



KRCS staff and volunteers evacuate people marooned along the Tana River due to the ongoing floods in the area. KRCS

Appeal MDRKE058	No:	To be assisted: 250,000 people	Appeal launched: 23/11/2023
Glide No:		DREF allocated: CHF 750,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 1/10/2023		Operation end date: 31/12/2024	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 10 million
Federation-wide funding requirement¹: CHF 18 million

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Kenya Red Cross Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Kenya Red Cross Society's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 8 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 10 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE

Month Year	
30 August 2023	The Kenya Meteorological Department, through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, reviews the MAM and JJA MD forecast.
30 September 2023	The KRCS begins preparing for EL Niño through capacity building of its Response teams, risk communication, and prepositioning of items in all areas predicted to receive above-normal rainfall.
4 November 2023	EAP activation of the Riverine Floods DREF in the Tana River Basin is based on the river water levels, which had reached danger thresholds, and in consideration of more rains expected in the month of November.
12 November 2023	The Kenya Response DREF was approved and published by the IFRC to support the National Society in responding to the ongoing effects of El Niño.
23 November 2023	An Emergency Appeal is published, totalling CHF 18m, together with a Federation-wide funding request of CHF 18m, of which the IFRC Secretariat would fund CHF 10m (i.e. through the IFRC Emergency Appeal) with the balance of CHF 8m coming from KRCS domestic and PNS bilateral.

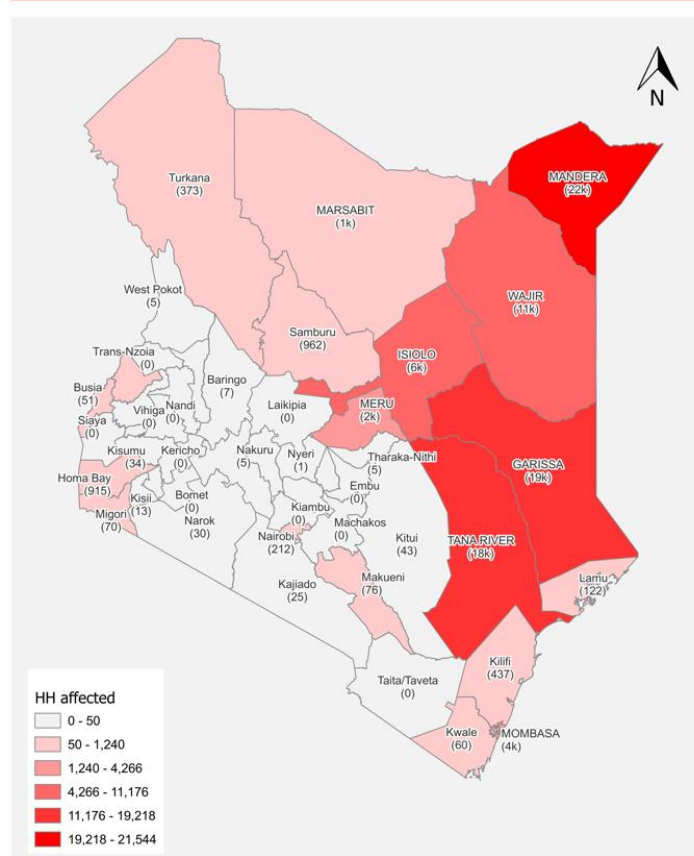
DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Recent severe flooding in Kenya has killed at least 171 people and displaced thousands, caused by unusually active El Niño rains. Thirty-seven counties out of the 47 in the country have been affected by a dangerous combination of riverine floods, flash floods, and landslides. At the time of reporting, at least 135,483 households have been affected, 62,634 of which are displaced. Thousands of homes have been washed away or are marooned; farmland has been submerged, and livestock have drowned.

The floods are exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the region just as it emerges from the worst drought in four decades, which has left millions of people hungry. Some of the hardest hit areas have been the semi-arid lands where pastoralism is the economic driver for livelihoods. These areas are still recovering from the worst drought in 40 years, which led to high rates of malnutrition.

The drought, coupled with El Niño rains and extreme temperatures, underscores the climate change challenges that Kenya and other countries in the Horn of Africa region are grappling with. Moreover, the situation is worsening as the rains continue, with the country's Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) predicting continued heavy rainfall until January 2024.

Kenya Red Cross **KENYA** OND 2023 IMPACTS - HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED As of 22 November 2023



Disclaimer: The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Kenya Red Cross Society concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Creation date: 22 November 2023 Feedback: datasam@redcross.or.ke Website: <https://www.redcross.or.ke>

Severity of humanitarian conditions

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

There is limited road access to Wajir and Mandera counties, and large parts of Garissa, Marsabit, Isiolo, and Tana River. In northern counties like Wajir, the capital of Wajir County, the entire town is flooded, with the rains severing the road network. Schools, hospitals, businesses, government offices, police stations and places of worship are among those submerged, halting normal activities.

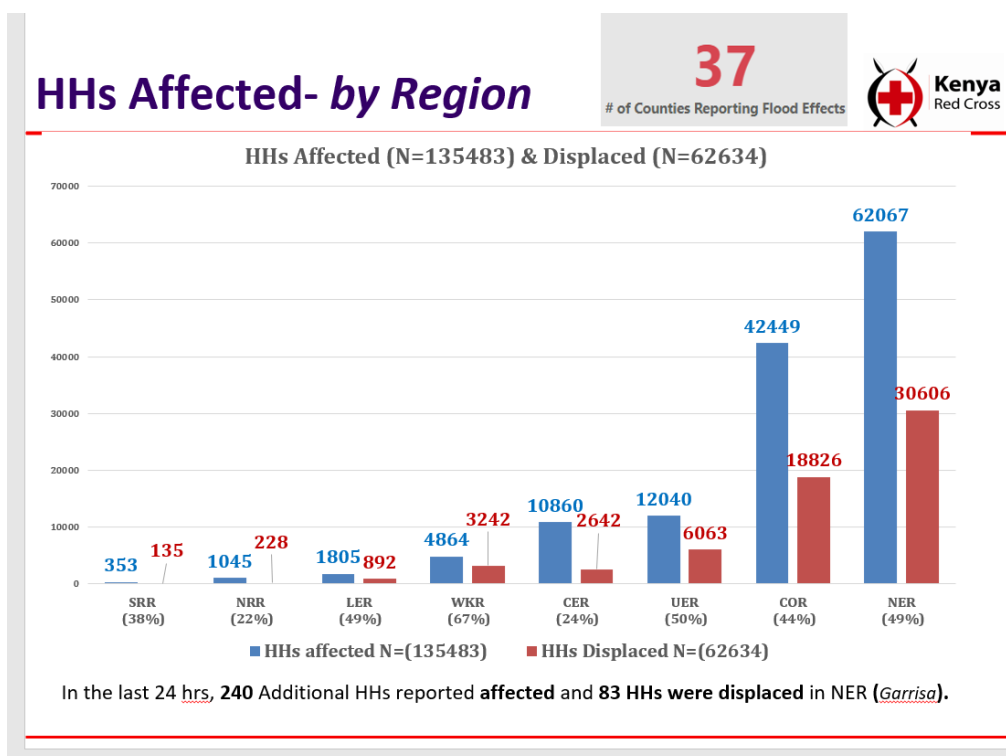
The use of air transport has become one of the efficient means of delivering humanitarian relief, including shelter and WASH household items and medical supplies in cut-off counties such as in Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, and Mandera. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has also been able to conduct aerial assessments in areas that are cut-off, determining the needs of these communities. The use of boats as a means of transport to access marooned communities has supported the KRCS in search and rescue.

The main towns in Mandera and Wajir counties have had limited road access for the past two weeks, and in some locations, can only be reached by air. In Wajir, it is reported that shops are running low on supplies, and some have closed. Consequently, area residents have been hardest hit by shortages of basic commodities, including foodstuffs, fuel, and medical supplies. It is also challenging to refer sick patients who require urgent medical attention to the Marsabit County referral hospital, as Kargi Township cannot be accessed by road.

The coast has also been heavily impacted, particularly Mombasa and Tana River.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Since the onset, 37 counties have been affected, impacting 135,483 households, of which 62,634 households have been displaced. Concerning livelihoods, 18,394 acres of farmland have been destroyed, while 17,392 livestock deaths have been reported. Additionally, 1,302 businesses and 2,501 latrines are submerged. Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Mombasa, Tana River, Marsabit, Meru, Isiolo, Samburu, Homa Bay, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi, Tharaka Nithi, and Makueni Counties are reporting significant displacements. Approximately 28,500 households (173,267 people) are in 187 active displacement camps. There have been 171 fatalities, 39 are missing, and 242 are injured.



Situational Report as at Dec, 19th



Flood Effects and Displacement

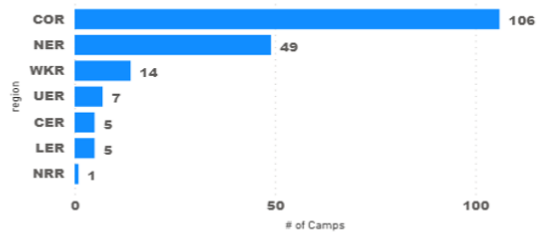


135483
of HHs Affected



62634
of HHs Displaced

New Camps Set-Up by Region



Health Facilities & Schools Affected



58
HF Affected



28
Schools Affected

Livelihood Situation



17392
Livestock Death



1302
Businesses Destroyed

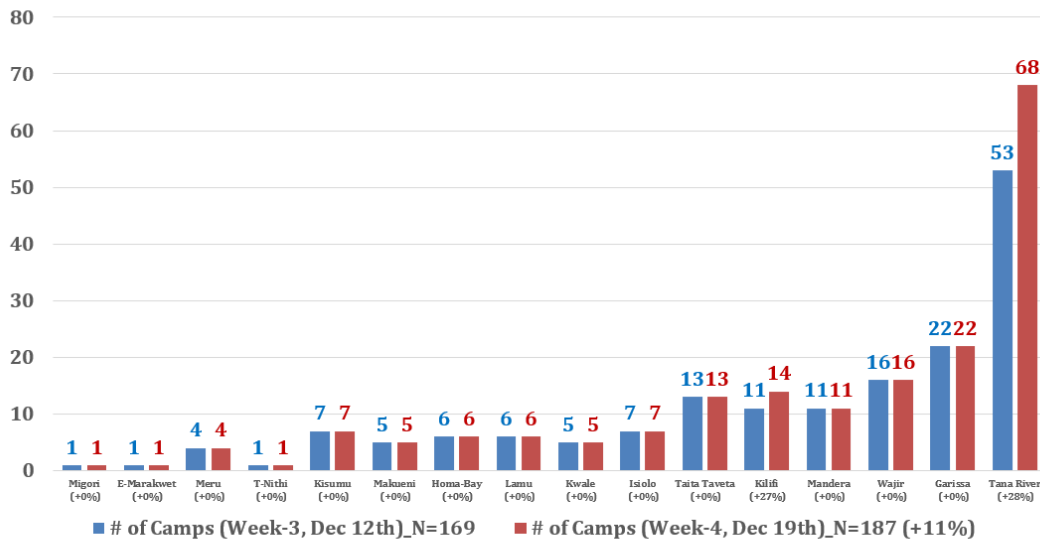
In the last 24 hrs, 240 Additional HHs reported affected and 83 HHs displaced in NER (Garissa County).

There were No new camp formation; No additional HF/ Schools were affected, No livestock lost Nor Businesses Destroyed

Cumulative Camps Formation_1-Week Change



Cumulative Camps Formation- Change



In the last 1 week, additional camps have been established in Tana-River (+5 camps) & Kilifi (+3 camps)

The impact by sector is as follows:

Shelter and settlements

- The floods resulted in houses and businesses being submerged, destroying thousands of houses across the affected counties, particularly in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, and Wajir counties. Displaced families are reported to be living with friends and relatives, while others have set up informal camps on dry land, many in makeshift shelters.

Livelihoods and basic needs

- It is reported that 18,394 acres of farmland have been destroyed, while 17,392 livestock deaths have been reported. The damage to infrastructure has severely impacted markets. Continued rainfall and flooding in the coming months will likely disrupt the harvest of most major crops, which occurs between October and December. There has also been damage to irrigation systems, which will inhibit the recovery if not repaired.
- As of July 2023, the most severe drought effects were seen in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, and Wajir, all of which are now affected by the above-average rainy season. Damage to agriculture, livestock, and businesses will increase food insecurity in these affected counties. Between October 2023 and January 2024, it is projected that 9% of the population (roughly 1.5 million people) in Mandera, Marsabit, and Turkana counties, all affected by the floods, will experience crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity or higher. These counties are also recovering from prolonged drought. Garissa and Wajir counties, also affected by the floods, are projected to face stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity (FEWSNET 09/11/2023).

Health

- There has been a significant impact on health due to the inaccessibility of health facilities, which can also result in the spread of disease since there is little prevention, control, and treatment.
- There is high likelihood of psychological impacts (1) among those who lose family members to drowning, including ambivalent and traumatic grieving, (2) those who are injured, (3) those with respiratory infections, and (4) those at risk of communicable diseases and vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and Rift Valley fever (RVF).
- El Niño rains are expected to result in widespread flooding with a wide range of health consequences, especially on the public health of affected populations. This is expected to result in increased incidents of trauma from drowning and injuries, respiratory infections, communicable diseases, including diarrheal diseases, notably and concerning, cholera and vector borne diseases, such as malaria and RVF.
- The impact of flooding will exacerbate existing challenges in accessing health, greatly contributing to poor indicators for non-communicable diseases and preventive health services, i.e. immunisation, maternal health care, and nutrition services.
- Contaminated water and lack of access to WASH facilities have increased the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. The northern counties are already experiencing a cholera outbreak that began in October 2022. The ongoing cholera outbreak, which is a water borne disease, has in the past year affected 27 counties in the country with a total of 12,123 cases reported as late as 3 November 2023.
- Vector-borne diseases especially RVF, malaria, dengue, and chikungunya, have been shown to have increased incidence during heavy rainfall seasons and flooding. RVF outbreaks are recurrent in Kenya and there have been several RVF outbreaks in the past (1998, 2006-2007, 2014, 2018).
- There are also concerns of malaria outbreaks because of collapsed latrines and stagnant water. A malaria outbreak has been reported in Laisamis, Marsabit county and there are increased cases of measles in the months preceding the OND rains. The outbreaks affecting humans and animals in Isiolo (Ewaso Nyiro), Mandera (Dawa), and Garissa counties are associated with rivers flooding.
- With regards to health infrastructure, several counties have had limited road access for the past three weeks and numerous health facilities have been damaged and/or have reduced access to medical supplies. The referral of sick patients to County Hospitals in the affected counties is also proving to be a significant challenge.

WASH

- Floods have damaged water supply infrastructure, boreholes, and sanitation at the household and facility levels.
- The KRCS assessment report shows that in several locations, communities do not have secure water sources since they were destroyed. Pit latrines were also destroyed in these areas. This is encouraging open defecation, which may lead to water contamination, hence water borne diseases.
- There is a projection of increased waterborne and vector-borne diseases in most affected counties, prompting the need for enhanced integrated medical outreach, sanitation, and hygiene promotion exercises.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

- Women, girls and children continue to bear the brunt of issues related to disruptions in families, including separation. The deaths and injuries increase the need for support in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and family links, especially in relation to fatalities, displacement, missing individuals, and loss of livelihoods.
- The food insecurity situation adds a burden to the already stressed population, particularly the elderly and people living with disabilities, and has left young girls and women in many locations with the responsibility to feed their families, exposing them to protection risks.
- The camp settings also increase the risks to children and vulnerable individuals.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

- Should the rains continue, there is a considerable risk of prolonged displacement.
- There is also a considerable risk related to waterborne diseases.
- In the short-term, vulnerable groups include those who have been displaced and are cut-off due to the floods/damaged infrastructure – in some cases, these communities have limited or no access to water, food, and basic health and other services.
- In the mid-term, vulnerable groups include those displaced and who have lost their houses and livelihoods assets and cannot return and/or struggle to start any form of self or supported recovery activities.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The KRCS has 261,000 volunteers supported by about 600 staff in eight regional offices and 47 county branches. The National Society is the first line of response in all sudden-onset disasters with a mandate to support the first 150,000 people affected.

The headquarters of the KRCS are in Nairobi, with a capacity in both emergency and developmental programming at national and county (field) levels. The organisation has skilled staff experienced in managing drought and flood response operations, working with different skilled sector leads in WASH, health and nutrition, and livelihoods. The KRCS has staff and volunteers trained in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modalities where they can effectively rollout cash programmes within a brief period. Staff and volunteers have also been trained on CEA to support its mainstreaming by promoting the meaningful engagement and participation of communities and establishing feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability in all KRCS responses. The KRCS has strong logistics, finance, procurement, information and communications technology (ICT), and other support functions required to meet the demands of this Emergency Appeal.

The KRCS has had an early action protocol (EAP) in place since 2022 with ongoing activities on preparedness/readiness in six high-risk counties. This was enacted on 7 November, and CHF 192,698 was allocated to support actions to reduce the impact of floods in the Tana River basin. On 15 November, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 750,000 to provide immediate support for at least 6,000 of the most vulnerable households (approximately 300,000 people) affected by floods in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, and Isiolo.

Since mid-September 2023, the KRCS has been carrying out readiness activities, based on scenario planning developed from KMD forecasts. This includes training and mobilising Red Cross Action Teams at the county level, preparing and mobilising aqua search and rescue teams, and prepositioning stocks and emergency response assets.

A DREF² was launched for the KRCS in November 2023 to meet the immediate needs of 30,000 flood-affected persons in priority counties (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, and Isiolo) through shelter and essential household items, basic health services, and access to water, hygiene, and sanitation.

Readiness

- The KRCS has activated its county and National level Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and coordination centres which are providing support in monitoring the situation together with data management in high-risk counties.
- The KRCS issued early warning messages to high-risk counties along with risk communication through TERRA messages, mainstream media, public address systems, and community health volunteers in high-risk areas.
- Trained and mobilised county level Red Cross Action Teams and the Community-based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) are supporting assessment and response efforts in the affected communities.
- The KRCS has prepositioned emergency shelter kits, health response kits, and WASH household items in all areas mapped as high risk and those already indicated as traditional flood areas.



The KRCS distributes food by using helicopters to areas cut-off in the northeastern region.

KRCS response to date:

- Conducted aerial, ground, and aqua assessments and surveys. Strengthened coordination centres in high-risk counties. Continuing to mobilise, target, and register affected individuals and those in camps.
- On going search and rescue and evacuations through aqua teams. Notably, 23 farmers were rescued by aqua teams at Atheley in Garissa township.
- Supported 20,284 households with essential household items, 29,869 households with food items and 16,402 households through water and sanitation interventions .
- Ongoing WASH activities and interventions in communities and camps: 2,288 households support through provision of toilet slabs set up to serve camps. Hygiene promotion, as well as community sensitisation, and the distribution of water treatment chemicals are ongoing in areas cut-off and in camps.
- Detailed health assessments are ongoing in camps that have been set up. Continuous risk communication is

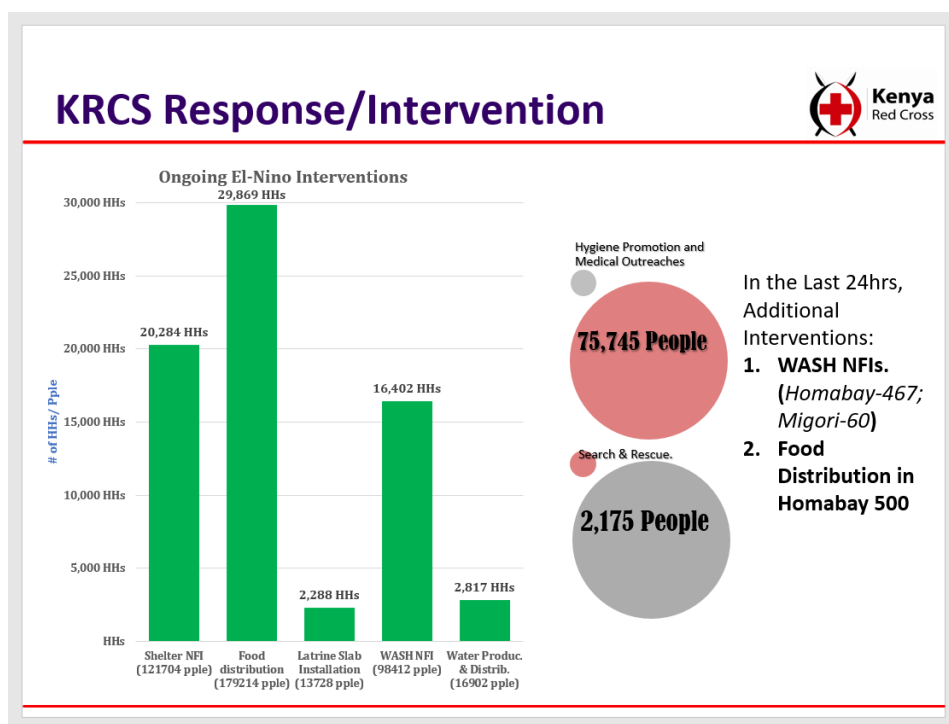


Water purification using the SETA ERU is being used in a camp set-up.

² <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=760340>

ongoing and conducted through mainstream media, public address systems, and community health practitioners in high-risk areas.

- Seeds were distributed to six counties recovering from the drought to make use of initial rains and improve food security. This included early maturing and drought resistant seeds (maize, beans, green grams, and cow peas).
- The KRCS is safeguarding all vulnerable individuals through protection initiatives, with enhanced gender inclusion.



1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The KRCS works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in coordinating the response to humanitarian emergencies, and co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country, and these serve as centres for coordination, logistics, storage, and distribution. The KRCS is coordinating with the Government of Kenya's lead ministries on the national El Niño Contingency Plan 2023-2027 and El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan 2023. A series of meetings has been held since September with the government and partners to identify responsible entities and activities by cluster.

Scenario	Areas Affected	Population
Scenario I weak El Niño (light flooding)	Flooding along the river basins of Nzoia, Nyando, Yala, and Galana No flooding in the Tana Delta (as the Masinga dam will hold excess water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 people displaced • 500,000 people affected
Scenario II moderate El Niño (moderate flooding)	Above normal precipitation in most parts of the country (with more than 15 rainy days in certain locations) leading to large run-offs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30,000 people displaced • 1,500,000 people (including 500,000 refugees) directly affected
Scenario III strong El Niño	Massive floods countrywide All major towns flooded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications, transport, and infrastructure disrupted • 200,000 people displaced

(widespread/severe flooding)

- 2,000,000 people directly affected

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Kenya and Somalia, and a regional office for Africa, based in Nairobi. Through the Delegation and Regional Office, the IFRC provides resource mobilisation and technical support to the KRCS in emergency response as well as long-term programming.

This Emergency Appeal promotes a Federation-wide approach to the response, inclusive of all Participating National Societies present in Kenya: the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross. It leverages their expertise, capacities, and resources as active members within the targeted areas and supports the KRCS. British, Norwegian, Danish, Netherlands and Finnish Red Cross have made a combined bilateral funding contribution contributing towards KRCS Federation Wide Appeal as follows.

Partner	Sectors Supported	Geographical areas- Counties	Amounts in CHF
British Red Cross	Anticipatory Actions and Livelihoods through Seed Distribution	Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu	141,402
Norwegian Red Cross	Health Services	Garissa and Marsabit	28,503
Danish Red Cross	Anticipatory Actions and Livelihoods through Seed Distribution	Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, Machakos and Nairobi	105,191
Netherlands Red Cross	Health Services	Tana River	47,415
Danish Red Cross	Response using the CVA modalities	Makueni and Tana River	95,400
ECHO Crisis Modifier for emergency response via Finish Red Cross	Response using the CVA modalities	Garissa and Tana River	142,500

ICRC

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), economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa, as well as enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. The KRCS and IFRC organise Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings for information exchanges, updates, and harmonisation of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Participating National Society activities in Kenya.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The KRCS works closely with the NDOC in coordinating the response to humanitarian emergencies, and co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country, which serve as centres for coordination, logistics, storage, and distribution.

The KRCS is also part of the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KPHT), actively participating in coordination efforts through humanitarian clusters and working groups.

3. Gaps in the response

Gaps in the response have been identified by KRCS assessments, joint assessments, and a review of available secondary data as follows:

Gaps	Analysis
Shelter and settlements	<p>Many houses have been damaged and destroyed and many people have been displaced to camps. The shelter and settlement gaps have clearly indicated immediate needs, medium/transitional and recovery needs. Immediate support by providing temporary shelter and household items to all affected populations will significantly reduce their burdens. Additionally, if markets are functioning in affected cities, cash and voucher support can be considered, alongside technical support. In the medium to long-term, supporting shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation is crucial.</p> <p>Many displaced households are staying in temporary sites, including designated camps, churches, schools, and other public structures. Reports indicate an urgent need for food, water and sanitation, lighting, and other household items to the displaced in these camps. If the camps are to remain operational, cooking materials will also be needed in addition to food. Due to the existing high number of cholera cases, providing hygiene promotion, WASH household items, and sanitation is particularly urgent to prevent outbreaks within the camps. Since most districts have no recorded experience in camp management and coordination, supporting camp set up and management will be key.</p>
Food Security and Livelihoods	<p>The severe floods, associated with heavy rains, have caused widespread damage to standing crops, seeds, and tools. Livestock has been lost, and opportunities for agricultural labour and income generation have been significantly impacted. The crop loss will contribute to the rapid depletion of already fragile food stocks, resulting in food shortages and the loss of livelihoods and income, which in turn, will lead to negative coping strategies and increased social vulnerabilities encompassing school dropouts, early marriage, domestic violence, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). These areas were already suffering from significant food insecurity before the floods, and some markets are currently inaccessible due to poor road access.</p> <p>There is an immediate need for food via food packs or multipurpose cash grants. In the medium to long-term, support for farm inputs and other livelihood interventions through cash and voucher assistance is crucial. Detailed assessments will guide the specific content of the livelihoods package.</p>
Health	<p>The main immediate and long-term risks and needs include the outbreak of communicable diseases and disruption of essential health services, such immunisation, antenatal, delivery and postnatal care, nutrition, and clinical services, which can lead to increased morbidity among the population, particularly mothers, newborns, and children under five years of age.</p> <p>Community-based surveillance for active case finding and referrals is necessary for communicable disease prevention and control, reaching both camps and affected communities. The existing cholera response needs to be integrated and scaled-up. It is also necessary to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, due to stagnant water through health promotion and the distribution of mosquito nets.</p> <p>The loss of lives, livelihoods, and homes as a result of the flooding deeply impacts individuals, families, and communities. First aid and MHPSS is, therefore, paramount, along with support for the continuity of health services in areas they have been disrupted. In the medium to long-term, promoting the continuity of health care services through capacity building at the community and facility levels is crucial to strengthening resilience.</p>
WASH	<p>The floods have significantly damaged water and sanitation systems in the affected districts. Some community wells have been destroyed while others have been contaminated; sections of the urban water supply networks were damaged. Additionally, surface water sources have been flooded/destroyed and contaminated, and household latrines were also flooded and destroyed.</p> <p>This destruction has resulted in a lack of safe water for domestic use for the affected population. Stagnant water around the communities also poses health risks (waterborne and vector-borne diseases). Inadequate water compromises the practice of good hygiene, exposing families to further disease outbreaks. There is a need to provide safe water for drinking and other household use, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p> <p>There is also need for soap, water treatment chemicals, jerry cans for water collection and handwashing, and other water and hygiene materials, to prevent waterborne disease outbreaks. In the medium to long-term, there is a need to support the reconstruction of community and household water and sanitation structures.</p>
PGI	<p>Women and children are at the highest risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, especially in camp settings as different families and individuals will be living in close quarters in camps, sometimes alongside</p>

	separated children who do not have guardians to watch over them. It is crucial to provide support through protection, gender and inclusion services, including making information available on risks, prevention, services, and reporting mechanisms in relation to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, and SGBV.
Logistics	Due to the restricted access and often changing conditions, it is important to reinforce remote logistics hubs, provide trucks for road transport, and also allow for air support when there is no road access.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Identified constraint	Analysis
Access	Significant constraints around access. Cutoff of road and rail networks that become impassable for vehicles carrying both food and essential household items. Therefore, it is essential to build the logistics network and consider air transport where needed.
Procurement and supply chain management	Stocks in the country are becoming limited, resulting in a need to consider international procurement.
Damage to social infrastructure	Disruption of social services (schools, health facilities, and markets). Markets are currently impacted with a reduced capacity, but we expect a rapid recovery as the floods recede and access is improved.
Unfavourable weather conditions	The KMD has indicated that the rains could extend into at least January 2024 – this could prolong constraints on access, displacement and loss of livelihoods – delaying the opportunity for self-recovery.
Cholera evolution	There is an ongoing cholera outbreak in some of the affected counties. There is a risk this will spread and increase, requiring resources to be diverted from the direct flood response.

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, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Kenya Country Plan](#) for 2024. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

IFRC membership coordination

The National Society will develop one response plan, and a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation will be adopted. The IFRC will emphasise building a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilisation, and peer-to-peer exchanges between National Societies.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

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, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa, as well as enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. The KRCS and IFRC organise Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

meetings for information exchanges, updates, and harmonisation of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Participating National Society activities in Kenya.

External coordination

The KRCS works with the NDOC in coordinating the response to humanitarian emergencies, and co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country, and these serve as centres for coordination, logistics, storage, and distribution. The KRCS is coordinating with the Government of Kenya's lead ministries on the national El Niño Contingency Plan 2023-2027 and El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan 2023. A series of meetings has been held since September with the government and partners to identify responsible entities and activities by cluster.

The KRCS is also part of the KPHT, actively participating in coordination efforts through humanitarian clusters and working groups.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To address the response challenges of flooding due to the ongoing EL Niño rains, the KRCS will work with the government, partners, and stakeholders, including the communities, to alleviate suffering and save lives. This will be achieved by supporting the displaced with shelter and WASH household items, and providing health services, such as MHPSS, health kits, and first aid. The operation will target and support all those affected who meet the vulnerability criteria, while upholding the principle of "Do No Harm" throughout the response efforts. KRCS have already activated its multi-hazard contingency plan that is in line with the OND rains which is also aligned to the country response plan.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

The Kenya Meteorological Department now predicts that heavy rains will continue into January 2024, and flooding is expected to increase in the downstream river basins of Nzoia, Nyando, Athi, and the lower Tana River. Thus, the number of households affected and displaced is expected to increase.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal plans to reach up to 250,000 people (50,000 households) across 36 counties with lifesaving activities, emergency response, and early recovery activities. Based on the assessments, priority counties at the time of reporting are Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Meru, Makueni, Samburu, Homa Bay, Kwale, Mombasa, and Lamu.

The targeted groups are the vulnerable households that have lost their homes and access to livelihoods, the displaced and households struggling to meet their basic needs. Community engagement and accountability, as well as protection, gender, and inclusion standards, will further help refine the targeting at the household level, with attention to the particularly vulnerable and/or most at-risk groups: Extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five; households nursing older people, and/or people terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions; children or adolescent-headed households; households with specific social protection needs; people with disabilities; internally displaced households.

The KRCS is widely recognised and accepted with the capacity to operate in areas considered hard to reach based on geographical isolation and limitations in humanitarian access. Some areas have been rendered inaccessible due to the destruction of roads by floodwater, however, the KRCS will continue to work with the national and


county governments to provide aerial support to deliver assistance to affected communities in areas that are inaccessible by road, and use drones for assessments in such areas.

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

The KRCS will focus on households which have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihoods – particularly those held up for extended periods in displacement sites. Furthermore, the KRCS will prioritise households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity and flooding has particularly burdened women and girls, who are also at increased risk of SGBV, as well as older people and people living with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable. The actions will also set up a complaint and feedback mechanism using different channels and platforms, such as community volunteers, community meetings, focus group discussions, a toll-free line and suggestion boxes and responses provided through community meetings. This will better facilitate two-way communications with the targeted communities.


PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 2,441,000
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000
Objective:	To meet the immediate and short to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population.			
Key Indicators:				Targets
Households supported with emergency shelter and essential household items				50,000
Households who report that the shelter solutions provided helped in their long-term recovery				85%
Priority Actions:				
<p>Assessment and mobilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training and mobilisation for Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) training of trainers – in support of and coordinated with partners for integrated assessments. • KIRA training cascading to all regions to support initial multi-agency assessments. • Conduct rapid assessments to determine immediate community needs. • Mobilising populations that have been displaced to the identified evacuation centres. • Targeting households that have had their houses submerged or destroyed. • Conduct post-distribution monitoring and satisfactory surveys for supported communities. <p>Emergency shelter and essential household items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelter and essential household items to the most vulnerable, displaced, and those in camps through the provision of emergency shelter (tarpaulins, tents), and an integrated package of essential household, WASH, and health items and a demonstration on their safe use. • Shelter champions support camp management for the displaced in camps, including the construction of emergency shelters. • Logistics support will be provided to reach those cut-off – this will include air support (see National Society Development). • PASSA training to communities to reduce the effects of disasters, build resilience, and promote community ownership. 				

Early recovery shelter

- Based on a detailed assessment, additional support linked to the cash transfer programme is provided to facilitate the return of families to their place of origin as soon as is feasible. The KRCS has mechanisms in place to support cash and voucher assistance before a disaster to facilitate evacuations, during the response to reduce humanitarian needs, and during recovery to ongoing support.

	Livelihoods and basic needs	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 3,213,000
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000
Objective:	To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash and in-kind support to be able to meet their basic needs.			
Key Indicators:				Targets
Households reached with in-kind food assistance				15,000
Households reached through cash assistance				15,000
Households reached through livestock restocking				5,000
Households reached with early maturing and drought resistant seeds				15,000
Percentage of the targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster levels				85%
Priority Actions:				
In-kind food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Target identification and registration.Procurement and distribution of food rations. Scale-up support to reach households with food commodities, including the protection ration for households that have malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, individuals with disabilities, or other at-risk categories.			
Multi-purpose cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Households will be provided with unconditional multipurpose cash grants over four months through financial service providers to support their basic needs.The cash grants programme will be carried out in coordination with the Kenya Cash Working Group, which will conduct market assessments and regular joint market monitoring.			
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Early maturing and drought resistant seeds distributed to counties recovering from drought to make use of initial rains to enhance food security.Livestock restocking (including vaccination/treatment).Restoring damaged irrigation infrastructure.The operation will link livelihoods activities with risk reduction, climate, and adaptation to strengthen shared natural, physical, and social assets.			

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

	Health & Care	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 1,738,000
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		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000
Objective:	The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.			
Key Indicators:			Targets	
People reached with search and rescue			2,500	
Counties that have conducted health assessments and risk mapping			25	
Households reached with health services/hygiene promotion			50,000	
Households provided with mosquito nets			50,000	
People reached with mental health and psychosocial support			5,000	
Priority Actions:				
<p>Search and rescue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide search and rescue services through the KRCS aqua-rescue surge teams, first aid services, and evacuate the critically ill and injured. • Train, equip, and restock aqua search and rescue teams (aqua rescue rubber pants, aqua rescue swimsuits, lifesaver jackets, gumboots, raincoats, jackets), together with boat repair, maintenance and procurement. <p>Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise and equip the KRCS and Ministry of Health volunteers and staff on key actions for emergency health and nutrition, and conduct both health promotion and community-based disease and nutrition surveillance. The KRCS will support the Ministry of Health in conducting integrated outreach in camps and other affected villages cut-off from access to health facilities. • Conduct health assessments, including nutrition rapid assessments, to map out areas identified as high-risk to better inform and guide the response. • Communities are supported by the National Society to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. Conduct active case findings and refer all cases of acute malnutrition to health facilities for appropriate management. • Refresher training for community health volunteers (CHVs) on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, and non-communicable diseases (NCD) in emergencies. • Sensitisation of responding volunteers, including CHVs and RCATs, on epidemic control and prevention for epidemics ensuring readiness for deployment. • Support volunteers conducting health education and hygiene promotion activities to prevent and control the spread of epidemics. • Mobilisation of health kits (reproductive health, international emergency health kits, cholera, malaria, etc.). Provide essential medicines and supplies (antibiotics and chronic ailment conditions). • Deployment of medical surge teams for case management of confirmed epidemics. • Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets. • Procurement and distribution of dignity kits - both male and female. • Preposition of personal protective equipment (PPE) (gumboots, gloves, helmets, etc). <p>Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid SRH and GBV assessments: Carry out assessments to identify the specific SRH and GBV needs and risks of the affected population, including women and girls. Assessments will include access to basic healthcare services, availability of contraceptives and menstrual hygiene products, and the prevalence of GBV incidents. 				


- Conduct community awareness campaigns, using various communication channels, to ensure that flood-affected communities have accurate information on SRH and GBV prevention, available services, and how to access them.
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration: Establish coordination mechanisms with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local organisations, and international partners, to ensure a comprehensive and harmonised response. Collaborate with SRH and GBV service providers to share information, resources, and expertise.

Nutrition

- Rapid and detailed health and nutrition assessments. The assessments will identify functionality and access to health service facilities, health indicators among the affected communities, existing interventions, and gaps.
- Mobilise anthropometric equipment and nutrition therapeutic commodities.

Mental health and psychosocial support

- The KRCS will further conduct community MHPSS sessions and engage local community platforms, to provide psychosocial first aid (PFA) based on needs, aligning with the government's Mental Health Policy 2015-2030.
- Ensure that referral systems are in place to provide mental health and psychosocial support to children, in collaboration with MHPSS specialists.

	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 1,395,000
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000
Objective:	Immediate reduction in the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.			
Key Indicators:			Targets	
Households provided with access to safe drinking water			50,000	
Households provided with emergency latrines			3,000	
Households reached with hygiene promotion			50,000	
Households reached with WASH household items			50,000	
Households supported through the restoration of damaged water infrastructure once the floods subside			12,000	
Priority Actions:				
<p>The KRCS is targeting a total population of 50,000 households that are at risk from WASH-related impacts by the floods, such as damage to water and sanitation infrastructure as well as disruption of normal service provision and access to water sources. In areas where shallow wells and boreholes are the main source of water, cross-contamination with latrines has been observed, predisposing community members to cholera infection and other waterborne disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Water shortages also reduce good hygiene and sanitation practices, which increase the risk of epidemic outbreaks. Considering the risk that people are exposed to with the intake of unclean water, the KRCS plans to embark on an extensive hygiene promotion campaign to strengthen WASH knowledge and best practices, along with the targeted provision of sanitary materials for women and girls, and the provision of hygiene packs.</p>				

Sanitation – the KRCS's intervention will focus on promoting hygiene, sanitation practices, and providing communities with knowledge on safe latrine construction. Additionally, materials such as toilet slabs, timber, and polythene will be supplied for latrine construction. This activity will be carried out by a team of volunteers who will be mobilised and rapidly sensitised/trained in emergency sanitation. Temporary community and institutional latrines will be erected on a need basis to ensure that persons without access to sanitation have facilities for use until the situation returns to normal. Repair and reconstruction of damaged latrines is also planned for recovery, targeting institutions and, in some places, for community use. All these activities will be conducted concurrently with environmental and hygiene interventions including, hygiene promotion at the household level and campaigns to ensure the proper disposal of solid waste, drainage of stagnant water, handwashing, vector control, and other key behavioural activities to support the affected communities in preventing disease outbreaks.

Access to safe clean water – the KRCS intends to procure household water treatment chemicals (PUR sachets and aqua tabs) for distribution to displaced and affected households as an immediate action to ensure the consumption of safe and clean water, thus minimising the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. In addition, where the KRCS anticipates prolonged displacements, water treatment plants will be deployed to provide safe water until the communities are settled back. During the distribution of water treatment chemicals, the KRCS will sensitise communities on their proper use. For populations affected but not displaced, household water treatment chemicals will be distributed for a period of up to six months as the water subsides and normal services resume. The KRCS will undertake the disinfection of shallow wells and boreholes after the floods subside, as well as the protection and improvement of shallow wells and rehabilitation of other damaged water infrastructure. Water quality tests will also be conducted before, during, and after the interventions to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for affected communities.

Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situations is carried out in targeted communities

- Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities.
- Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation, and hygiene assessments, as well as hygiene and sanitation promotion and household water treatment procedures.
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate responses.

Daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population

- Procure and distribute household water treatment chemicals (aqua tabs and PUR), to support 10,000 households for six months.
- Procure and distribute 5,000 boxes of PUR (1,200,000 sachets) for at least 50% of households with turbid water only.
- Provide safe water to households in targeted communities through well disinfections.
- Procure and distribute buckets and jerry cans to facilitate the treatment and storage of water at the household level.
- Deploy and operate water treatment plants targeting displaced households.
- Procure and distribute 100 pieces of 10,000-litre plastic tanks for strategic water storage.
- Procure and distribute 10 pieces of 10,000 litres, 10 pieces of 5,000 litres, and five pieces of 3,500 litres of pillow tanks for strategic water storage/water trucking.
- Procure and distribute five pieces of 5,000-litre onion tanks for the pre-treatment of water while using the ERU units.
- Sensitise targeted communities on safe water storage and the safe use of water treatment products through household level follow-up by volunteers.
- Procure water testing equipment and chemicals to monitor water quality.

Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the displaced population


- Community mobilisation and sensitisation on drainage and solid waste management among the displaced population/communities.
- Hygiene promotion among displaced communities through innovative approaches like a mobile cinema.
- Procure and distribute IEC materials.

- Assess the menstrual hygiene management needs of the affected population, ensure that toilets are with MHM requirements.
- Select the design for toilets, handwashing facilities, and bathrooms based on consultations with the targeted communities with considerations for cultural preferences, safety, and access for children and persons with disabilities (PWD).
- Erect and dismantle 1,000 temporary latrines for displaced households (toilet slabs and construction materials for latrines).

Restoration of damaged water infrastructure once the floods subside

- Provide safe water to 60,000 people in targeted communities through the construction or rehabilitation of 15 damaged water facilities, of which four are already supported.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	Protection, Gender, Inclusion	and	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 106,000
			Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000

Objective:

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

Key Indicators:

Targets

People benefiting from safe and equitable delivery of basic services taking into account their needs based on gender

250,000

Survivors of GBV identified and referred to specialised services, including safe spaces, counselling, and medico-legal support

100

Staff and volunteers briefed on PGI minimum requirements

400

Priority Actions:

The protection of communities, especially the most risk-exposed groups, and ensuring their safety and access to opportunities, is essential to meet the needs and rights of the most vulnerable, both in emergencies and through the recovery pathway. Through this Appeal, the following activities will be undertaken. The KRCS will continue to ensure that targeting is based on gender protection and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards in emergencies through all sectors. Safe and equitable provision of services will be provided, with consideration of needs based on gender and other diversity factors, while sex, age, and disability disaggregated data will be included in assessments and reporting.

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 in accordance with 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 the implementation, using a community engagement and accountability approach that makes use of National Society call centres to systematically collect and respond to the views of vulnerable and affected people on their needs, priorities, vulnerabilities, and capacities.

- Integrate PGI in multi-sectoral needs assessments and throughout the implementation, ensuring that CEA-related questions are also integrated into needs assessments, such as preferred/trusted communications channels, community relations, and cultural beliefs.
- Support sectoral teams to ensure the 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

- Mapping, establishing, and supporting a GBV referral pathway.
- Basic training of staff and volunteers (four per county) on protection principles, child protection (CP), SGBV, including PSEA, and safe identification and referrals.
- For 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-centred approach that enables them to better support SGBV survivors and make safe referrals.
- Develop community-based information, education, and communication initiatives and materials on culture of nonviolence and peace (discrimination, violence, and exclusion, including SGBV and CP) and develop the ability of individuals to address them.
- Conduct debriefing sessions for the response teams.

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	CHF 65,000
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	Total target: 250,000
Objective:	Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.			
Key Indicators:			Targets	
Feedback responded to and cases resolved within a month by the National Society			100%	
Volunteers trained/briefed and mobilised in support of CEA			400	
Percentage of community members who feel the assistance provided by the operation currently covers their urgent needs			90%	
Number of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria			3	
Percentage of community members, including marginalised and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the response			100%	
Priority Actions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KRCS is committed to mainstreaming CEA throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful participation from the affected communities and closure of the feedback loop. The communities will be made aware of the response period, how support will be given to them, and the exit strategy for the KRCS. The communities will also be made aware of the fundings, where they come from, and how they will give their feedback through activities, such as satisfactory surveys and post-distribution monitoring. • The KRCS will utilise the mobile cinema initiative in flood-affected areas to promote healthy and safe behaviours in response to identified risks. Through engaging and informative film screenings, the response aims to educate and empower communities to adopt protective measures and enhance their 				

resilience to future disasters. The mobile cinema will travel to various locations within the affected regions, ensuring that a wide range of individuals have access to these vital messages. Through the cinema, a culture of preparedness and risk reduction is promoted, contributing to the well-being and safety of communities.

- Establish and utilise feedback desks during distributions, outreach, and in camps staffed by CEA focal persons. Conduct monthly community level review meetings to understand the progress and views of the community on the response. Continuous handling of the KRCS toll-free line (0800720577) to gather and respond to community feedback.
- During the operation, the KRCS will conduct monthly Community Review Meetings to evaluate the progress of the Floods Operation. During these meetings, the KRCS will help establish a community feedback desk to document and address community issues and complaints.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 30,938	Female < 18: 30,938	CHF 123,000
		Male > 18: 31,562	Male < 18: 31,562	Total target: 125,000

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

Key Indicators: **Targets**

People reached with DRR activities 25,000

Counties with developed and supported community plans of action 25

Priority Actions:

The planned disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities aim to strengthen the institutional preparedness of KRCS branches and community disaster response teams in the **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 for community resilience in identifying risks and mitigations/plans of action for DRR by conducting community-led vulnerability and capacity risk assessments (VCAs), which will also be used to support sustainability and links to longer-term development programming; support for an organisational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities, and stakeholders; support to include food safety in community contingency response plans; support for communities with risk mapping, holistic monitoring, and integrated analysis of agriculture and livelihoods indicators.
- The KRCS will roll out established multi-hazard early warning systems that contribute to reducing risks and enhancing community preparedness, and also utilise the lessons learned from previous drought responses when implementing actions, taking into consideration the needs identified by the communities.
- Support awareness raising and capacity building on the changing climate and its impacts through schools, community-based DRR modules, and initiatives as well as creating and understanding bylaws and policies to better prepare for disasters.
- Engage with more communities in the Tree Planting and Care Initiative to support a diversified ecosystem, including reforestation, land restoration, and livelihoods promotion. This brings together risk reduction, livelihoods, and a green response.
- The operation will also ensure that all interventions are 'climate-smart', incorporating 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 the IFRC's global 'Green Response' concept.


- Support communities with environmental clean-up campaigns (including procurement and distribution of PPE, metal rakes, hand carts, wheelbarrows, shovels, and slashers).

Enabling approaches


	National Society Strengthening	CHF 588,000
Objective:	National Societies are prepared to respond effectively to epidemics/emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognised.	
Key Indicators:		Targets
Branches supported with operational support services capacity development		25
Volunteers equipped and insured for the response		400
Logistics support provided		1
Priority Actions:		
<p>Operational Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be implemented to ensure 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 administration. The IFRC will support the affected branches to further develop capabilities in water management, food and nutrition, water harvesting, and greenhouses to produce food and livestock protection techniques. • Logistics support through light and heavy transport, warehousing (Rubb Halls and rental), air support heavy lift, and air support last mile distribution. <p>National Society Development, including volunteering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch development will be a major focus, incorporating the current ongoing Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA). Any activities will be aligned with the findings of the BOCA carried out in all branches of the KRCS in 2021. • Volunteer duty of care will be emphasised through appropriate management services, the provision of PPE, training, and accident insurance. <p>Response capacity strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KRCS is working to strengthen its response capacity using the National Society Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach. • Strengthening of the KRCS's response systems at national headquarters, regional and county levels, including capacity development for EOC, fleet, and warehousing. • The KRCS will strengthen the risk reduction and climate adaptation capacity of staff and volunteers. • Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure they play a meaningful role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership. • Strengthening National Society disaster and crisis response capabilities at headquarters and branch levels. Consider volunteering, duty of care, accountability, and sustainability of essential services. • Strengthening integrated capacity development through: Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) Volunteer Training, Community-based Disaster Response Team Refresher (CBDRTs), Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) Refresher, Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), Nutrition, SRH GBV, NCD in 		

Emergencies, Refresher Training for WASH Champions, Refresher Training for Shelter Champions, KIRA ToT Training, KIRA Training Cascades, and NDRT Refresher Training.

- Strengthening communications and the emergency operations centre through: Communications, documentation and visibility, documentation and media engagement, continuous SMS messaging (600,000 people), airtime/data bundles, Starlink satellite internet roaming, Starlink satellite monthly subscription, and ITC.

	Coordination and Partnerships	Included below in IFRC Secretariat Services
Objective:	Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with the ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.	
Key Indicators:		Targets
Number of new external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response established		5
Coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment and coordination with all Movement partners		1
Coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment with government, HCT, and clusters		1
Priority Actions:		
<p>Membership Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC is providing technical and coordination support through Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Unit to support the multilateral and bilateral contributions provided through the Federation-wide approach. This included embedding an officer in KRCS. • Harmonised planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members. A special effort will be made to ensure accountability and transparency. • IFRC is providing technical and coordination support with partners operating within the country, which include the government, stakeholders, partners, and KRCS members through Partners Calls, donors' briefings, organising field trips for stakeholders and partners. • Regular coordination with partners supporting the operation from outside the country. <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In its auxiliary role, the KRCS will strengthen and add value to coordination at the national and district levels with relevant line ministries, local governments, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, and other organisations. • The 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 KRCS works with the NDOC in coordinating humanitarian emergencies, the NDMA in drought management, and as co-chairs of the Kenya Cash Working Group. • In terms of coordination and management of emergencies, eight coordination hubs across the country were established as part of contingency measures prior to the general elections and continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage, and distribution. <p>Movement Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 restoring family links (RFL)/tracing, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa, in addition to enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. The KRCS 		

and IFRC organise Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings for information exchange, updates, and harmonisation of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Participating National Society activities in Kenya.

	IFRC Secretariat Services	CHF 331,000
Objective:	Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.	
Key Indicators:	Targets	
Support staff deployed to the KRCS	3	
Monitoring mission – technical and with donors	5	
Partners call and donors briefing	3	
Operations updated and situation reports provided	Monthly	
Priority Actions:		
Strategic support:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to KRCS and PNSs present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Nairobi Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office. IFRC, together with Movement Partners, will support KRCS in establishing and reinforcing the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including its business continuity and risk management plans. 		
Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolvement and operationalization of an HD strategy. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan, with appropriate links to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies. The HD strategy focuses on ensuring that the role and mandate of National Societies is understood that humanitarian principles are safeguarded, and that people on the move, irrespective of their background or status, enjoy access to the life-saving assistance and protection that they need. 		
Planning and Monitoring:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KRCS's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEA&L) unit will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Logical Framework, and Indicator Tracking Tool. KRCS Headquarters and the County teams will conduct surveys, including market assessments and needs assessments, for the targeted population in the targeted counties, through Branch RCATs to analyse developing situations, community needs, preferred communication channels, and stakeholder analysis. All assessments undertaken by the KRCS utilise electronic data collection platforms using smartphones which are submitted to KRCS Kobo collect servers. The KRCS will conduct Post-distribution Monitoring, after cash disbursements are distributed to the affected communities. The project team will conduct supervisory visits to activity locations and compile monitoring reports for each stage of the response. An after-action review will be carried out at the end of the operation to capture lessons learned from the drought response action with the aim of harnessing learning and improving future performance. At the end of the operation, the 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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMER, CVA, and CEA will use digital data collection applications and analysis platforms. Information management will maintain close coordination with the heads of sectors and partners and develop an efficient data collection system. It is vital that the KRCS makes sure the operation is strategized based 		

on the available and latest assessment and operational data. The IFRC will further support the KRCS and prioritise data collection and analysis as well as information management.

Communications:

- Support will be provided for both content generation and National Society capacity building. A communications strategy has been developed to promote the campaign's approach advocating greater support for the response.

Logistics and Supply Chain, Procurement:

- Both local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC's 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.

Finance and Administration:

- The IFRC will provide the operation with the necessary support 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's starting day to enable the Branches to request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.

Human Resources:

- Based on the demand for technical and coordination support required for this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure 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.

Security:

- A security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will be undertaken to ensure the safety and security of the response teams. Standard security protocols on 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 successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses. IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Risk management

In accordance with IFRC Risk Management Framework³ the operation is committed to identifying and analysing risks associated with activities and operations with the objective of maintaining a safe workplace, minimizing losses, maximizing opportunities, and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making. Risks will be identified across the seven IFRC risk categories: Strategic, Contextual, Operational, Programme Delivery, Fiduciary, Safeguarding, Reputational.

With KRCS a plan for risk management for this operation will be established and maintained throughout the life of the operation. The plan specifies how risks will be managed for the operation, including the proposed risk appetite and any external reporting requirements. After which, as part of regular monitoring, there will be monthly reviews of the plan. Below is a summary of the high-level risks associated for this operation.

³ https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/259_e_v100_Risk_Management_Policy.pdf

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Counties with resource-based conflicts and borders with neighbouring countries have a high risk of insecurity	Medium	Medium	Ensure that KRCS teams supporting the response in the counties are well-trained on safer access to enhance their access during interventions.
Insecurity and conflicts	Medium	Medium	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.
Peak rains are expected in November. Heavy rains and flooding will continue as projected by the KMD. Water levels in the Tana and Nyando rivers will rise and cause further displacements of people.	High	High	The KRCS will continue monitoring the situation and be ready to scale-up. Due to the forecast outcome, the number of people in need may increase, necessitating new funding to support them.
Cholera outbreaks expand to counties being affected by the floods.	High	Medium	The KRCS adopted measures to ensure the continued sensitisation of communities on waterborne diseases. Subsequently, there is an ongoing response in counties affected by cholera.
Lack of funding	Medium	Medium	Build a prioritisation of activities by location. Ensure, using CEA, that the Movement can communicate with communities on any prioritisation/targeting required.
Reduced access - infrastructure damage	High	Medium	All-in budget for air access.

Quality and accountability

Key indicators identified in the Planned Operations section will be used to set up an M&E framework to monitor the operations in terms of the suitability of the approach, quality of work, satisfaction of the targeted population, as well as tracking progress on planned activities. The KRCS and partners will routinely carry out a self-assessment against such indicators to make sure that the operation is on track, products and services meet the minimum quality standard, and most importantly, the operation remains relevant to the survivors. The monitoring system will also check whether the accountability systems that have been set up are working effectively. Additionally, the regular feedback mechanism, post-distribution and satisfaction surveys of the targeted population will be carried out regularly after each significant activity to solicit feedback and complaints from specific groups amongst the crisis-affected population, as part of a formal complaints mechanism. A final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the operation.

The operation will make sure that all safeguarding measures are in place and that it includes KRCS staff and stakeholders meeting and conforming to the requirements for PSEA and child safeguarding. The actions will include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; and ensuring child friendly information and participation, and that community feedback mechanisms are supported.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, and the IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement CHF 18 million	IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask CHF 10 million
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Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

**For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRKE058 - Kenya Red Cross El Nino Floods 2023

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	9,081,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	2,441,000
Livelihoods	1,208,000
Multi-purpose Cash	2,005,000
Health	1,738,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,395,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	106,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	123,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	65,000
Enabling Approaches	919,000
Secretariat Services	331,000
National Society Strengthening	588,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	10,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Kenya Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Ahmed Idris, Secretary General Kenya Red Cross Society, idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke, +254 703 037 000
- **Operational Coordination:** Dr Michael Aiyabei, Head of Disaster Management Kenya Red Cross Society ayabei.michael@redcross.or.ke, +254 722 850 484

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for DM coordinator:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead, rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Mohamed Babiker, Head of Delegation, Somalia and Kenya, mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org, +254 110843974
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination, santiago.luengo@ifrc.org; +41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledge support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Head Corporate Services, Africa Region** - Amelia Marzal, amelia.marzal@ifrc.org, +254 0110901576

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

Reference



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- Link to IFRC Emergency landing page