previous Emergency Appeals such as [Kenya: Drought Appeal 2017](#) and [Kenya: Drought Appeal 2014](#).

1.2 National capacity and response

KRCS works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in coordinating humanitarian emergencies, the NDMA in drought management, and as co-chairs of the Kenya Cash Working Group. In terms of emergency coordination and management, eight coordination hubs across the country were established as part of contingency measures before the general elections and continue to serve as centers for coordination meetings, logistics, storage, and distribution. Other state actors include the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) which coordinates cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in four counties as well as the Ministry of Health (MoH) at the national and county level (responsible for the implementation of nutrition interventions targeting malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly). Other Government Ministries like the Ministry of Water, and the Ministry of Agriculture, among others, also support drought assessments.

Ongoing humanitarian and livelihoods support through the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) and Emergency HSNP scale-up payments are mitigating more severe acute food insecurity, and the government of Kenya has released over 33 million USD for drought mitigation. However, needs still far outstrip assistance levels.

The Kenya Government declared drought affecting parts of the country a national disaster in September 2021. The ongoing rains are not expected to improve the conditions and it's expected the situation will continue to deteriorate throughout this year.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

KRCS led the operation and support regular coordination meetings with all partners. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia and the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. The IFRC, through the Delegation, provides coordination, resource mobilization, and technical support to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in the implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming. The KRCS and IFRC work and collaborate with various partner National Societies (PNS) present in Kenya including American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross. The following table shows an overview of the pledges KRCS has received for the drought response, outside of the Emergency Appeal:

Partner	Intervention area	Counties	Remarks
Danish RC	Cash and Livestock Offtake	Kwale	Intervention Complete
British RC	Food Security & Cash	Makueni, Samburu	Intervention Complete
British RC	Food Security & Cash	Isiolo and Garissa	Intervention complete

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC has a regional delegation hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. In partnership with the KRCS, the ICRC supports RFL/Tracing, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa and enhances operational safety and security through Safer Access Framework.

International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The [Kenya Drought Flash Appeal calls for nearly US\\$139.5 million](#) to deliver life-saving and life-sustaining relief to 1.3 million people whose lives have been hardest hit by the crisis, of which an estimated \$28.5 million (20% funded) has already been received from donors, including \$5 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. The appeal brings together 45 humanitarian partners, including UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national NGOs, and the Kenya Red Cross Society, to complement the Government's response to the drought crisis in the ASAL region.

KRCS and IFRC coordinate with and participate in-country and regional humanitarian coordination platforms including the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT).

3. Gaps in the response

The identified needs from the assessments conducted by the [Kenya Food Security Steering Group](#) indicate that the food security situation is set to deteriorate even further within counties facing the highest risk, including those currently facing IPC 3 and above outcomes. Specific counties in this category include Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui, and Kajiado. The monthly [NDMA](#) drought bulletin is from December 2021, and further funding is urgently needed to be able to respond appropriately and timely. Based on the above there are urgent gaps in lifesaving activities addressing the three priority sectors of food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health and nutrition.

Food security: Community livelihoods are likely to be further impacted, compounding the food insecurity situation as forecasts are still predicting that the food insecurity will last at least until December 2022. This will result in the adoption of negative coping strategies like selling productive assets to meet their food, health, and other basic needs. Education is also likely to be disrupted as families pull their children out of school. Pastoralist communities have begun experiencing poor terms of trade as food prices increase against reducing livestock prices due to diminishing body conditions of cattle.

According to the [KFSSG 2021 Short Rains Assessment](#), the deterioration in the food security situation has resulted in an **estimated 3.1 million people facing acute food insecurity** and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in the next six months. There is a need for food assistance through cash to support the most vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs and promote household-level food security to avoid negative coping strategies, and provision of in-kind food distribution for areas where cash is not feasible. Given the level of need established through the rapid assessment of markets, it was established that cash is feasible in most counties affected by drought. The counties have recognized authorities and available financial infrastructures. Preference is for unconditional cash transfers (multipurpose cash) which the community considers appropriate adaptive and highly flexible to meet the drought needs. Cash modality has a high impact on functional markets that are accessible, responsive, and resilient in all ASAL counties as from the assessment done.

WASH: Household water availability remains constrained following the low recharge of most open water sources such as rivers, water pans, and dams. Many open water sources have dried up across pastoral and marginal

agricultural livelihood zones. In pastoral areas, surface water sources have dried up, with groundwater sources and rivers currently the only available sources for households. Trekking distances to and from water sources for both livestock and communities have increased significantly. There is a need for assessment and rehabilitation of community water systems that are broken down in areas affected by drought to ensure that communities have access to water. Affected communities need the distribution of water treatment chemicals to promote household water treatment and prevent an outbreak of diseases. Most ASAL areas have reported disease outbreaks, including due to the reduced availability of safe water sources and lack of access to improved sanitation and hygiene services. Upper respiratory tract infections increased across all drought-affected areas.

Health and Nutrition: According to the integrated phase classification for acute malnutrition (IPC AMN) conducted in February 2022 in the [Short Rains Assessment](#), the nutrition situation has deteriorated though within the same phase in most counties compared to the August 2021 analysis. The nutrition situation is expected to further deteriorate during the projection period (March to May 2022). The deteriorating situation is mainly attributed to worsening food insecurity situation especially reduced milk production resulting from the cumulative effects of three failed rainfall seasons. Other key drivers include poor WASH, high morbidity, and stock-out of essential supplies for the management of acute malnutrition.

Data collection by KRCS indicates one of the main issues picked during the targeting is that most of the breastfeeding mothers affected by drought are still not able to practice exclusive breastfeeding to children below 6 months as they must leave their siblings when in search of daily meals and water for the family.

Most ASAL areas have reported disease outbreaks, due to reduced availability of safe water sources and lack of access to improved sanitation and hygiene services. There is a need for disease surveillance, hygiene, and sanitation promotion in communities, health outreach, and screening to avert any possible outbreak of



KRCS health care volunteer

diseases or an increase in NCD incidence as well as MHPSS support. Furthermore, the integration of nutrition services in integrated health centers for U5 and PLWs should be scaled up, alongside the promotion of IYCF and breastfeeding continuity and appropriate nutrition for pregnant women and individuals with special nutrition needs *older persons, persons living with HIV, and persons affected by NCDs).

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: Due to increasing protection risks for communities including special groups such as women who face a heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, there is a need for gender and protection to be mainstreamed into the proposed action by ensuring the selection criteria is based on vulnerabilities such as disabilities, age, gender, and health conditions of the drought-affected communities to protect affected communities. There are [reported cases of increased child marriage](#) in some areas and school dropouts reported, where children are engaging in labour or survival activities to support their families, including producing charcoal to generate income or walking in search of water. Girls are also exposed to the risk of trafficking when they travel longer than usual distances in search of food and water.

Impact of the Ukraine crisis: High percentage of wheat supplies in Keya comes from Russia and Ukraine. With the supply chain interrupted and rising fuel prices, there is a significant impact on the communities with an increase in prices of staple foods. Ukraine has also captured much of the world's attention and resources. This year, due to a severe lack of resourcing, there are growing fears that it won't be possible to prevent the looming disaster – and millions will suffer as a result. During the 2016-17 drought in the Horn of Africa, catastrophe was avoided through early action. Humanitarian assistance was scaled up before there was widespread hunger,

saving lives and averting a devastating famine. This year, due to a severe lack of resourcing, there are growing fears that it won't be possible to prevent the looming disaster – and millions will suffer as a result⁶.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The main operational constraint relates to the significant need and the lack of funding available to address the needs. Should additional funds become available there will be a need to scale up support to the National Society in terms of human resources, infrastructure, logistics, finance, and administration.

Kenya is now entering the rains season with the start of the March-April-May (MAM) rains and heavy rains could be experienced in the next three months. But even with MAM rains, the devastating impacts of the drought are likely to remain for months. However, the rains could result in flash floods which could lead to restricted access, and displacement and negatively affect food security.

Across all counties, there is intra-and inter-county migration to areas with better forage and water resources. In some cases, cross-border migration to Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda has resulted in conflicts over resources. The most significant incidences of conflict were along the border of Wajir and Isiolo. There have also been reports of cattle rustling and banditry across pastoral areas, while inter-clan conflicts led to fatalities. Livestock migration is expected to intensify the March to May long rains. The intensified migration is expected to increase incidences of resource-based conflicts that will disrupt market functions, schooling activities, access to health facilities and services, and disrupt livelihood activities.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. The Federation-wide funding requirement for this emergency appeal comprises all support and funding to be channeled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the fundraising ask of the IFRC secretariat.

The overall Federation-wide funding required to support the Kenya Red Cross Society is CHF 12.5 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the KRCS plan for CHF 8 million, for which the Secretariat has launched a Revised Emergency Appeal. The balance required will be mobilized through bilateral fundraising through partner National Societies and KRCS domestic fundraising. As well as fundraising through domestic appeals and Kenya's corporate sector, KRCS is supported in this response through international partners such as UNICEF, USAID, and the King Salman Foundation.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision: The intervention strategy for this Hunger Crisis Appeal aims to support the KRCS in responding to the climate-induced hunger crisis by saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and promoting the early recovery of the most food-insecure people. In the proposed methodology, the phases of intervention will overlap, from life-saving humanitarian response to early recovery to enhance sustainability against recurring climate-induced food insecurity.

KRCS implemented response actions guided by the national sector-specific action plans and continues to review its strategy based on additional information from forecasts by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), [Kenya Food Security Steering Group \(KFSSG\) Long and Short Rains Impact Assessments](#), the [National Drought Management Authority \(NDMA\) Bulletins](#), and nutrition sector [Standardized Monitoring and Assessment in Relief and Transition \(SMART\) Survey](#) reports.

⁶ [Late rains in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are inflaming hunger, warns WFP](#)

This operation will be implemented in partnership with the county governments through the County Steering Groups to coordinate its activities and avoid duplication of efforts. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) will be a key partner where the Government social register for Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) will be used to determine households already covered through the HSNP and target those not covered under any safety nets. KRCS will:

- Continue to coordinate with the two levels of government and non-state actors and through this, update the Movement partners on the progress being made in curbing the effects of drought.
- Participate in nutrition SMART surveys, as well as Short Rains Impact Assessment for the OND Rains 2021.
- Monitor drought situation and undertake relevant detailed assessments, in areas showing rapid deterioration in the drought situation.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in operation

- **Lack of funding** is high risk and would lead to a reduction in scale with corresponding prioritization of target areas and activities. Kenya has only secured 20% of its UN flash appeal to date and the existing IFRC Emergency Appeal is less than 20% funded. In the case of reduced income, the response will prioritize multipurpose cash and the provision of water while maintaining support for WASH and health promotion activities.
- **New variants or outbreaks of COVID-19 that threaten the health and safety of personnel and affected populations:** There is a risk to the safety of personnel due to COVID-19 when implementing the interventions. Appropriate PPE (masks and shields) will be provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information will also be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect the health, and early warning and early action systems identified for safe evacuation (following the authorities' contingency plans).
- **Floods and reduced access:** The "long rains" come in March, April, and May. There is a risk these rains will be localized floods and landslides and could result in reduced access, displacement, and loss of crops and livestock.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This revised Emergency Appeal has now been revised with a new funding ask of 8 million Swiss francs to support KRCS in scaling up immediate humanitarian actions for 500,000 people over an extended timeframe of 24 months with immediate humanitarian actions and early recovery activities, to ensure that the programmes enhance sustainability. Based on KRCS assessments, the revised Emergency Appeal will continue to target eight affected counties: Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit, and Kilifi.

Priority targeting will be for people experiencing severe to extreme food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4). Based on KRCS assessments, access, and coordination within the Government and cluster system the revised Emergency Appeal will continue to target the following locations. Based on the [IPC analysis](#) the projected number of people for April to June 2022 who will be acutely food insecure (rural, IDP, and urban combined) is as follows:

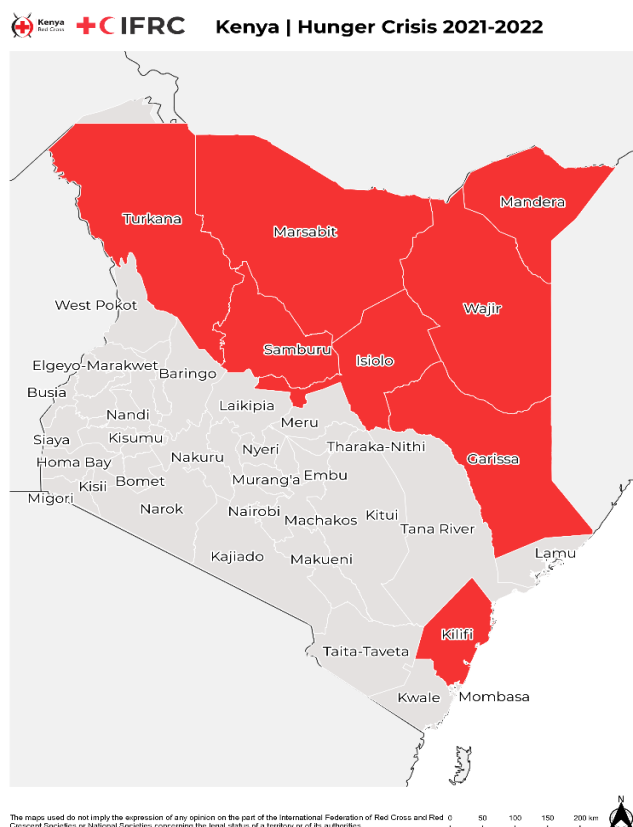
Name	Total # (pp)	Phase 3		Phase 4		P3+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Garissa	841,353	168,271	0.2	84,135	0.1	252,406	0.3
Isiolo	268,002	67,001	0.25	40,200	0.15	107,201	0.4
Kilifi	1,453,787	145,379	0.1	-	0	145,379	0.1
Mandera	867,457	260,237	0.3	86,746	0.1	346,983	0.4
Marsabit	459,785	160,925	0.35	91,957	0.2	252,882	0.55
Samburu	310,327	93,098	0.3	15,516	0.05	108,614	0.35
Turkana	926,976	278,093	0.3	92,698	0.1	370,791	0.4
Wajir	781,263	273,442	0.35	78,126	0.1	351,568	0.45
	5,908,950	1,446,446	24%	489,378	8%	1,935,824	33%

Crisis level food insecurity and above is 1,935,824 people with a target of approximately 500,000 people. Assistance will be targeted at the worst affected sub-counties in the above-affected counties which are currently not supported by any partner. Specific sub-counties to be supported will be reached through discussion with the County Steering Group (CSG). The intervention will apply a geographical targeting approach based on the Government Agencies' bulletin/updates on the drought and food security situation. These will be identified through engagements with the CSG with specific geographical areas from county, sub-county, ward, location, sub-location, and villages. At the village level, Community Based Targeting (CBT) Approach will be used to identify the specific households that will be registered. Communities will be mobilized through all existing local structures like schools, religious institutions, women groups, associations of persons with disabilities, and the office of the local administration. The communities will be engaged to review the proposed targeting/selection criteria.

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion:

The targeted population identification and selection processes have been community-centered and led. Due to the continuing COVID-19 Pandemic in Kenya, KRCS staff and volunteers have ensured full compliance with Ministry of Health guidelines and protocols to curb the spread of the virus. In all the counties continued sensitization on covid-19 vaccine intake is also being integrated. The process has ensured the use of selection criteria that are inclusive and that only the most vulnerable and deserving communities are reached.


Community committees have been involved in the process of setting out the beneficiary selection criteria and choosing the beneficiaries, to ensure that only the most vulnerable person/household benefits. Through a community-based targeting approach KRCS targeted the most vulnerable for cash transfers. These have included widows or divorced women heads of households with children under 5 years; pregnant or lactating mothers with children under 5 years; widows or divorced women-headed families with no source of income; families with severely malnourished children or children (under 5 years); the elderly; households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income; and children-headed households.



PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Secretariat is seeking a total of CHF 8,0 Million to support KRCS. The strategy presented is based on the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement only, while the Emergency Appeal incorporates support from all the IFRC members. Cash-based assistance will be one of the main response modalities. The response will prioritise unconditional, unrestricted cash and voucher assistance (CVA) that will allow beneficiaries flexibility and dignity of choice. This revised Emergency Appeal will scale up the lifesaving and early recovery activities already initiated by the National Society, as well as integrate risk reduction and resilience-building initiatives.

This will be through the following three main implementing sectors: livelihoods and basic needs; water and sanitation; health and nutrition, as follows:

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female>18: 30,938	Female<18: 30,938	125,000 people
		Male>18: 31,563	Male< 31,563	2,687,000 CHF

Objective: Households are provided with unconditional multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Key indicators:

Targets

Counties that have conducted inception meetings

12 counties

People reached through cash assistance

75,000 people

People reached with in-kind food distributions


50,000 people

Priority Actions:

Lifesaving food and livelihood assistance: The National Society will scale up their response to target communities experiencing severe to extreme food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) with unconditional cash transfers for up to four months, to support them through to the next harvest.

Key activities:

- **Scale-up support to reach 15,000 households** with cash disbursement to the most vulnerable communities already facing the effects of drought. Scale-up selection and orientation of cash focal persons (including community-based volunteers) in counties affected and those at risk of being affected by drought. Mobilization and community-based identification, targeting, and registration of the most vulnerable households using agreed targeting criteria with a clear community communication plan. Verification and validation of the targeted households in consultation with the Government Safety net programs especially the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) to avoid duplication
- **Scale-up support to reach 10,000 households** with food commodities including the protection ratio for households that have malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, individuals with disabilities, or other at-risk categories.
- In coordination with PGI provide awareness sessions on gender equality including women, girls, and men, and establish safety plans with women, e.g., through risk mapping sessions (how to keep cash safe, adopting design features such as direct deposits, mobile payments, and commitment savings accounts coupled with gender dialogue give women more control over the use of financial resources and enables them to protect resources

	Livelihoods	Female>18: 7,425	Female<18: 7,425	30,000 people
		Male>18: 7,575	Male<18: 7,575	1,423,000 CHF

Objective: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Key indicators:

Targets

People support to safeguard their livelihoods and assets

30,000 people

Counties conducting periodic disease surveillance, treatment, and vaccination of livestock

12 counties


Priority Actions:

Safeguarding livelihoods: Support communities to develop capacities in various livelihood programmes so that they can become self-reliant and achieve sustainability.

- **Support 6,000 households** through cash transfers providing agricultural inputs to support small farmers and agro/pastoralists to safeguard their livelihoods and assets by contributing to climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive (e.g., promoting high nutrient crops). and adaptation practices for crops and livestock, livestock

supplementary feeds and grass seeds for fodder, and facilitation of animal zoonotic disease surveillance, treatment, vaccination, and restocking of livestock.

- Complementary training for farmers and agro/pastoralists to teach them how to maximize their productivity and reduce losses before and after harvest. This will include climate risk-informed diversification of income sources through support for “non-climate dependent” income-generating activities including business training, value addition, and marketing skills, and improve the value chain of the production and processing of food products.
- The operation will link livelihood activities with risk reduction, climate, and adaptation with regard to strengthen shared livelihood natural, physical, and social assets.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	1,192,000 CHF

Objective: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

Key indicators:

Targets

People reached with WASH services	500,000 people
CHVs trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion	30 per county
Key water supply schemes rehabilitated	56
Distribution of pre-paid tokens from water vendors	25,000 people
Number of women and girls who have received sanitary materials	7,200 people

Priority Actions:

Due to the risk people face from unsafe water, the Appeal will support an extensive campaign and sensitization on community hygiene promotion to households, strengthening WASH knowledge and best practices.

Community managed water sources giving access to safe water are provided to target population


- **Scale-up support to reach 500,000 people** with improved access to water through the construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of key water supply schemes in strategic acute drought-hit areas and training of the water management representatives.
- **Support 25,000 people** through pre-paid tokens from water vendors using metering per household per month. Service providers will be selected from existing registered water vendors in the targeted areas.
- The National Society will continue to support emergency water trucking to the most affected sub counties as the rehabilitation of identified water systems is taking place.
- Communities will benefit from trainings and tools to address water scarcity and improve water management and safety - to develop water harvesting and conservation techniques that will support the most relevant livelihoods, including efficient irrigation systems for household or community gardens.

Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

- **Scale up support to reach 500,000 people** with hygiene promotion. Train hygiene promoters on hygiene promotion as Trainer of Trainees for participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation emergency response (PHASTER) methodologies. Sensitize Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) on hygiene and sanitation promotion
- Conduct thematic hygiene promotion campaigns targeting, institutions and communal areas in the target areas for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.
- Active CBS and increased vigilance on water quality and sanitation practices during disease outbreaks in branches not covered already.

Hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards are provided to the target population

- Procurement and distribution of Point of Use water treatment chemicals for household water treatment
- Train and Sensitize communities on the use of water treatment chemicals and monitor their utilization
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and water quality tests, including continuous assessments.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits for young girls and women for Menstrual Hygiene management.

	Health & Care	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	790,000 CHF

Objective: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Key indicators:	Targets
People reached with health interventions	500,000 people
Counties that have conducted health assessments and risk mapping	12 counties
People reached with nutrition interventions	60,000 people
Counties supporting mental health and PSS TWG meetings	12 counties
CHVs sensitised on using family MUAC	30 per county
County team staff that has been sensitized in maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in emergencies	90 staff
Counties ensuring access to EMONC services and mothers to health care services	12 counties

Priority Actions:

Community Health and Medical Services - The integrated package of essential health and nutrition services will be offered based on the NDMA assessment findings, Kenya Red Cross assessment findings as well as the MOH health and nutrition situation updates. The intervention will support bi-monthly integrated health outreaches in priority sites per county for six months. Health promotion activities will focus particularly on the most high-risk individuals for poor nutrition outcomes, including children under 5, people living with disability, elderly people, people living with HIV, and individuals living with chronic diseases.

Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

- **Scale up to reach 500,000 people** through health education, nutrition education, and hygiene promotion across the life course activities implemented to prevent and control disease spread, reduce the risk of malnutrition, and strengthen community health resilience
- Train volunteers on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with MoH and County disease surveillance coordinators. Revise preparedness and response action plans and early warning systems with scenario activation of responses, in partnership with Government and community stakeholders, technical partners, and coordination platforms.

Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the target population

- **Reach 60,000 people** through preposition health and nutrition supplies in the regional hubs (including MUAC tapes, kits, dignity kits, and assorted pharmaceutical supplies). Conduct nutrition integrated health outreaches in 10 sites per county in the 12 priority counties. Conduct active case finding and refer all cases of acute malnutrition to health facilities for appropriate management.
- Support KRCS surge team activation for composed nurses and clinical officers. Identification and mobilization of public health officers, pharmacists, doctors, and nutritionists who will support county governments in cases where disease outbreaks are reported.


- Support sensitizing Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) and caregivers on community nutrition surveillance using the Family MUAC. Sensitize the GOK staff on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition to support the management of acute malnutrition. Sensitization of county teams (MoH and KRCS staff) on Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition in Emergencies, on malnutrition in other high-risk groups (older people, people living with chronic diseases), and monitoring of the Breast Milk Substitutes Act for violations.
- Procure commodities for the management of acute malnutrition to stopgap the GOK commodity supply chain.

Minimum initial maternal and neonatal health services provided to target population

- Ensure there is access to EMONC (Emergency Obstetric and neonatal Care) services and access for mothers to health services including Ante-Natal Care (ANC), Post-Natal Care (PNC), and Family Planning (FP) Services.
- Identification of health services available (e.g., NCDs clinics) for individuals more at risk of severe COVID-19, and referral following NCDs screenings
- Orientation of health care workers on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

- Conduct debriefing sessions for the response teams. Support Mental Health and PSS TWGs meetings.
- Conduct community Mental Health and Psychosocial Support sessions, engaging local associations and community platforms (including religious and education stakeholders).

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	110,000 CHF

Objective:

Key indicators:

Targets

People supported through PGI activities

500,000 people

Volunteers, staff, and contractors who sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines

400 people

Priority Actions: The operation ensures safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

All sectoral teams will include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people living with disabilities) in their planning. All communities and families will be targeted following IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies and specific in-country cluster and KRCS procedures.


Programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

- Integrate PGI throughout implementation, using community engagement and accountability approach using the National Society call centres, to systematically collect and respond to vulnerable and affected people's views on their needs, priorities, vulnerabilities, and capacities.
- Integrate PGI in multi-sectoral needs assessments and throughout implementation, ensure CEA-related questions are also integrated into needs assessments such as preferred/trusted communication channels, community relations, and cultural beliefs.
- Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)

Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

- Orientation of staff and volunteers on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in emergencies, Community Management of Rape (CMR), and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), identify referral pathways for patients needing counseling and refer them accordingly.

- For sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) identify and share safe referral pathways at the local level with volunteers, staff, and communities. Ensuring there are linkages with the community feedback mechanism. Staff and volunteers will be orientated on a survivor centered approach to enable them to support the SGBV survivors better and make safe referrals
- Develop community-based information, education, and communication initiatives and materials on the culture of nonviolence and peace (discrimination, violence, and exclusion, including SGBV and Child Protection) and develop individuals' ability to address them.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	560,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	729,000 CHF

Objective: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:

Targets


People reached with DRR activities	60,000 people
Counties with developed and implemented community plans of action	12 counties
Counties with Early Action and Early Warning systems	12 counties

Priority Actions:


The planned DRR activities aim to strengthen the institutional preparedness of KRCS branches and community disaster response teams in the **12 affected counties**, as well as mapping risks and mitigation strategies including early warning and early action systems. The activities will focus on strengthening the skills and capacities of branch and community disaster response teams.

The integration of resilience approaches in the Emergency Appeal then becomes the natural exit strategy.

- Support communities' resilience in the identification of risks and mitigations/plans of action for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by conducting community-led vulnerability and capacity risk assessments (VCAs). These will also be used to support sustainability and linkages to longer-term development programming. Support to organizational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders; and support to include food safety into their contingency response plans. Support communities with risk mapping, holistic monitoring, and integrated analysis of agriculture and livelihood indicators.
- KRCS will roll out the established multi-hazard early warning systems that will contribute to reducing risks and enhancing the community's preparedness. KRCS will also utilize the lessons learnt from previous drought responses into implementing the action taking into consideration the needs identified by the communities.
- Support awareness raising and capacity-strengthening on the changing climate and its impacts through school, community-based Disaster Risk Reduction modules, and initiatives as well as creating understanding bylaws and policies to better prepare for disasters.
- Engage more communities in the Tree Planting and Care Initiative to support reforestation, land restoration, and livelihoods promotion, hence a diversified ecosystem. This links together risk reduction, livelihoods, and Green Response.
- The operation will also ensure that all interventions are 'climate-smart', in that they take into account the risks of a changing climate. Where possible, climate change adaptation will be a focus of resilience-building activities, and the operation will also look for ways to improve environmental sustainability, in line with IFRCs global concept of 'Green Response'.


	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	32,140 CHF
Objective: Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection, and use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives				
Key indicators:				Targets
Staff and volunteers working have been trained on community engagement and accountability				90%
Feedbacks received through the feedback mechanisms established that were responded to				100%
% of community members who feel their opinion is taken into account during operation planning and decision-making				80%
Priority Actions:				
<p>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be integrated throughout the response process to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities. The communities will be engaged at all levels of the response using the existing KRCS tools and CEA approaches to capture the community feedback and continuous analysis to allow timely addressing of gaps and ensure efficiency during the interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making Feedback mechanisms include feedback desks in temporary camps KRCS also has an institutional complaint and feedback toll-free line that supports engagement with communities and will also be used in this operation. KRCS volunteers conduct focus group discussions targeting the displaced population and host community as well as household visits to the affected population to consult the affected population on their needs, as part of the needs assessment and community sensitization on KRCS complaints and feedback mechanism • Exit strategy developed that includes community consultation and lessons learnt workshops at various stages of the response. There will be a final evaluation that will incorporate community feedback on the implementation and impact of the response. 				

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	553,000 CHF
Objective: Support National Society Development including preparedness and response capacity.				
Key indicators:				Targets
Branches supported with operational support services capacity development				12 counties
Volunteers working on the project with health, accident, and death compensation				100%
Branches with updated response and contingency plans				12 counties
Priority Actions:				
<p>1. Operational Support Services: Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and</p>				

administration. IFRC will support the affected branches to further develop capabilities in water management, food and nutrition, water harvesting, greenhouses to produce food, and livestock protection techniques.

2. **National Society Development including Volunteering Development:** A focus will be given to supporting Branch development incorporating the current ongoing Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment. Any activities will be aligned with the findings of the BOCA carried out in all branches of KRCS in 2021.
3. **Response capacity strengthening:** KRCS is working on strengthening its response capacity, using the National Society Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach with support from IFRC and Canadian RC. Recently the capacity assessment phase was finalized, and the National Society organized working groups that are discussing the potential actions and prioritizing the preparedness measures that need to be in place by different areas/departments of the National Society. Some of the identified topics are related to the National Society role, mandate and law, DRM strategy, Hazard context, risk analysis and early warning, Information Management, information technology, and communications, search and rescue, health in emergencies, Technological hazard preparedness, and branch capacity strengthening. The National Society is also using this approach in support of their epidemic and pandemic preparedness actions at the institutional level, considering that it is a multi-hazard approach, that can provide a systematic way of working and inform different short, and mid-long-term operations and initiatives. Activities supported by this Emergency Appeal will be based on the National Society's response capacity priorities and contribute to the current operational and strategic plans of the KRCS

	Coordination and Partnerships	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	4,000 CHF

Objective: Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors

Key indicators:

Targets

Coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment with all Movement partners	100%
HCT, Cluster coordination	100%
Government coordination	100%

Priority Actions:

1. Membership Coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia, and the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. The IFRC, through the Delegation and Regional Office, provides resource mobilization and technical support to KRCS in the implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming. This Revised Emergency Appeal promotes a Federation-wide approach to the response. It builds on the expertise, capacities, and resources of all active members in the targeted areas and supports KRCS. The National Society will develop one response plan, and a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation will be adopted. Therefore, the IFRC will emphasize building a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies. A more comprehensive Federation-wide picture will be provided in the upcoming Operational Strategy document.


2. Engagement with external partners

IFRC and KRCS are part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and a member of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and relevant inter-agency working group meetings/forums, including the Food Security Cluster. Cluster and working group members include NGOs, UN agencies, and public authorities. The IFRC Zero Hunger Pan African Initiative will be the enabler for further public engagement with other food-insecurity initiatives and partners present in Kenya, to streamline efforts and work jointly to address chronic hunger from a long-term perspective. KRCS works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in coordinating humanitarian emergencies, the NDMA in drought management, and as co-chairs of the Kenya Cash Working Group. In terms of

emergency coordination and management, eight coordination hubs across the country were established as part of contingency measures before the general elections and continue to serve as centers for coordination meetings, logistics, storage, and distribution. Other state actors include the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) which coordinates cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in four counties, as well as the Ministry of Health at the national and county levels (responsible for the implementation of nutrition interventions targeting malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and older people). Other government ministries, such as the Ministry of Water and the Ministry of Agriculture, among others, also support drought assessments.

3. Movement Cooperation

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a Regional Delegation hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. In partnership with the KRCS, the ICRC supports restoring family links (RFL)/tracing, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa and enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. KRCS and IFRC organize Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings for information exchange, updates, and harmonization of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Partner National Society activities in Kenya.

	Secretariat Services	Female>18: 123,750	Female<18: 123,750	500,000 people
		Male>18: 126,250	Male<18: 126,250	490,770 CHF
Objective: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured				
Key indicators:				Targets
Surge deployed				1
Updated security assessments				12 counties
Supported with logistics and supply chain, procurement services				100%
Supported with Information Management services				100%
Priority Actions:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Monitoring, The KRCS' Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEA&L) unit will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Logical Framework, and Indicator Tracking Tool. The KRCS Headquarters and the County teams will conduct surveys, including market assessments and beneficiaries' needs assessments in the targeted Counties, through the Branch RCATs to analyze developing situations, community needs, preferred communication channels, and stakeholder analysis. All assessments undertaken by the KRCS utilize electronic data collection platforms using smartphones and are submitted to KRCS Kobo collect servers. The KRCS will conduct Post Distribution Monitoring, after the Cash Disbursements to the affected communities. The project team will conduct supervisory visits to activity locations and compile monitoring reports for each stage of response. An after-action review will be carried out at the end of the operation to capture lessons learnt from the drought response action to harness learning and improve future performance. At the end of the operation, KRCS will conduct a final evaluation internally in selected project areas to assess the contribution of the project intervention against the set project objectives. Information Management: The PMER, CVA, and CEA will engage the use of digital data collection applications and analysis platforms. IM will keep close coordination with heads of sector and partners and developed an efficient data collection system. KRCS needs to ensure that the operation is strategized based on the availability and latest assessment and operational data. The IFRC will further support the KRCS and place priority on data collection and analysis as well as information management. Communications: Support will be provided for both content generation and National Society capacity building. A communication strategy has been developed to promote the campaign approach advocating greater support for the response. 				

4. **Logistics and supply chain, procurement:** Both local and international procurement will be carried out following the IFRC standard procurement procedures. The logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent, and cost-efficient manner. International procurement support will be provided by the Logistics Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) Units in Nairobi and Dubai. Internationally procured items need to be moved to distribution sites according to project requirements. Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation.
5. **Finance and Administration:** The IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures, and the review and validation of operational invoices. All transfers should be done at least two days before the scheduled activity starting day to enable the Branches to request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.
6. **Human Resources:** Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.
7. **Security:** Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment will also be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Risk management

Risk	Approach	Strategy
Lack of funding	Mitigate	Build-in prioritization of activities by location
National elections	Mitigate	National election campaigning started in April for the elections to be held in August 22.
Insecurity and conflict	Mitigation and avoidance	Security and risk management measures should be taken to ensure that staff and volunteers are not subjected to increased risk because of insecurity and local conflicts. Further, mitigation strategies should be employed to reduce the risk of resource-based conflicts in targeted communities.
Seasonality	Climate forecasting and projections	Due to the forecasted outcome, the number of people in need may increase and therefore new funding will be required to cover the people in need of support
COVID19	Mitigate	Due to the changing pandemic variants, the newly hit third wave may impact larger morbidities and mortality rate of the population, therefore the project should be designed to adapt the risk mitigation of the pandemic
Floods and reduced access	Mitigate	Despite the fact of the projections state the shortage of rain in many parts of the country but in case of any received rain that may cause floods, the project should swiftly respond to the ill health of the floods, establish awareness against the destruction and prepare for the national society with the help of the affected community to create water harvesting activities which the Emergency Appeal will cover.

Quality and accountability

Key indicators are identified in the Planned Operations section. These sub-indicators will be used to set up an M&E framework to monitor the operations quantitatively and impact-focused. Post distribution services will be carried out regularly after each significant part of the operation by sector. IFRC will also report as per the standard IFRC PMER reporting schedule. At the end of the operation, a final evaluation will be carried out.

A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child-friendly information and participation.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

The overall Federation-wide funding required to support the Kenya Red Cross Society is CHF 12.5 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the KRCS plan for CHF 8 million, for which the Secretariat has launched a Revised Emergency Appeal. The balance required will be mobilized through bilateral fundraising through partner National Societies and KRCS domestic fundraising.

Federation-wide funding requirement of 12.5 million CHF

Secretariat Funding Requirement	Partner National Society Funding Requirement
8 million CHF	4.5 million CHF



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDRKE049 - Kenya Hunger Crisis 2021-22

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	6,931,000
Livelihoods	1,423,000
Multi-purpose Cash	2,687,000
Health	790,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,192,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	110,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	729,000
Enabling Approaches	1,082,000
Coordination and Partnerships	4,000
Secretariat Services	525,000
National Society Strengthening	553,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	8,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Kenya Red Cross Society:

- Secretary-General: Dr. Asha Mohammed; Phone +254701812258; Email mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke
- Disaster Management Manager: Michael Ayabei; Phone +254 722850484; Email ayabei.michael@redcross.or.ke

In the IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation:

- Head of IFRC Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia: Mohamed Babiker; Phone +254 110843974; Email mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Office for Africa Region, Nairobi Kenya:

- Regional Head of Health and Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit: Michael Charles; Phone +27 (0) 83 413 2988; Email michael.charles@ifrc.org
- Regional Head of Disaster, Climate, and Crisis Unit: Adesh Tripathee; Phone +254731067489; Email adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

For funding and in-kind contributions please contact:

- Head of Regional Strategic Engagement and Partnerships: Louise Daintrey-Hall; Phone +254 110 843 978; Email louise.daintrey@ifrc.org
- Head of Regional Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha; Phone +254 733 888 022; Email rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org

Reference



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