



KRCS Support communities in Distribution of NFIs

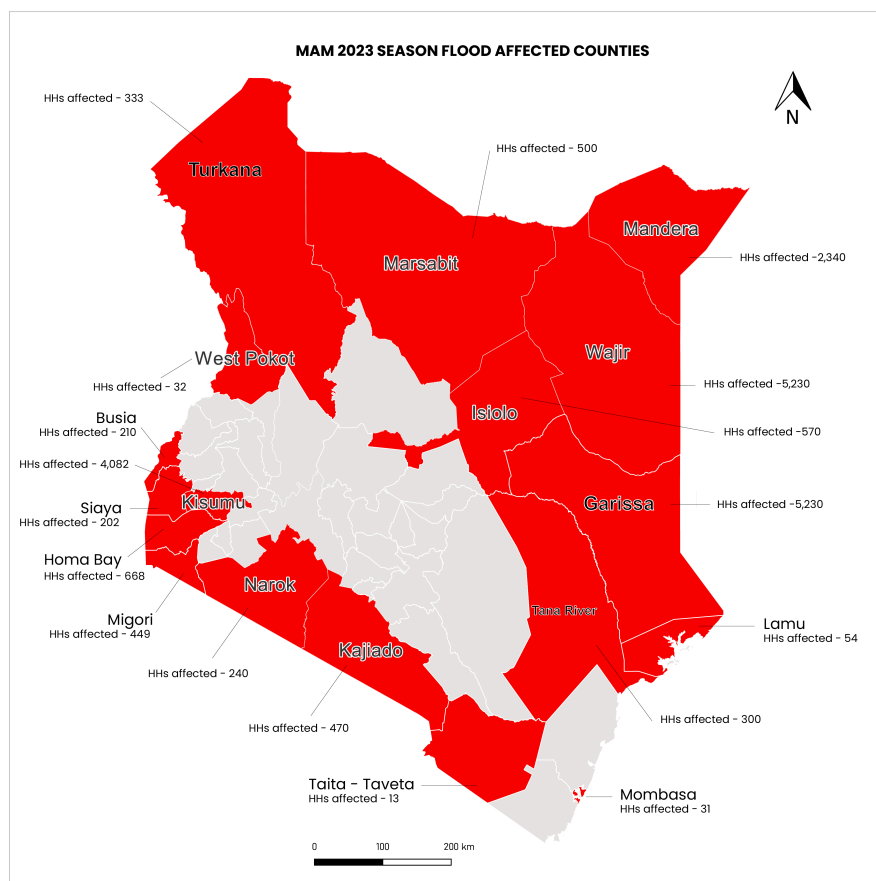
Appeal: MDRKE056	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 449,557	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FF-2023-000051-KEN	People Affected: 139,135 people	People Targeted: 48,270 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 05-04-2023	Operational End Date: 31-08-2023	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months

Targeted Areas:

Mombasa, Kwale, Tana River, Taita-Taveta, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, West Pokot, Narok, Kajiado, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend its appreciation to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



By end of March, **131,226 (21,871 HH)** households were displaced, 10 injured, 21 lives lost, 4 missing, 4,616 Livestock deaths.

By end of April 2023, additional counties were affected resulting to the total number increasing to 19 i.e. Busia, Garissa, Homa bay, Isiolo, West Pokot, Kajiado, Kisumu, Lamu, Mandera, Mombasa, Marsabit, Migori, Narok, Siaya, Tana River, Taita Taveta, Turkana and Wajir

The target population will be increased from **3,000 HH (15,000 people) to 8,000 HH (40,000 people)**

Total effects

- 6,850 HH (15,021 people displaced)
- 7,568 livestock deaths
- 32 fatalities
- 4 missing
- 29 casualties

Map showing Target counties

Date of event

2023-03-26

What happened, where and when?

The distribution of the March April May (MAM) 2023 long rains both in time and space, was normal over most parts of the country. The highest seasonal rainfall total of 999.0mm was recorded at Kisii Meteorological Station while the lowest total of 70.3mm was recorded at Voi station. The March-April-May (MAM) 2023 seasonal rainfall ceased over most parts of the country in the first week of June except over the Lake Victoria Basin, the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Central and South Rift Valley, and the Coastal Strip where rainfall continued. The prediction by then already indicated that the season would have slightly above-normal rainfall in areas that had received no rainfall in the last two and half years.

The floods in Kenya was the results of successive event that affected 19 counties cumulatively or not from 23 March to early June. Major floods were reported from 23 to 27th, characterized by heavy rainfall over most parts of the country except a few areas over the southeastern lowlands (Taita Taveta county) and several areas over the coastal region where rainfall was experienced towards the end of the month. On 27th March it was reported bad weather including strong winds and heavy rains caused damage in Western counties (North Western and South Western), mainly in Narok, Kajiado, and West Pokot Counties.

But most parts of the country experienced rainfall in April except over the Northwest and parts of Highlands West of the Rift Valley (Trans Nzoia and West Pokot) which remained dry for most of the month except at the beginning and towards the end of the month when rainfall was experienced. May was relatively dry over several parts of the country except over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley and the Coastal region where near to below average rainfall was recorded and over Moyale in the Northeast where above-average rainfall was recorded.

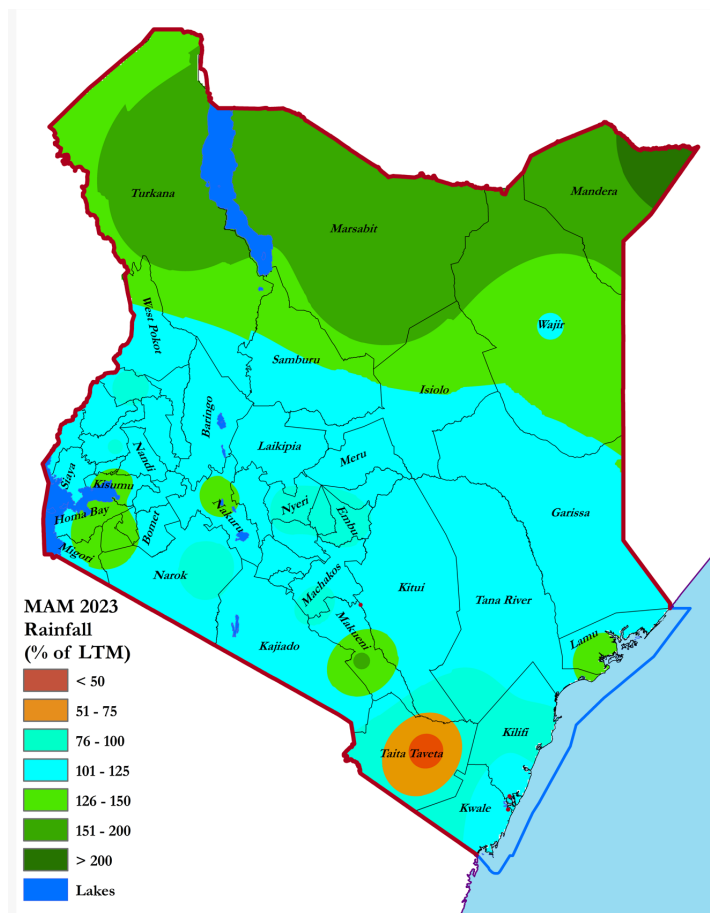
From data collected as of 20th June a total of 27,827 Households had been affected with 11,635 being displaced in 19 counties which included; Nyamira, Kisii, Kakamega, Narok, Turkana, Isiolo, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Kiambu, Siaya, Bungoma and Nairobi. Some counties reported massive destruction of roads, houses, infrastructures, crops, and livestock deaths



due to the flash floods. Landslides were also experienced across the Rift Valley region, where massive environmental degradation has happened due to rampant tree felling.

Some counties affected were also affected by cholera outbreaks and food insecurity due to a multi-year ongoing drought.

https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/June-July-August%202022_Seasonal%20forecast.pdf



MAM 2023 Long Rain Performance



Ongoing Emergency Shelter NFI Distribution

Scope and Scale

From the onset of the 2023 MAM long rains, significant flood effects were reported in 19 Counties; Kisumu, Nyamira, Kisii, Kakamega, Narok, Turkana, Isiolo, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Kiambu, Siaya, Bungoma and Nairobi. The most impacted counties in that period were Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Narok, and Wajir County while the other counties were affected in very scattered ways.

By March, the MAM floods affected 36,432 people. By June, KRCS was able to tabulate a total of 22,635 households displaced out of a total population of 139,135 affected. By the end of the response, a total of 36 fatalities, 4 missing, 7,568 livestock deaths 335 submerged latrines, 23 water points destroyed and 15,000 hectares of agricultural land had been affected. There was also significant destruction of key infrastructure leading to some areas being cut off and a challenge that hindered even the humanitarian interventions and offering of relief to the affected. This was the result of cumulative and successive impact of heavy rainfall and sub-consequences. Few incidence were as follow:

- In Busia, 66 HHs were affected by flash floods at the Sango location where eight cases of childhood pregnancy leading to school drop-out have been reported at the Ombaka evacuation center. lake Kanyaboli broke its banks leading to the displacement of 3,000 households and at least 8,000 acres of land. Roads connecting Mabinju-Runyu-Buhungo primary school are inaccessible.
- Several people lost their lives across the country. For instance, seven people died in Oljorai village in Nakuru county in March after a mudslide swept the village following heavy rains that were experienced in the area while two others were swept away by floods in Pokot Central and South in West Pokot County during the same month. In April, three members of the same family were swept by floods in Mwatate Taita Taveta county while two children drowned in river Omogonga in Kisii county.
- Floods led to the destruction of property and displacement of people in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Mombasa, Kisumu, Siaya, and Homa Bay counties. For instance, in the third week of March residents of Dambala Fachana locations in Moyale, Mandera south and west as well



as Wajir were forced to move to safer grounds after their houses were submerged by flood waters. In April, several houses in Mombasa were destroyed by floods. Over the Lake Victoria counties of Kisumu, Siaya, and Homabay, thousands of residents were displaced in April and May after rivers Nyando and Miriu burst their banks following heavy rains experienced in these areas.

- Six houses were destroyed by a landslide in Ichiche village, Kanyenyaini ward, Murangá County during the fourth week of April. The aftermath of this event included the destruction of approximately 100 tea bushes in the Wanjerere sub-location, as well as the movement of the earth downhill, posing a threat to residential homes. Sadly, six households in the area were directly affected and suffered damage.
- A petroleum tanker was washed away by floods on 4th May along river Mara in Narok county leading to the death of two people. Similarly, the situation in Galana-Kalalu, Tana River County, was dire, with flooding reaching such intensity that a petroleum tanker was washed away. This occurrence not only posed environmental risks but also presented potential hazards. Recognizing the severity of the situation, the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust promptly initiated a rescue operation to provide assistance to affected individuals and animals in the area.
- Livestock deaths were reported in Marsabit, Mandera, Isiolo, Wajir, Narok Kisumu, Siaya, and Mombasa counties following heavy rains experienced during the fourth weeks of March and April.
- Rice fields were destroyed in the Ahero irrigation scheme after river Nyando broke its banks following heavy rains experienced during the fourth week of April.
- Approximately 100 tea bushes were destroyed by a landslide in Wanjerere sub-location Muranga county after heavy rains were experienced during the fourth week of April.

The flood losses recorded added misery to hundreds of hunger-stricken populations and an additional cholera outbreak which had an increasing curve. KRCS ensured the coordination of responses from the national level to the counties was seamless where they worked with both the private and public sectors in the affected counties. Due the spread and this being a rapid disaster, KRCS was mainly left to do the main activities during the response.

National Society Actions

<p>Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please provide a brief description of those additional activities</p>	<p>Through the support of Safaricom, KRCS was also able to support 500 Households in Kisumu with emergency shelter Kits. This was through the support to replenish what KRCS distributed, logistics, and warehousing costs.</p> <p>NS following the gap in the humanitarian needs (especially for minimum basic items), KRCS used the contingency stocks to assist additional households by distributing: 1 Kitchen sets, 1 Tarpaulin, 1 Blanket, 1 Sleeping mat, and a Mosquito net. At least 600 HH received support from KRCS other mechanism.</p> <p>1611 HH received contribution to food ration for a minimum of 1 month from a donation received from Last Resort foundation.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an in-country presence in Kenya, through its Africa Regional Office and the Nairobi Cluster Delegation, which are based in Nairobi. The IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation provided technical support and guidance to KRCS during the development of DREF in order to ensure life-saving due to floods.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>KRCS hosts several partner National Societies in the country including the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, American Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross. KRCS issued updates to its partners on the unfolding situation in the country. There was no direct support from any of the in-country PNS, however, KRCS was updating the in-country PNS on emerging gaps.</p>



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

KRCS updated ICRC on the unfolding situation through various coordination forums.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Kenya Meteorological Department provided daily, weekly, and monthly seasonal updates. County governments were responding at a local level.
UN or other actors	The national and county governments took a lead role in coordination of planning, response planning and implementation. Regular coordination meetings on the Shelter cluster were held where KRCS and IOM took the lead role. Kenya Red Cross has been coordinating its response activities with other actors including the National and County government line ministries and agencies as well as UN agencies and other NGOs. KRCS has been the designated operational lead of humanitarian works especially in the management of displaced camps supported by UNHCR and UNICEF who also support other sectors by contributing based on their expertise and mandates.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

- Reports from rapid joint assessments with county Governments indicated that more than 22,635 Households (113,175 people) were displaced following damages to their houses or the temporary effect of floods that require them to relocate. Thousands of houses damaged with families shelters, items that had been damaged or completely submerged.
- From data of April to June, in at least 3, 600 HH (approximately 18,000 people) were moved to camps.
- Around 50% of affected families were hosted in relatives and surrounding communities.
- In total 64 camps across the country were hosting displaced communities following floods. Government supported the set-up of these evacuation camps or activation of evacuation system with pre-identified camps.
- Thousands families reported losses. The households items losses were huge and displacement made it difficult to carry some of the few items they managed to save (mostly food and the not heavy ones). Counties most affected with items and houses losses or damages included: Kisumu around five thousands families, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo. Busia, Mombasa, Kwale, Tana River, Lamu, Turkana, Siaya.

The displaced population needed urgent shelter and household items support to protect them from adverse weather conditions.

Compare to the assistance able to be provided, there was still a gap after the DREF intervention that were also not covered from others partners assistance. KRCS activated others resources and their contingency stock to alleviate the needs. All efforts together, KRCS was able to support the displaced with complete emergency shelter kits reaching a total of 9,654 HH where each household received 2Kitchen sets, 1 Tarpaulin, 1 Blanket, 1 Sleeping mat, and a Mosquito net. This resulted in KRCS utilizing all its stock balances as the DREF was only able to support a part of families losses across the country. KRCS was also not able to set up camps as the populations displaced were integrated with the host families on higher grounds or existing camps from Government were used.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The rainfall experienced during the season was conducive for agricultural practices over the high potential areas of the Highlands East and West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley as well as southeastern lowlands. Pasture also improved over most parts of the country considering that the country was transitioning from one of the longest hunger crises in the Horn of Africa.



However, the severe storms experienced during the season had the following negative impacts.

Livestock deaths were reported in Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Narok Kisumu, Siaya, and Mombasa counties following heavy rains experienced during the fourth weeks of March and April. Rice fields were destroyed in the Ahero irrigation scheme after river Nyando broke its banks following heavy rains experienced during the fourth week of April. Several hectares of Crops were destroyed by hail storms in Kapskwoy, Bungoma County.

Families following the destruction of their houses or after their home were flooded loost their food reserves. The remote areas and low lying counties or villages being the most affected. With the challenge to access and the limited resources deployed to this disaster, counties such as Kajiado and Kwale counties has main gaps for the response even if impact was not significant as in Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Narok Kisumu, Siaya, Mombasa counties were we had thousands of families in need of direct food distribution.

KRCS supported the affected households with food which was distributed in Wajir, Mandera, and Marsabit, especially in those areas that had been cut off. The populations affected by floods were the same ones who were being affected by the prolonged drought and hence loss of livelihood meant continuous suffering even with the change of climate.



Health

Health risks were increasing due to a lack of safe and clean water for use at the household level leading to disease outbreaks in the affected counties. There was a high risk of water contamination causing water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and Malaria. There was an ongoing cholera outbreak response that overlapped in some counties. However, KRCS ensured that there was no duplication of activities and responses by working with the county government and Ministry of Health. There were some health facilities that were cut off.

KRCS supported counties with continued sensitization of the community on the need to conduct health practices. KRCS supported 3,000 families with mosquito nets which were also distributed during NFI and relief distribution. Communities that were injured were also supported through first aid and essential drugs to support sub-county health facilities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The flood's effects resulted in contamination of water sources and the destruction of key sanitation and hygiene facilities. From the NS assessment, a total of 21 key water facilities and at least 215 pit latrines were contaminated or damaged.

The assessment was done to determine the community main sources of Water, status of sanitation utilization, and hygiene practices in the affected counties. Some weakness of the community hygiene practices were identified with mainly the lack of adequate material to sustain a proper hygiene for the families and environmental hygiene in the camps.

The community indicate their preferences for solutions to the WASH challenges faced within their areas which included the restoration of the sources they are used to. The most important water sources were also identified for rehabilitation and necessary treatments.

Following the observation in the evacuation camps established, there was a needs for several months to continuously provide Water Tanks in evacuation Camps



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Families who had been displaced from their homes and were living in evacuation centers were also exposed to risks of harm. KRCS continuously monitored for any protection issues and supported vulnerable groups throughout the response. All cases of gender-based violence were referred to the appropriate services, and safe spaces were established. Displaced communities were also provided with dignity kits for both men and women.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aimed at providing immediate support in four months to at least 9,654 Households (48,270 People), most affected by floods in 19 affected counties.

Operation strategy rationale

This intervention covers immediate needs of the flood-affected population following the floods events that started in March and continued up to early June. The continuous impact and increased statement of affected households and areas made KRCS speeding the intervention to several counties. Indeed, initially, the DREF was to support the 4 most affected counties in the Northern parts of the country, being Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo. However as the rains shifted from the North to the Western, Coast and parts of south Kenya, it resulted in additional effects and severe impact to more counties. Essentially: Mombasa, Kwale, Tana River, Lamu, Taita-Taveta, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, West Pokot, Narok, Kajiado, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori.

The continuous assessment conducted indicated the need to support shelter, Health, WASH, and livelihood which could not fit under any of the other ongoing responses. The humanitarian imperative and the possible scenario development require having a multi-sectoral integrated response to floods but keeping a prioritization approach to the essential activities under each sectors that will ensure immediate life saving in the most vulnerable communities across 19 counties affected.

KRCS was able to reach a higher number as compared to what was targeted with the following operational activities:

- Detailed rapid assessment
- Early warning and monitoring of the forecasts as well as disseminating early warning messages to the communities
- Search & rescue and evacuation to safer grounds
- Shelter - emergency shelter and essential household items
- Livelihoods and basic needs - in-kind food
- Health - first aid, psychosocial first aid/support, health promotion deployment of health kits.
- WASH - hygiene promotion, water treatment, and sanitation for the displaced. KRCS supported the affected by rehabilitating Key water points in Isiolo, Wajir and Mandera. Water treatment chemicals were distributed alongside the distribution of emergency shelter and relief food. Contaminated shallow wells were also supported with chlorine to aid in distillation. In the camp set up KRCS supported with hygiene promotion sensitization and awareness as well as distribution of WASH NFIs that included hand washing facilities, soaps and jerricans.
- PGI and CEA cross-cutting across all sectors, with Particular attention toward displaced households.

KRCS ensured proper targeting and mapping were conducted as the same population was similarly affected by the two hazards, floods, drought and cholera and some interventions ongoing were also covering similar actions or approaches. The consideration of coordination during the response in the country and with partners played a vital role in this operation. A clear mapping and gap analysis during the targeting strategy ensured community based actions directly addressing the urgent needs but also no duplication of interventions between the Floods Emergency Action Plan, Cholera response and East Africa Hunger Crisis. The Floods EAP readiness implementation continued in three areas of Nzoia, Tana, and Athi River Basin, among the high-risk areas. The EAP was not activated as the trigger wasn't met. Furthermore, worst affected areas where continuous effects were felt were not covered by readiness of the EAP. For the hunger crisis appeal, availability of the resources was also assessed to seek how to bring more resources to complement the actions done under the DREF. However, only 13 ASAL counties were covered, representing areas that have been adversely affected by drought.

The Cholera DREF MDRKE054 supported the counties of Wajir and Mandera. The mapping out during the flood response confirmed the cholera response in that the communities were covering sensitization, community engagement to prevent the spread of cholera and water borne diseases as the flooding could also have increased the same risk. These counties were maintained under the floods intervention but actions in these counties were limited to cover only gaps and sectors not part of cholera intervention. The NS response under this DREF for both counties focused more on the food immediate assistance and the shelter. Beyond that, the support was limited to complement gaps after in few sub-counties. In these counties, targeting was only households that had lost their shelter and livelihoods, filtering by level of vulnerabilities. The cholera response was also focusing on refugee camps and surrounding host sub-counties. As such, the actions planned aimed to complement each other in the county.

Additionally, there are strong coordination system at the county level that engages response partners and the Government to ensure the assistance is not duplicated among the communities during any intervention. This coordination was enhanced at the County level through the County Steering Group (CSG) meetings which bring together field National Government line ministries, County Government, and key humanitarian actors. Based on the needs assessed per counties and the partner mapping updated regularly, KRCS deployed resources from this DREF allocation and internally to the following relief assistance :



Wajir: Wash intervention reaching 2,000HH with water treatment chemicals Pur and Aqua tabs and Shelter to 1,000 HH, 10 Volunteers trained on shelter reconstruction
Rehabilitation of 1 borehole.

Mandera: Food to 1,000HH, Wash intervention reaching 2,000HH with water treatment chemicals Pur and Aqua tabs and Shelter to 1,000 HH 10 Volunteers trained on shelter reconstruction; Rehabilitation of 1 borehole.

Marsabit: 2,000 HH Food Water treatment (2000HH), Shelter kits (1000HH), Toilet 11 slabs
Garissa HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals.

Isiolo: Rehabilitation of 1 borehole.

Samburu: 11 HH with shelter and water treatment chemicals, Toilet 2 slabs

Bomet: 51 HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals

Migori: 5 Toilet slabs and chlorination of Boreholes

Kisumu: 500 HH Food, 4,298HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals

Homabay: 1,777 HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals, Hygiene promotion

Siaya: 114 HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals, 4 wells disinfected

Busia: 883HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals, 4 wells disinfected

Turkana: 120HH Shelter and water treatment chemicals

Tana River: SETA Plant Set Up

Kajiado: 400 HH Food

Mombasa: Medical evacuation

Kwale: 500 HH Food donations

West Pokot: Water treatment chemicals, 2 wells disinfected

Narok: water treatment chemicals, 10 wells disinfected

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

KRCS targeted 8,000 vulnerable families (Approximately. 40,000 people) in 19 out of the 25 affected counties during March April May and June 2023 long rain period. At the end of the response, KRCS was able to support 9,654 Households (48,270 People) of those who were displaced and had lost their shelters and were in evacuation centers, those who had lost their source of livelihood, those who reported contamination of water. The operation prioritized those affected by floods and also met the vulnerability selection criteria.

- Shelter - Essential Household items distributed to 9,654 Households under this DREF. Marsabit has 2,000 HH, Samburu, 111 HH, Bomet with 51 HH, Kisumu 4,298HH, Homabay 1,777 HH, Siaya 114 HH, Busia 883HH, Turkana 120HH and Mandera 1,000. Additional 600 HH received items from NS other mechanism.

- WASH reached 10,891 Families with essential water treatment materials, rehabilitations of WASH facilities and enhanced WASH services.

- WASH – Water treatment distribution to 10,371 HH in 11 counties. Details as follows: Marsabit with 2,000 HH, Samburu, 111 HH, Bomet with 51 HH, Kisumu with 4,298HH, Homabay with 1,777 HH, Siaya with 114 HH, Busia 883HH, Turkana with 120HH and Mandera with 1,000HH. Others few families in West counties received water treatments.

- WASH – Direct distribution of treated water was carried out for 537 HH in Coastal and Tana Rivers in areas people have



evacuated to.

- WASH – 18 Emergency toilet construction in 3 counties being 11 in Marsabit, 2 in Samburu, 5 in Migori. 28 additional toilets were rehabilitated or constructed by KRCS in the other affected counties. In total, KRCS made available 56 toilets of which: 11 in Marsabit, 2 in Samburu, 13 in Kisumu Nyando sub-county with 4 in Nyandoc 11 in Budalangi Busia County, and 15 in Ladgera Mander County.

- WASH - Borehole rehabilitation was made to 3 counties, one per each where it was identified as most critical due to displacement, IDPs, and cholera situation: Mander, Wajir, Isiolo. These boreholes were serving 5000 people and 1000 livestock. 12 boreholes and 20 Well treated in West counties affected, especially in West poket, Narok, Busia, Siay, Migori.

• Livelihood: 2000 HH for 1 month food ration supported under this DREF: 1,00HH in Mander, 1,000HH to Kisumu. The priority was given to the counties most affected and with consideration of gaps identified during the mapping. Additional 1611 HH in Samburu and Marsabit were supported thanks to NS fundraising.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeting was based on exposure to floods and needs as per the rapid assessment conducted. The identification of households to be supported was done through the vulnerability selection criteria that indicate a household should be affected by floods and either have a family member who is

- pregnant and lactating women
- children under 5 years old
- People living with disability
- child-headed houses,
- chronic illness.
- Elderly

Total Targeted Population

Women	31,375	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Men	16,895	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	48,270		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Cholera outbreaks expand to the counties being affected by flood	KRCS enhanced participatory hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions in learning institutions as well as in the communities.
Peak rains were still expected for further weeks. Heavy rains and flooding will continue as projected by the KMD. It was anticipated that most likely, flooding will worsen and affect more counties especially the flood-prone counties in coastal areas as well as western Kenya. Water levels in the Tana and Nyando rivers was expected to rise and cause further displacements of people.- Resulting in access challenge for affected communities force displacement or maintenance of the evacuation camps for longer period. The heavy rains and flooding to affect areas such as Coast, Central, Western and North-eastern Kenya with associated consequences.	KRCS continue its response as outlined in this DREF plan of action and has monitored the situation. The projected rise and backflow of rivers Nzoia and Tana causing further displacements did not occur. However, there were effects due to other seasonal rivers affecting populations living near large water bodies. Further counties were affected, forcing NS to re-evaluate the planning. The floods happens when NS has already respond to the initial targeted areas. As such, support orient to the new affected areas was based on the available savings and other funding.



The political situation in the country escalating to the targeted communities.	KRCS is known to be a neutral party during any responses across the country, which was done through continuous dissemination.
These being some of the counties with resource-based conflict and borders with neighboring countries have a high risk of insecurity	KRCS Ensured the teams supporting in the response were aware, sensitized and trained on safer access. This made the operation continue seamlessly in all the 19 at-risk counties.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There were likelihoods of resource-based conflicts in the ASAL counties of Rift Valley and Northeastern regions which would have hindered the operations. KRCS Employed routine and timely field mission briefs and debriefs which addressed the safety and security hazards.

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 182,517
Targeted Persons: 15,000
Assisted Persons: 48,270

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained and mobilised	200	140
# of people with access to emergency shelter support	15,000	48,270

Narrative description of achievements

- A total of 22,635 Households had been displaced and KRCS supported some thousands people evacuation across the affected locations.
- During the operation, KRCS conducted assessments to confirm the preliminary informations collected in early march and to re-evaluate the situation as the floods continue.
- KRCS distributed emergency shelter kits to 9,654 Households. Marsabit has 2,000 HH, Samburu, 111 HH, Bomet with 51 HH, Kisumu 4,298HH, Homabay 1,777 HH, Siaya 114 HH, Busia 883HH, Turkana 120HH and Mandera 1,000.

These were distributed as follows in the following counties. KRCS also prepositioned stock and supported local administration with early evacuation and setting up of temporary camps. To mitigate the impact, KRCS conducted dissemination of EWEA messages through community outreach, radio shows, and SMS services.

Through this operation, KRCS, which were used to replenish the Kenya Red Cross stocks.

Training for volunteers on safe shelter construction was also done in Northeastern to 30 RCAT volunteers through integrated training. The volunteers were trained on shelter reconstruction and camp management which included 30 volunteers in Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Isiolo.

Lessons Learnt

- Need to check on the use of Cash for Shelter as a modality during flood response to support communities who are displaced
- There is a need to review the EAP thresholds and triggers to accommodate changing climatic trends in disaster response.



Challenges

- Continued rains and a continuously increasing number of HH-impacted requests for continuous adjusting of targeting and upscaling of response.
- Inaccessibility of certain areas caused by infrastructure damages and roads being cut off.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 63,002

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 18,055

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households reached with food rations sh for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	2,000	3,612

Narrative description of achievements

• KRCS livelihood assistance was focused on food provision to the most vulnerable families which had lost their capacity to access basic food needs, their reserves, and their means of life. Also considering Kenya had had four failed seasons there was still a need to continue with the provision of food to communities who were still experiencing food shortages or destruction of their livelihoods.

The households selected were on a basis of vulnerability and those who had not been targeted either by cash or relief in the last three months during the drought period.

The NS supported the distribution of food to 3,611 HH. Through the DREF KRCS was able to procure food for 2,000HH while the Last Resort Foundation donated food for 1,611 HH as guided by the relief teams from KRCS.

Food rations were distributed to sustain the families for one month as follows:

- 1,000 HH in Mandera
- 2,000 HH in Marsabit
- 111 HH Samburu
- 500 HH in Homabay

The distributions were facilitated by road logistic arrangements for Mandera and Kisumu while for Marsabit and Samburu, KRCS used the Welwishers helicopters to avoid the access challenges. In Samburu and some parts of Marsabit, most of the roads were cut off in the early stage of the disaster, when distribution took place.

Lessons Learnt

- There is a need to integrate both in-kind and Cash assistance during the response to support affected communities.
- Communities need to be supported with livelihood solutions that consider flood disasters like the usage of early maturing seeds and drought-resistant seed varieties so that they maximize the rains during the bi-annual rain seasons.
- Need to support communities with more long-lasting livelihood activities which will support them in diversifying their livelihood activities and which are more sustainable.

Challenges

- Some of the roads were cut off and hence inaccessible during the MAM rain period hindering humanitarian assistance.



Health

Budget: CHF 53,311

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Assisted Persons: 18,000



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of health center's supported with essential medicines and non-pharmaceutical supplies	5	4
# of households reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	3,000	3,600
# of households reached with mosquito nets	3,000	3,000
# of households offered psychosocial support	3,000	3,600
# of people reached with first aid and ambulance evacuation (based on need)	100	111
# of staff and volunteers trained and mobilized	200	240

Narrative description of achievements

Since the start of the operation, KRCS has been conducting search and rescue and First Aid, health promotion sessions in all temporary camps, providing psychosocial support, and distributing treated mosquito nets in areas known to be malaria-prone.

- The DREF supported search and rescue support in the affected areas including the mobilization of ambulance services to carry out medical evacuation. These actions were extended as the situation evolves. KRCS maintained the vigilance all through the MAM season and the evacuation were carried out before and after floods, combined with a deployment of first aid responders for first aid/PFA.
- All the households that were in camps were taken through a sensitization to ensure they could prevent the spread of any water and vector-borne diseases some counties had also reported cholera cases for example Garissa county with a likelihood of spreading to neighboring counties of Wajir and Isiolo. The community sensitization was mainly held in camps which had a total of 3, 600 HH (approximately 18,000 people) in 64 camps across the country. These communities were supported with psychosocial support since they had experienced traumas due to the loss of either property or loss of their loved ones. The counselors would be going to these populations on a schedule of twice per week per camp.
- KRCS was able to procure assorted medical supplies that were supplied in Health facilities that had been affected by a shortage. The health facilities supported include Fincharo Dispensary and Elgolicha Dispensary in Mandera County while facilities in Wajir that were affected and supported included Gunana Dispensary and Lafaley Dispensary. In total more than 10 health facilities were affected either by being cut off or the facilities being flooded.
- A total of 3,000 HH were supported with Mosquito nets and health promotion activities. 2 units per families. Total of 6,000 treated mosquito nets to 3,000 HH in areas.

Lessons Learnt

- Need to take early action concerning epidemics and the climatic outlook.
- Integration of water and vector-borne control activities to maximize the available resources

Challenges

- Local health facilities lacking essential drugs due to the inconsistency of the GOK-supported medical supplies most health facilities
- Interrupted access due to destroyed road infrastructure



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 81,709



Targeted Persons: 40,000

Assisted Persons: 48,270

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of emergency latrines provided in evacuation centers	80	45
# of disinfected wells	8	12
# of staff and volunteers trained and mobilised in Phaster	90	9
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	15,000	48,270
# of households reached with jerry cans	6,000	9,654
# of people with access to safe drinking water	15,000	48,270

Narrative description of achievements

- KRCS was able to assess the affected areas through its wide reach of volunteers and Staff at the county level. The assessment scope covered the WASH sector. The NS WASH assessment included the identification of community water sources and preferred/accessible sources of water, sanitation utilization, and hygiene practices and gaps in the affected counties. To gather this information, a survey was conducted for the communities to indicate where they get the water source for household use and other uses, mainly livestock. The community also gave the potential solutions to the WASH challenges faced within their areas.
- KRCS supported the rehabilitation of two boreholes one in Isiolo and another in Wajir. The boreholes serve a population of 5,000 people each and approximately 1,000 heads of livestock.
- KRCS also supported water chlorination in West Kenya counties where a total of 12 boreholes were reached.
- KRCS supported the distribution of Water Treatment chemicals for household levels where PUR and aquatabs were distributed during all shelter interventions. The distribution also involved the demonstration of how to use the water treatment chemicals and soap for hygiene purposes. The counties supported included Marsabit with 2,000 HH, Samburu, 111 HH, Bomet with 51 HH, Kisumu with 4,298HH, Homabay with 1,777 HH, Siaya with 114 HH, Busia with 883HH, Turkana with 120HH and Mandera with 1,000HH.
- The established Camps and evacuation centers were also supported with the construction of latrine facilities. This involved the use of construction materials for the shells and the provision of a Toilet slab. KRCS was able to construct a total of 56 emergency latrines which included 11 in Marsabit, 2 in Samburu, 13 in Kisumu Nyando sub-county with 4 in Nyandoc 11 in Budalangi Busia County, and 15 in Ladgera Mandera County. The assessment revealed these counties had the lowest latrines and poorest hygiene conditions in the camps and areas where people were displaced. It estimated that at least 3, 600 HH (approximately 18,000 people) benefited from these latrines as they were located in the camps. But the surrounding communities also benefit from increased hygiene with less open defecation that could have been witnessed.
- In areas where the camps were set up and the population was in a centralized position, KRCS was able to deploy the Emergency Response Units SETA that supported the cleaning of water.
- In the Coast region of Tana River County where the need for water distribution was higher, the SETA ERU was also able to support 24,000 liters of treated water. This water was also distributed using the water browsers that were donated by the county government and distributed to 537 HH.

Lessons Learnt

- Through the coordination Mechanisms it is very important to engage the WASH stakeholders in the counties as they play a vital role in decision-making and prioritization of response.



Challenges

- There is a challenge with the operations costs for the SETA which include a lack of fuel and also servicing.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,447

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Assisted Persons: 48,270

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff sensitized on PGI	20	30
% of people benefiting safe and equitable delivery of basic services taking into account their needs based on gender	80	70

Narrative description of achievements

- Since the start of the operation, community sensitization on SGBV prevention has been integrated into the health and hygiene promotion activities. Volunteers were trained on CP and SGBV in each county
- Communities were notified of how PGI ensures that all Red Cross and Red Crescent programs and emergency operations are people-centered, inclusive, trusted, and safe. CEA provides approaches and tools to ensure the voices of community members are heard and used to guide our work whereas PGI works to ensure we 'do no harm' and that no one is left behind, left out, or left unsafe.

The approach resulted in good quality programs and operations that had a lasting, positive impact, on communities. It was noted that when conducting assessments, include questions to better understand trusted and preferred channels and sources of information by different gender, and age among other groups in the community. The data collected was also systematic and included sex, age, and disability disaggregated data.

KRCS staff were also guided on the principle of Do No Harm especially when dealing with cases of SGBV, gender roles, discrimination of marginalized groups, or child safeguarding.

Lessons Learnt

- There is need to ensure PGI mainstreaming is also made aware to the public and not just the communities

Challenges

- Some cultural practices are still rigid such that it's only a certain group that is able to participate in some activities. From an equality perspective, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same support.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,037

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Assisted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------



# volunteers trained and mobilised	200	180
% of complaints and feedback responded to by the National Society	100	120

Narrative description of achievements

- CEA activities were conducted in line with the KRCS policy and guidelines where communities were involved in all stages during the response. KRCS did not receive any complaints during the MAM period but clarifications on why the abrupt changes in climate.
- During the response KRCS conducted CEA training for volunteers in Wajir, Mandera and Isiolo.

Lessons Learnt

- Need to continuously conduct peer-to-peer learning and share knowledge on CEA with other volunteers
- Utilization of the feedback box for handling feedback during action days to be frequently done in all community levels and office walks in.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 83,008

Targeted Persons: 3

Assisted Persons: 3

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of field monitoring missions by National and county KRCS/IFRC (1 mission per county per month)	3	1
# coordination meetings	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

- The secretariat team supported the continuous monitoring of the MAM situation and supported the National Society with technical support on all the thematic needs. IFRC also supported the reviews of the Operational updates that allowed for an extension of the operations to cover the months of July and August when West Kenya was still receiving above-normal rainfall. The secretariat also supported the KRCS with two meetings for all the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 34,898

Targeted Persons: 200

Assisted Persons: 240

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained and mobilized.	200	240



Narrative description of achievements

- KRCS was fast on the field, providing the first response and humanitarian aid to the affected communities through the advantage of its presence across the counties and the existing skills and NDRTs that were quickly deployed from the early warning stage an thorough the response.
- KRCS has been able to train volunteers in an integrated training that included knowledge on Aqua rescue, First aid, camp set up, and camp management. KRCS was able to target a total of 240 volunteers in Kisumu, Busia, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, and Tana River where each county had 30 Participants.
- KRCS ensures that all volunteers involved are insured to cater for any unforeseen eventualities during the response.
- An after-action review was conducted that encompassed lessons learnt workshop. Discussed elements are integrated in relevant sectors.

Lessons Learnt

- There is a need to do regular thematic training, ICS, Aqua rescue sessions, tracing, search, and rescue as well as dissemination of RCAT SOPs before the response to ensure that RCATs have the right specialty in advance for response and early actions effectiveness.

Challenges

- Inadequate water body equipment to conduct practical aqua rescue lessons.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRKE056 - Kenya - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 05 Apr 2023 to 31 Aug 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/04-2023/10	Operation	MDRKE056
Budget Timeframe	2023/04-2023/08	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Nov/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	449,557
DREF Response Pillar	449,557
Expenditure	-443,628
Closing Balance	5,929

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		443,628	-443,628
AOF2 - Shelter	194,381		194,381
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	116,314		116,314
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	87,020		87,020
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	4,447		4,447
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	402,162	443,628	-41,466
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	41,465		41,465
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,930		5,930
Strategy for implementation Total	47,395		47,395
Grand Total	449,557	443,628	5,929

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

CHF 449,557 was received for this intervention and implementation from 05th April to 31st August 2023, KRCS spent 99% of the budget. The balance of CHF 5,929 will return to the DREF pot. The balance is mainly resulting from currency exchange difference between KES (local currency) and CHF and few savings under the health activities. Financial report is attached with break-down on the expenditures per cost category.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/04-2023/10	Operation	MDRKE056
Budget Timeframe	2023/04-2023/08	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Nov/2023
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKE056 - Kenya - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 05 Apr 2023 to 31 Aug 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
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Area of focus Total	402,162	443,628	-41,466
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	41,465		41,465
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,930		5,930
Strategy for implementation Total	47,395		47,395
Grand Total	449,557	443,628	5,929

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRKE056 - Kenya - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 05 Apr 2023 to 31 Aug 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/04-2023/10	Operation	MDRKE056
Budget Timeframe	2023/04-2023/08	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Nov/2023
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	294,818		294,818
Shelter - Relief	83,516		83,516
Clothing & Textiles	48,022		48,022
Food	59,157		59,157
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	74,958		74,958
Medical & First Aid	29,165		29,165
Logistics, Transport & Storage	34,137		34,137
Distribution & Monitoring	32,188		32,188
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,949		1,949
Personnel	54,216		54,216
National Society Staff	2,227		2,227
Volunteers	51,989		51,989
Workshops & Training	6,890		6,890
Workshops & Training	6,890		6,890
General Expenditure	32,058		32,058
Travel	2,088		2,088
Information & Public Relations	1,392		1,392
Communications	501		501
Financial Charges	3,508		3,508
Other General Expenses	24,569		24,569
Contributions & Transfers		416,552	-416,552
Cash Transfers National Societies		416,552	-416,552
Indirect Costs	27,438	27,076	362
Programme & Services Support Recover	27,438	27,076	362
Grand Total	449,557	443,628	5,929

PROJECT PARTNER NAME
PROJECT NAME
JPRC PROJECT CODE
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD

KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY
MPROKES/EMER/992/0187: KENYA FLOODS 2023
22-Mar-23
23-Mar-23

MPROKES/EMER/992/0187: KENYA FLOODS 2023
23-Mar-23
31-Aug-23

A. BUDGET & EXPENSES in CHF BY JPRC ONLY

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement)			Expenditure (Actual)			Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	Variance %
Emergency shelter		241,675	241,675		245,243	245,243	3,568.34	1%
AP004/907		241,675	241,675		245,243	245,243	3,568.34	1%
AP010		81,059	81,059		75,219	75,219	-5,840.18	-7%
AP011		81,059	81,059		75,219	75,219	-5,840.18	-7%
AP017		4,170	4,170		2,508	2,508	-1,662.18	-40%
AP12/A/C/129		38,934	38,934		38,975	38,975	41.48	0%
TOTAL		416,862	416,862		418,881.78	418,881.78	2,019.78	0%

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement)			Expenditure (Actual)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	Variance %
Cost Categories		387,293.34	387,293.34		392,302.47	392,302.47	5,009.13	1%
Direct costs		29,189.84	29,189.84		24,246	24,246	-4,943.84	-17%
Indirect costs (overhead)		358,103.50	358,103.50		368,056.47	368,056.47	9,952.97	3%
TOTAL		416,662	416,662		418,882	418,882	2,219.78	0%

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned authorized officer of the above mentioned project partner hereby certifies that:

- a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimize the risk of fraud and corruption
- b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimize the risk of error and mistake in this report. This includes, but is not limited to, extending the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff
- c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditure included in this report and shall be made available to examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report
- d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement, and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as assessed by the JPRC
- e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represent an estimated expenditure for the next reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted
[Signature]

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official
 Susan Mubika, AG Deputy Secretary General/IOD Finance
 DDMMYYYY
 26/10/23

KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY
 P. O. Box 40712
 NAIROBI

For JPRC internal use
 Approved by JPRC Project Manager
 Validated by JPRC Finance officer

Date _____
 Date _____

Patrick Elliott
 Patrick Elliott (Oct 30, 2023 14:26 GMT+3)

Elmelda Mokaya
 Elmelda Mokaya (Oct 30, 2023 15:05 GMT+3)

PROJECT PARTNER NAME
KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY
PROJECT CODE
ADM/2019/025 DNER/ KENYA R.CROSS 2023
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD
23-Mar-23 To: 31-Aug-23
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD
23-Mar-23 To: 31-Aug-23

A. BUDGET & EXPENSES in CHF BY IPRC ONLY

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	CHF	%
Emergency shelter		241,676	241,676	246,043	246,043	246,043	4,367	2%
AF109	50,028	50,028	100,056	50,028	50,028	50,028	-	0%
AF111	81,709	81,709	163,418	81,709	81,709	81,709	-	0%
AD117	4,176	4,176	8,352	2,088	2,088	4,260	-2,088	-25%
AD174/AP173	38,534	38,534	77,068	38,572	38,572	77,144	76	0%
TOTAL		416,652	416,652	416,652	416,652	416,652	0	0%

Cost Categories	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	CHF	%
Direct costs		307,333.36	307,333.36	302,305.67	302,305.67	302,305.67	4,927.69	1.6%
Indirect cost recovery		23,158.84	23,158.84	24,246	24,246	24,246	-1,087.16	-4.7%
TOTAL		416,652	416,652	416,652	416,652	416,652	0	0%

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned authorized officer of the above mentioned project partner hereby certifies that:

- a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimize the risk of fraud and corruption;
- b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimize the risk of error and misdeed in this report. This includes, but is not limited to, establishing the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff;
- c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditures included in this report and shall be made available for examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report;
- d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as assessed by the IPRC;
- e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represents estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan.

Date submitted: _____
Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official: _____
Susan Mwanthaka, AG, Deputy Secretary General/HOD Finance

COMMITTED: _____
26/10/23



For IPRC internal use
Approved by IPRC Project Manager: _____
Validated by IPRC Finance officer: _____

Date: _____
Date: _____

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
3.4 CALCULATING THE EXCHANGE RATE FOR REPORTING PURPOSES
 P/P0

FUNDS AT HAND

Date	Description	Local Currency	CHF	Exe Rate	Date	Description	Current Expenditure Value in Local Currency	Local Currency	CHF	Exe Rate
						MDR/K056/PK/E092 DREF: KENYA FLOODS 2023				
19.04.22	Transfer 1	60,649,971.20	416,551.34	0.0069	19.04.22	Expenditure	60,649,936	KES	416,551	0.0069
	Transfer 2	60,649,971.20	416,551							

FUNDS OUT

Date Submitted: _____
 Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official: *[Signature]*
 Susan Muthahi, Ag. Deputy Secretary General/HOD Finance

DD/MM/YYYY: *25/10/22*
KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY
 P. O. Box 40712
 NAIROBI

Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Dr. Idris Ahmed, Secretary General, idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke, +254 703 037000

IFRC Appeal Manager: Mohamed Babiker, Head of Delegation, mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Patrick Elliott, Coordinator Operations, rooving, Africa Region, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Michael Ayabei, Head of Disaster management, ayabei.michael@redcross.or.ke, +254 239

04000 Media Contact: Anne Wanjiru Macharia, Senior officer communication, anne.macharia@ifrc.org, +254720787764

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

IFRC Regional Office for Africa Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head of PMER & QA, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, Phone: +254732

404022

[Click here for reference](#)

