



# KENYA

## 2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 53.8M**

11 February 2025

### In support of the Kenya Red Cross Society



**47**

National Society  
branches



**71**

National Society  
local units



**721**

National Society  
staff



**280,263**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**1.5M**

Climate and  
environment



**2.5M**

Disasters  
and crises



**3M**

Health and  
wellbeing



**150,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**250,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Disease outbreak

#### Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Community health
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Climate change adaptation
  - Food insecurity

#### Capacity development

- Branch development
- Youth development
- Resource mobilization

### Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

**High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

**Medium**

Human Development Index rank

**146**

World Bank Population figure

**55.1M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **38.6%**

# Funding requirements

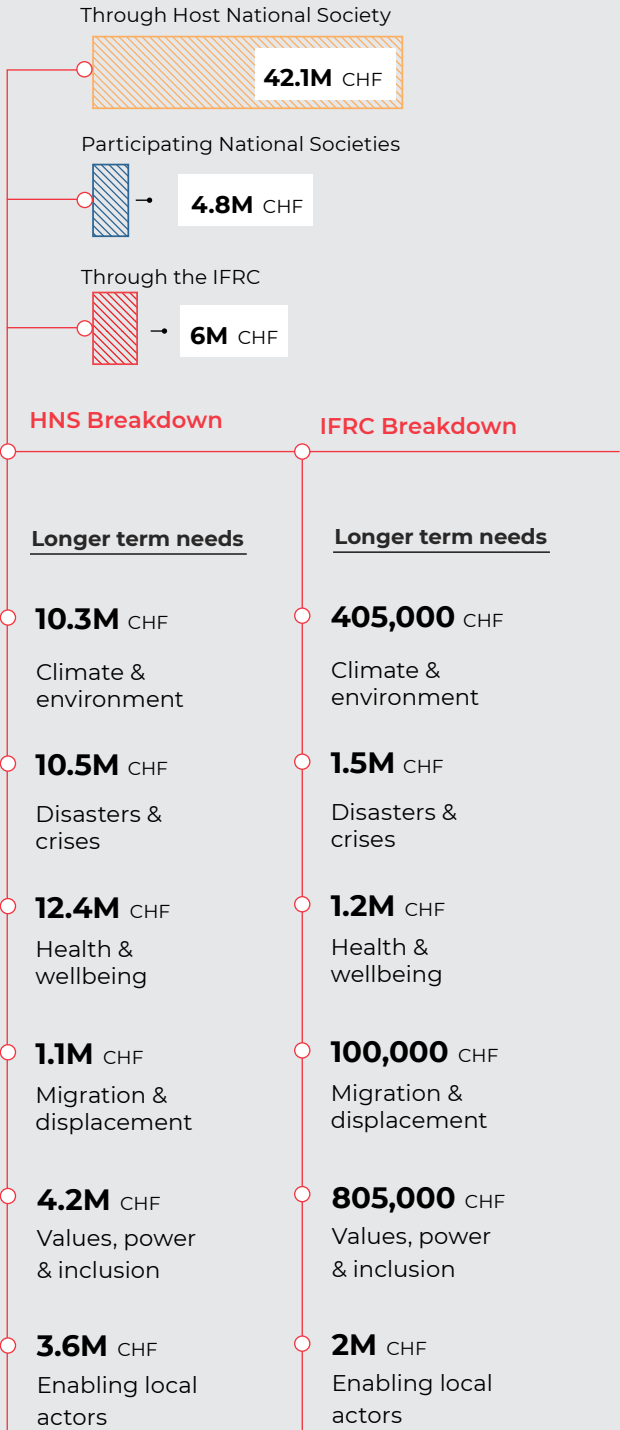
2025

2026\*\*

\*\*Projected funding requirements

Total 52.94M CHF

Total 955,000 CHF



Participating National Societies

955,000 CHF

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

British Red Cross

Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society of China\*

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross\*

Norwegian Red Cross

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024

## IFRC Appeal codes

African Regional Mpox Epidemic

Emergency Appeal:

**MDRS1003\***

Longer-term needs:

**MAAKE002**

\*Due to the evolving situation and the regional scope of the appeal, country-specific funding requirements and target reach are not yet reflected on the first page.

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross	55,000		●	●			
British Red Cross	1.7M	●	●			●	●
Danish Red Cross	1.5M	●	●	●	●	●	●
Finnish Red Cross	1.6M						
Norwegian Red Cross			●	●			

Total Funding requirement **CHF 4.8M**

## Hazards



Disease outbreak



Floods



Climate Change



Drought



Food insecurity



Kenya Red Cross volunteers conducting a community epidemic and pandemic preparedness programme (Photo: IFRC)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Kenya Red Cross Society** is a national humanitarian, voluntary organization, established in Kenya by an Act of Parliament in 1965 and admitted to the IFRC in 1967. It is auxiliary to the public authorities, working together in the provision of humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people in Kenya. It is the only humanitarian organization in the country to be established by an Act of Parliament, and the only one with a mandate to complement the work of both national and county level governments. Its auxiliary role also protects the independence of the National Society and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC).

The Kenya Red Cross Society has capacity for both emergency and developmental programming at national and community levels. It has its headquarters in Nairobi and eight regional offices and 47 county branches in Kenya. This capability allows the National Society to be the first to respond and the last to leave when disasters occur. Additionally, it ensures a constant on-the-ground presence to support community-driven. The Kenya Red Cross Society serves a diverse range of communities, with a focus on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable and hard to reach communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), informal urban settlements, remote rural areas, and geographically marginalized areas. The National Society is deeply rooted in communities, ensuring that programmes

are informed and governed by the needs and perspectives of these communities.

The current Strategic Plan (2021-2025) of the Kenya Red Cross encompasses three strategic programmatic goals and one goal specifically focused on National Society development (NSD), as outlined below:

- Strategy goal 1: Enabling communities to anticipate, prepare, respond to and quickly recover from crises.
- Strategy goal 2: Empowering communities to have opportunities to achieve social, economic and psychosocial wellbeing, leading to healthy lives.
- Strategy goal 3: Encouraging youth to lead positive change in their communities.
- Strategy goal 4: Fostering a resilient National Society dedicated to reinforcing organizational culture, systems, and human resources to achieve its humanitarian and development objectives.

In 2023, the National Society reached three million people with long term services and development programmes, and five million people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Kenya Red Cross Society branches

*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*



# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Republic of Kenya has a population of 55 million people. Its capital Nairobi is one of the fastest growing cities in east Africa. The country shares its borders with Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania and its southeast coastline borders the Indian Ocean. Most of the country's population lives in the highland farmlands, which lie between 1,500 and 3,000 metres above sea level. The main commercial crops are tea, coffee, vegetables, wheat, maize and flowers, complemented by livestock production. The tourism industry has long benefitted from Kenya's rich landscapes, nature and wildlife, with protected areas covering 8.2 per cent of the country's land.

Kenya has made significant political and economic reforms over the last decade, which have contributed to economic growth, social development and political stability. However, elections have often been characterized by political divisions and occasional violence.

The disaster landscape in Kenya is characterized by multiple natural and man-made hazards, including prolonged cycles of droughts and floods/landslides, disease outbreaks and epidemics, landslides and political instability and conflicts. Communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) are struggling to recover from five consecutive seasons of below average

rainfall. Kenya is recovering from the El Niño phenomenon that began in October 2023, compounded by heavy rains in March-May 2024, which peaked in April. These events caused a humanitarian crisis, affecting 43 out of 47 counties. Flooding displaced over 55,000 households and impacted over 101,000 households. The rains devastated livelihoods, with 11,539 livestock lost, 65,377 acres of farmland destroyed and businesses heavily affected. Many of the hardest-hit areas were already recovering from the 2021–2023 drought, further delaying recovery for agriculture-dependent communities.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projected 1.2 million people facing emergency conditions, with persistent malnutrition in arid areas. Climate change and the changing nature and frequency of extreme weather events is increasing overall social and economic risks for a large proportion of the population, particularly for low-income communities engaged in agriculture for their livelihoods.

As of 30th June 2024, the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Kenya reached 777,354 persons. Among them, 383,048 (49 per cent) were in the Dadaab refugee camp and 289,861 (37 per cent) in the Kakuma refugee camp. The country experiences significant internal displacement each year, with over 649,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2023.

Beyond these challenges, Kenya grapples with broader issues such as poverty, inequality, youth unemployment, transparency and accountability.



Kenya Red Cross Society conducting a training in 'epidemic control for volunteers' and 'community-based surveillance' as part of the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) with community health volunteers in Tharaka Nithi, in January 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC Go Kenya](#)

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
<b>IFRC Emergency Appeal code</b>	MDRS1003
<b>People affected</b>	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	30 million people
<b>Duration</b>	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to Operational update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Update No. 2</a>

In 2024, a concerning surge in Mpox cases and deaths has been reported across 12 African countries, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths. While the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, accounting for 92 per cent of cases, cross-border transmission has extended to Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Outbreaks have also been observed in other endemic countries such as Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Central African Republic. The Kenya Red Cross Society is actively involved in preparedness and response efforts in Kenya, with support from the IFRC and other National Societies. The IFRC is mobilizing its vast network across Africa to provide critical interventions, including community-based surveillance, risk communication, vaccination efforts and psychosocial support to curb the spread of the virus.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Kenya Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

### Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labor market through skills enhancement and diversification.

### Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement and transparent communication, extending into

**long-term resilience building** through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

For the period 20 August 2024 to 28 October 2024, the following assistance was provided by the Kenya Red Cross Society:

The Kenya Red Cross Society, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, addressed the Mpox outbreak by enhancing disease surveillance and implementing risk communication and community engagement initiatives. The National Society raised awareness, promoted hygiene practices and involved communities in infection prevention and control efforts. It

trained its staff and volunteers to support these activities and sensitized communities across 21 counties on Mpox risk factors, prevention measures and hygiene promotion. Volunteers and community health promoters conducted screenings at key border points, reaching significant number of individuals to prevent further spread. Updated informational materials were developed to improve understanding of Mpox transmission, signs and symptoms. Additionally, the National Society distributed and installed hand-washing facilities and hygiene supplies at critical locations to strengthen sanitation and disease prevention measures.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Kenya has a varied geography, with a tropical coastline, semi-arid to arid areas in the east and north and mild highlands around the Great Rift Valley. Most of the country experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with long rains between March and May and short rains between October and December. This topography influences the impacts of climate change, as does the El Niño Southern Oscillation periods, which bring more rainfall and the La Niña periods, which bring droughts. The Indian Ocean Dipole is also a driver of rainfall variability. The World Bank estimates that 70 per cent of disasters in Kenya are attributed to extreme climatic events, making the country highly vulnerable to climate change, with increasing climate swings anticipated in 2025 and beyond.

Drought cycles have shortened from five-to-seven-year cycles in the past, to two-to-three-year cycles, with droughts happening most frequently in the semi-arid and arid regions in 18 of the 20 most vulnerable counties. Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts are reducing water storage levels and wreaking havoc on agricultural productivity. It may result in damage to agricultural lands and infrastructure, significant economic losses and risk to life. Kenya's reliance on surface water sources, pressure on scarce water resources from population growth, as well as increasing temperatures and rain variability, are expected to further stress water supply in coming years.

Climate change is also expected to increase the risk and intensity of flooding, due to higher annual rainfall, which in turn is expected to increase the likelihood of mudslides and landslides, particularly in mountainous areas. As rainfall levels rise and flooding intensifies, soil erosion, land degradation and the waterlogging of crops will adversely impact agricultural productivity, resulting in reduced yields. This, in turn, will significantly affecting the livelihoods of rural communities and contribute to heightened food insecurity.

According to the National Environment Management Authority, Kenya's ecosystem provides valuable resources and services that contribute to approximately 42 per cent of the country's GDP and support 70 per cent of people's livelihoods. Such resources are vital to Kenya's thriving tourism industry. However, climate change is disrupting ecosystems resulting in increased coastal erosion, prevalence of wildfires, coral bleaching, etc. Rising sea levels are also putting pressure on coastal communities.

The government of Kenya is committed to enhancing resilience by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the government's medium-term plans and integrated development plans. This includes improving early warning systems, reducing flood and drought risks and protecting natural assets such as forests, mangroves, seagrass and coral ecosystems. A key initiative is the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry's partnership to tackle deforestation by planting of trees to ensure a minimum of 10 per cent tree coverage of the country by 2030 and to sustainably manage and protect it. The government also intends to reduce its carbon emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 and is promoting and adopting clean energy technologies to reduce reliance on wood fuels.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kenya Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.



The Kenya Red Cross Society aims to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis and seeks to enhance community resilience and adaptation. It actively promotes environmental sustainability through county-wide tree-planting initiatives. By leveraging its presence in all 47 counties, the Kenya Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen its branches as hubs for community engagement, resilience and service delivery, ensuring alignment with local needs.

The Kenya Red Cross Society aims to support branch development by improving infrastructure, such as the completion of Samburu and Marsabit branch offices, providing conducive working environments and essential resources for staff, volunteers and members. It seeks to further enhance branch capacity by facilitating coordination meetings, regional annual general meetings and supporting national events such as first aid competitions and volunteer awards to foster collaboration and recognition across its network.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Develop and implement a climate change response strategy
  - Develop an anticipatory action roadmap to address the effects of climate change
  - Create climate and environmental assessment tools based on the climate change response strategy
  - Undertake risk mapping and risk profiling, as well as vulnerability impact and capacity assessments (eVCA) to assess risk from climate change, to inform the planning and implementation of programmes
  - Promote joint planning to address the identified risks
  - Build capacity for National Society staff and volunteers on climate and environmental issues, tools, innovations and technologies, including nature-based solutions, to enhance their ability to respond to climate and environmental crises
  - Implement tree planting initiatives across the counties through its branches
  - Promote green response integration in operations, ensuring environmental risks are assessed in needs assessments and sustainability is prioritized in sector interventions
  - Increase awareness of climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities and encourage climate-smart agriculture
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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Kenya Red Cross Society in improving early warning systems, raising flood risk awareness and constructing flood-resilient infrastructure to address climate-related hazards. It will advance early warning and early action in urban and rural areas and develop an anticipatory action system integrating forecast analysis, contingency planning and readiness measures. The IFRC will assist the National Society to work with farmers and promote climate-resilient agriculture, including drought-tolerant crops and efficient irrigation systems, while advocating with government, private sector and public stakeholders on the environmental impacts of climate change. Through climate-friendly policies and practices, disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation training, the IFRC aims to enhance community resilience and sustainable development. Additionally, it will offer technical expertise, foster partnerships, develop proposals and align efforts with Pan-African initiatives.

The **British Red Cross** will support the National Society in the development of innovative approaches in response preparedness to reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities and provide climate-smart agriculture training to farmers. It will also continue to support the Kenya Red Cross Society in multi-disciplinary climate change research.

Additionally, along with **Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross**, it will provide technical and operational support to the Kenya Red Cross Society for developing a climate change response strategy and support tree planting and care initiatives aimed at climate change adaptation and anticipatory action programmes to strengthen community resilience. Support will also include contribution to the creation of environmental assessment tools to guide climate change response interventions and enabling the Kenya Red Cross Society to engage with communities, local authorities and other partners effectively.

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Under wider Movement support, the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** will provide technical and operational support to the Kenya Red Cross Society for the development of a climate change response strategy. It will also assist with risk mapping and profiling outcomes by supporting joint planning efforts to address identified risks. Additionally, the ICRC will contribute operational and technical assistance to the National Society's anticipatory action programmes that strengthen community resilience and support tree planting and care initiatives to aid climate change adaptation efforts.





## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see the IFRC GO page, [Kenya](#)

The main hazards that have a humanitarian impact in Kenya are prolonged cyclical droughts and floods, disease outbreaks, epidemics and landslides, all of which continually weaken the communities' coping mechanisms and capacities. Kenyan Government statistics show that floods cause 60 per cent of disaster-related fatalities in the country and that flooding has had a profound [impact](#) on infrastructure, housing and livelihoods.

[Food insecurity](#) is currently a major emergency in Kenya and intercommunal violence, electoral violence and extremist attacks are also prevalent. The food security crisis is expected to worsen in 2025 due to climate change, conflict and economic shocks. It is estimated that up to 3.49 million people will require humanitarian food assistance between [October 2024 and May 2025](#). Needs are expected to peak at the end of February 2025, before the onset of the March to May long rains.

The country is heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture and any variations in rainfall has a significant impact on food production. Hydrometeorological events have a devastating impact on people's lives and livelihoods, as well as on the country's infrastructure and economy. The impact of the 2021-2023 drought eroded productive assets, accrued debt and increased food consumption gaps for many poor households. Kenya is also recovering from the El Niño phenomenon that began in October 2023, compounded by heavy rains in March-May 2024, which peaked in April. Current rainfall deficits, combined with forecast poor precipitation, are anticipated to result in [below-average crop production](#) and hinder the seasonal improvement of pasture conditions across pastoral areas.

The number of Kenyans living in poverty and excluded from basic social and economic gains has increased over the last decade, with prospects for sustainable livelihoods having declined.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

As part of its auxiliary role, the Kenya Red Cross Society will continue to provide first line response in all sudden onset disasters, in coordination with the government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team.

The Kenya Red Cross Society seeks to address and reduce vulnerabilities caused by crises and disasters, prioritizing support for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups by enhancing their resilience and creating pathways for them to thrive. It aims to develop a long-term strategy for food and nutrition security and resilient livelihoods, incorporating the

Humanitarian-Peace-Development nexus and integrated programming to achieve sustainable outcomes. The National Society seeks to strengthen grassroots resilience within food systems by establishing strategic partnerships and mobilizing resources to support initiatives aligned with the Pan Africa Initiative on Zero Hunger.

The Kenya Red Cross Society actively participates in regional technical working groups and external coordination forums focused on food security and resilient livelihoods. It aims to analyze its capacity and role in reinforcing grassroots food systems to inform and improve programming. Additionally, it seeks to develop innovative solutions and models that improve food and nutrition security, build resilience and strengthen local food systems.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Implement and support [early warning and early action](#) initiatives in urban and rural areas, including training community watch teams to report on disaster risks
- Share information, monitor and evaluate end-to-end early warning systems to mitigate multi-hazard risks affecting vulnerable communities
- Establish community-based resource centres with stakeholders to improve access and understanding of risks and mitigation measures
- Pursue sustainable and integrated [livelihood programmes ensuring food security](#) and household income for vulnerable communities
- Promote innovative economic empowerment by mobilizing community structures and providing seed funding
- Continue providing [shelter assistance](#) to individuals displaced by disasters, conflicts or emergencies
- Strengthen capacity and invest in systems for timely and scalable [cash and voucher assistance](#) initiatives
- Advise government authorities on analysing, drafting and implementing disaster-related laws and policies
- Improve official recognition of the auxiliary role in disaster risk management

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the Kenya Red Cross Society to respond to disasters and crises. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the National Society through [numerous](#) Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) in relation to drought and

food insecurity, floods, storms and tropical cyclones, disease outbreaks, population movement and accidents

The IFRC will support the Kenya Red Cross Society by addressing food security and livelihoods in emergency, recovery and resilience-building efforts, preparing for the upscaling of cash assistance, branch preparedness, contingency planning and engaging in disaster law and representation. It will provide technical assistance across the stages of the preparedness for effective response approach, including strategy, policy, analysis, planning, coordination, operational capacity and operational support. The IFRC will also strengthen context response analysis and information management systems.

The **British Red Cross** will support the Kenya Red Cross Society through the Integrated Food Security and Livelihood Project, focusing on food security, livelihoods, cash assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives. It will strengthen focused analysis based on trends through the Initiative for Community Health and Analysis, linking preparedness and impact to programme implementation. The British Red Cross will contribute to prepositioning the disaster fund to support the Kenya Red Cross Society during disasters and crises. It will also strengthen the capacity of Branch Emergency Operations Centres to improve response times and enhance the skills and equipment of Red Cross Action Teams and National Disaster Response Teams for more effective emergency response. The British Red Cross will support improved shelter initiatives for multiple shocks and assist in increasing cash and voucher assistance during disasters. Furthermore, it will contribute to leadership facilitation and capacity building in disaster law, enabling better preparation and response to evolving and multiple shocks.

The **Danish Red Cross** will continue supporting livelihoods strengthening through the ongoing Resilience Health and Rights programme in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands regions

(ASAL), including Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, Mandera and Garissa. It will strengthen the capacity of Branch Emergency Operations Centres and train emergency response teams to improve preparedness. The Danish Red Cross will also increase support for cash and voucher assistance and livelihoods programming, contributing to disaster resilience in affected communities. Additionally, it will support leadership facilitation and capacity building in disaster law to better prepare the Kenya Red Cross Society for evolving and multiple shocks.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will strengthen the capacity of Branch Emergency Operations Centres and train emergency response teams to improve response times and preparedness. It will support shelter initiatives addressing multiple shocks to improve the Kenya Red Cross Society's ability to manage evolving challenges. The Finnish Red Cross will also assist with leadership facilitation and capacity building in disaster law to enhance the Kenya Red Cross Society's response to evolving and multiple shocks.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will promote data-driven decisions using early warning actions and initiatives and provide standing support for emergency response when required. It will contribute to prepositioning the disaster fund to assist the Kenya Red Cross Society during crises and disasters. The Norwegian Red Cross will support shelter initiatives for multiple shocks and assist with leadership facilitation and disaster law capacity building to strengthen the Kenya Red Cross Society's preparedness and response capabilities.

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Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** will support the Kenya Red Cross Society through leadership facilitation and capacity building in disaster law. It will assist in improving preparedness and response to evolving and multiple shocks, collaborating with other participating National Societies to enhance disaster management efforts.



## Health and wellbeing

Kenya faces worsening health challenges in 2024 due to climate change, conflict and poverty. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are now the leading cause of death and are expected to become more prevalent in the coming years. The number of deaths and hospital admissions related to NCDs is already high (half of hospital admissions) and is expected to increase by 55 per cent by 2030.

Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on health in Kenya and is causing an increased risk of waterborne diseases, malnutrition and heat stress in some communities. Malaria is still a public health concern and temperature could drive an increase in vector-borne diseases, although recent medical innovations provide some hope.

The Global Nutrition Report 2022 (GNR) assessed the state of nutrition in Kenya and found that the country is making progress towards global nutrition targets. However, malnutrition remains a threat to children's health and development in Kenya. According to the GNR 2022, 26.2 per cent of children under five years are stunted, 4.2 per cent wasted and 5.7 per cent overweight or obese, with malnutrition levels stabilizing in recent months due to increased milk consumption, humanitarian aid and improved incomes. Factors such as gender inequality, poverty, inclusion, culture and illiteracy create barriers to accessing and using health services and limit Kenya's ability to achieve key health outcomes in its Vision 2030.

The maternal mortality rate of 362 per 100,000 live births in Kenya is associated with low use and resourcing of maternal, neonatal and children health services. More positively, it is projected that deaths from communicable diseases will decrease by 48 per cent by 2030.

Currently, mental health problems are a growing concern in Kenya, especially as access to care is limited. This is due to a shortage of trained professionals, the stigma associated with mental illness and a lack of funding. The government's Mental Health Policy (2015–2030) states that one in four Kenyans experiences mental health problems, meaning 12 million people will require mental health and psychosocial support, which far outweighs existing services. Gender Based Violence is also a major public health challenge, which can have a devastating impact on the physical and mental health of men, boys, women and girls.

Only 70 per cent of the population has access to drinking water and only 29 per cent has access to sanitation (10 per cent practice open defecation). Water supply is unevenly distributed across the country. Droughts and floods have meant some people are drinking from contaminated surface water sources, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea and hepatitis A.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kenya Red Cross Society seeks to build resilient communities by addressing vulnerabilities through integrated approaches to disaster preparedness, response and recovery. It aims to improve access to quality healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support, while addressing the impacts of gender-based violence and supporting the health and well-being of women, children and marginalized groups. The Kenya Red Cross Society seeks to promote food security, sustainable livelihoods and nutrition through innovative solutions and community-driven initiatives. It aims to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices and mitigate the effects of climate change on vulnerable populations while ensuring its operations are guided by data-driven decisions, inclusive policies and a focus on long-term community resilience.

Kenya Red Cross Society is involved in the country support platform on cholera control, hosted by the IFRC. The country is part of the Global Taskforce on Cholera Control priorities, with a focus on multisectoral collaboration, capacity building and resource mobilization to strengthen country-led National Cholera Plans (NCPs). The country support platform aims to integrate lessons from outbreak responses into the national plans, shifting from reactive outbreak management to sustainable preparedness and prevention for rapid outbreak detection and response.

The National Society is also part of the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3), a multi-country programme, with funding from USAID and technical support from IFRC, that supports communities, National Societies and other key partners to prevent, detect, and respond to disease threats. CP3 equips communities with the skills, knowledge, behaviours and tools to be the first line of defence against disease outbreaks. It strengthens National Societies' ability to prepare for epidemics and pandemics through technical assistance, advocacy support and coordination. CP3 also foresees engagement of a wide range of stakeholders across society--including governments, media, religious groups and the private sector-- to collaborate on epidemic preparedness. The programme is adapted to each country's health priorities, needs, risks and capacities, and complements existing national emergency response plans.

Additionally, the Kenya Red Cross Society is engaged in the Resilient and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) initiative, a five years initiative part of the overall partnership between IFRC and the Africa CDC, with the ambition of strengthening the number, capacity, training, and supervision of the community health workforce, as well as health systems, across the continent. The overall target is to scale up two million community health workers across the African Continent, with each community health worker supporting an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Support the provision of health services to vulnerable populations through mobile outreach in hard-to-reach areas
  - Improve access to quality maternal, newborn and child health services with an inclusive approach that safeguards and mainstreams disability inclusion
  - Contribute to the attainment of Universal Health Coverage by increasing access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care
  - Strengthen One Health coordination at the national, county and sub-county levels for effective epidemic preparedness and response
  - Ensure communities have sustainable access to clean and safe drinking water
  - Provide rapid and effective response with essential WASH services during emergencies and disasters
  - Promote good hygiene practices and health education to address new environmental challenges
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** helps the Kenya Red Cross Society promote gender equality and social inclusion in health interventions, ensuring equal access to quality services. It also provides assistance in delivering mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to individuals affected by conflict, disaster and trauma. The IFRC supports the Kenya Red Cross Society in strengthening community health and resilience, helping communities prevent and respond to health threats such as floods and public health emergencies. It assists in improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Additionally, the IFRC helps the Kenya Red Cross Society strengthen health systems, enhancing the quality and availability of services, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Through this ongoing support, the IFRC aids the Kenya Red Cross Society in achieving its vision of optimal health and well-being for all Kenyans.

IFRC also aligns strategies with the IFRC Health and Care Framework and collaborates on Africa-wide initiatives such as Resilient and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) and Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL).

The IFRC provided the National Society with a [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) allocation in September 2024. The allocation of CHF 413,341 supported the Kenya Red Cross Society to assist 2,021,663 people affected by the outbreak of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period in the areas of Turkana, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Bungoma and Busia by providing effective support, prevention and protection against the polio outbreak through interventions such as vaccination of children, hygiene promotion as well as training in community-based polio surveillance.

The **British Red Cross** will support the Kenya Red Cross Society in policy review, designing and implementing inclusive maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) programmes and providing technical assistance for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) solutions in emergencies. It will also assist in engaging external partners and the government for climate-smart WASH interventions.

The **Danish Red Cross** will support policy review, scaling community health data collection via electronic community health system eCHIS and providing operational support for WASH solutions in emergencies. It will also focus on non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), strengthen health systems and assist with nutrition programmes and rapid assessments during emergencies.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will support policy review, engage the national government to address health sector challenges, strengthen health workers' capacity and provide operational support for inclusive maternal, neonatal and child health programmes and community health data collection via eCHIS.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support WASH solutions in emergencies, assist with nutrition programmes and help engage external partners and the government for climate-smart WASH interventions. It will also contribute to rapid assessments and responses during emergencies.

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Under wider Movement support, the **ICRC** will support primary health care programmes in emergencies, rapid assessments and responses during disasters and capacity-strengthening efforts for nutrition programmes.



## Migration and displacement

Kenya is the strongest economy in the region and viewed to be relatively stable politically and economically. Such factors position Kenya as a safe destination and transit hub for asylum seekers and migrants in the region. Kenya hosts one of the world's largest populations of refugees and asylum seekers, predominantly concentrated in the large refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma. [UNHCR](#) recorded around 676,332 refugees and asylum seekers in October 2023. The country is also a transit point for many who are trying to reach other countries in Africa or Europe. The Kenyan government has a long history of providing refugees and asylum seekers with protection and assistance. However, the country is facing increasing challenges in providing for the needs of the

growing refugee population, facing limited resources, security concerns and climate change.

Kenya is a large [multi-ethnic](#) country, with over 40 different ethnic groups and many overlapping conflicts. It experiences elevated levels of intercommunal violence and incidents sexual and gender-based violence, coupled with sporadic instances of persistent violence, recurring cycles of election-related violence and a rising number of terrorist attacks. Conflict is a major driver of migration and displacement within Kenya, alongside climate change and disasters. These events have [internally displaced](#) around 380,000 individuals from their homes and livelihoods, forcing them to move to other areas in



search of safety and security. Research suggests that 80,000 Kenyans are internally displaced each year on average, mainly due to disasters.

According to the [World Bank](#), an estimated 86 million people will be displaced due to climate shocks in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2050, with around half of them residing in urban areas. This will also increase rural to urban migration in regions such as Turkana. Pastoralists are particularly vulnerable to these impacts of climate change, in particular drought. It is predicted that 77 per cent of pastoralists and 55 per cent of agro-pastoralists will have insufficient livestock to live above the poverty line by [2030](#). They may also be forced to move, possibly to more insecure or hostile regions.

Currently, economic hardship is also a driver of migration and displacement. The country has high rates of unemployment and poverty, which force people to migrate in search of opportunities. In addition, Kenya has experienced several political crises in recent years, which have led to violence and displacement. [Incidents](#) of arbitrary detention, torture and extrajudicial killings, have also forced people to flee their homes in search of safety. A combination of these factors has created a major [displacement crisis](#) in Kenya, with the majority concentrated in the challenging arid and semi-arid regions of the country.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kenya Red Cross Society aims to support people on the move to remain safe, be treated humanely and live with dignity, while ensuring protection for those affected by conflict. It seeks to help communities identify risks, including those related to protection and conflict and to design community-led solutions. The Kenya Red Cross Society will continue providing Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services by maintaining their visibility and accessibility, adapting to changing needs and aligning with data protection standards. Through these actions, it seeks to contribute to international efforts to assist displaced individuals and address the root causes of migration and displacement in Kenya.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Support people on the move, ensuring safety, humane treatment and dignity and protect those affected by conflict
- Help communities identify protection and conflict-related risks and facilitate community-led solutions
- Integrate migration and displacement considerations across sectors, including disaster risk reduction, health, shelter, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA)
- Advocate for reception officer status under the Refugee Act to enable refugee registration and recognise and gazette Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#))

- Develop tools and systems to monitor population movements and improve decision-making
- Utilise the East Africa Migration Network for guidelines and information exchange to improve preparedness
- Develop a migration strategy
- Share lifesaving information on services, legal rights and other essential topics through trusted channels in local languages
- Increase focus on climate change and climate displacement and design programmes for urban refugees

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the Kenya Red Cross Society to address the challenges faced by migrants and displaced people and to help them build better futures. It advocates for their rights by collaborating with governments and stakeholders to ensure their protection. The IFRC promotes understanding and tolerance between migrants and host communities by raising awareness of their challenges and encouraging supportive environments. It also reduces risks and vulnerabilities by supporting access to essential services such as healthcare, education and water and sanitation. Additionally, the IFRC strengthens the capacity of the Kenya Red Cross Society through training, technical assistance and funding to meet the needs of migrants and displaced people effectively.

In December 2024, the IFRC provided the Kenya Red Cross Society with a [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) allocation of CHF 176,167. The allocation is supporting the National Society to assist 1,600 people affected by disturbances in Jubaland which led to displacement of people into Kenya, Lamu County, Kiunga Ward along the Kenya-Somalia border. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a three-month period in Lamu through interventions such as the provision of emergency shelter kits, emergency medical supplies and health outreach services, distribution of water treatment tablets and storage facilities among the displaced communities, as well as food assistance.

The **British Red Cross** provides technical and operational assistance to help the Kenya Red Cross Society review and amend the Refugee Act and attain reception officer status.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the Kenya Red Cross Society by connecting it with strategic partners to build long-term resilience in marginalized areas. This includes improving access to primary healthcare and protection services and advocating for the rights of displaced individuals affected by disasters and crises by offering durable solutions. The Danish Red Cross also supports efforts to raise awareness among migrant and displaced communities about their rights to access services and livelihoods and advocates for policy changes.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supports the Kenya Red Cross Society with capacity-building efforts for staff at Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) and provides technical

and operational assistance for the review and amendment of the Refugee Act to secure reception officer status.



## Values, power and inclusion

Despite rapid economic growth in Kenya, the youth unemployment rate stands at 12.4 per cent. With 80 per cent of the population under 35 and a median age of 19, addressing education, skills development and employment is crucial for engaging the youth, fostering resilience and encouraging positive change. Widespread inequality, unemployment, poverty and political marginalization contribute to the radicalization of some youth, creating a potential environment for terrorist recruitment.

Issues related to violence, discrimination and exclusion towards certain individuals in Kenya is complex and multifaceted. Women and girls are still disproportionately affected by violence, including sexual assault, domestic violence and female genital mutilation. According to the 2023 World Bank report on Women, Business and the Law, Kenya has made progress in addressing GBV, but there is still a long way to go. According to the 2023 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 43 per cent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner and 21 per cent of girls aged between 15 - 19 have experienced forced sex. Women are likely to be poorer than men, with poverty a major factor in GBV and dependence on partners a reason not to report violence. There is also persistent negative discrimination towards individuals with disabilities that contribute towards inequality and limit access to basic services and emergency assistance.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

As communities consist of individuals with different priorities, vulnerabilities and capacities, the Kenya Red Cross Society will ensure it adapts its interventions to address the specific needs, protection risks and priorities of those with different genders, ages, disability status and backgrounds to facilitate equitable access to humanitarian services for all.

The National Society will seek to include marginalized groups and those in underserved, excluded or poor areas of the country when targeting 'last mile' communities for humanitarian assistance or development programming. The National Society will prioritize its services and programmes, to target vulnerable, excluded communities and link through referrals and coordination, with other relevant actors and service providers relevant to address their needs and improve their inclusion and safety.

The National Society will focus on Community engagement and accountability (CEA) in order to change cultural views on violence, gender-based violence (GBV) and discrimination and to ensure that humanitarian interventions are effective, inclusive and sustainable. It will also support communities to hold organizations accountable for their commitments, through feedback mechanisms and complaint systems.

The Kenya Red Cross Society will also focus on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) throughout its programming. It will continue to focus on youth empowerment, within its own organizational structure, in its humanitarian actions and to influence behaviour change. The National Society's youth engagement strategy focuses on the four pillars of dissemination, protection of life, health and community service.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Support protection and the promotion of positive change for humanity, based on humanitarian values and principles and develop community-based initiatives to ensure that all operations and programmes consider and promote dignity, access, participation and safety for all affected
- Consult individuals of all genders, identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds to identify risky practices and conditions, as well as their needs, concerns and priorities
- Improve access to health services and livelihoods support for vulnerable groups, such as individuals living with disabilities, who have been affected by disasters or displacement
- Work with communities and other organizations to design and support actions that serve vulnerable individuals (the elderly, individuals living with disabilities) and challenge discrimination
- Identify and share safe sexual and GBV referral pathways at local levels with volunteers, staff and communities and actively involve men and boys as agents of change in addressing sexual and gender-based violence
- Enhance school / youth programmes with increased investment in underserved areas and develop initiatives

to enhance youth contribution to decision-making, innovation and networking

vocational training, job placement, peacebuilding initiatives and improving access to education.

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is dedicated to assisting the Kenya Red Cross Society in its continued longer-term support for survivors of gender-based violence and its communities. Aligned with the national gender-based violence framework, the support includes comprehensive measures such as implementing safeguarding practices and developing a community-based information, education and communications strategy. Support will be provided in line with [IFRC's PGI policy](#) to ensure that all operations offer dignity, access, participation and safety for all affected individuals. The IFRC has also developed a [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#) strategy for Africa, which includes a number of commitments to strengthen CEA in Kenya. It will support the National Society to strengthen its CEA policy and commitments to engaging communities in a meaningful way that informs operations and programmes. Additionally, the IFRC will contribute to youth empowerment,

The **British Red Cross** will support the Kenya Red Cross Society in building its capacity to implement safe and inclusive minimum actions across ongoing and new programmes. This will include a strong emphasis on community engagement and accountability (CEA), with assistance in institutionalizing these approaches into projects and operations.

The **Danish Red Cross** will assist the Kenya Red Cross Society in strengthening youth capacity to lead advocacy efforts and drive positive community change through mental health and psychosocial support initiatives and livelihood programmes that promote sustainable, youth-led projects. It will also provide training, knowledge and networking opportunities to build youth leadership skills for future societal roles.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will support the National Society in improving IFRC minimum standards and toolkit.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will assist the Kenya Red Cross Society by strengthening personnel capacities and mainstreaming risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) into existing and future operations.

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## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Kenya Red Cross Society's goal in the 2021-2025 strategic plan emphasizes enhancing organizational efficiency and achieving humanitarian objectives. Key initiatives include strengthening information systems, reinforcing the branch network and capacity building for staff and volunteers. A [Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment \(BOCA\)](#) exercise identified areas for improvement, guiding the organization's mission. Engaging in the IFRC's [Preparedness for Effective Response](#)

(PER) process, the National Society continues to address strengths and gaps in preparedness and response. The IFRC supports the Kenya Red Cross Society through the [National Society Investment Alliance](#), aligning with commitments to National Society development for sustainable capacity and community resilience. External support for National Society development aligns with organizational priorities, the strategic plan and annual development goals.



### Strategic and operational coordination

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#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Facilitate engagements with stakeholders and partners by actively participating in coordinated forums, aiming to enhance efficiency in planning processes
- Maintain active participation in Shelter Cluster Coordination in Kenya as part of the Shelter Cluster Coordination Team.

- Establish and foster partnerships focused on resource mobilization, leveraging complementary capabilities and exchanging knowledge and ideas

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to the Kenya Red Cross Society through funding for strategic and operational coordination activities and by facilitating partnerships with organizations including government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.





## National Society Development

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Redirect focus towards actively engaging community-based volunteers as catalysts for local humanitarian initiatives through branch networks
- Develop governance structures through training and induction
- Include youth from diverse backgrounds, such as persons with disabilities, different communities, genders and regional groups

- Implement youth-designed and youth-led programmes while integrating youth into regular activities

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will ensure that all external support to National Society development (NSD) is aligned with the National Society's priorities and the Strategic Plan. It will also work with the National Society to implement programmes designed and implemented by young people and integrate youth in regular programmes and activities.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance its advocacy efforts and extend its influence both within Kenya and on a global scale
- Share lifesaving information on available services and legal rights through accessible communication channels and in local languages.
- Advocate for the rights of vulnerable individuals through strategic partnerships, policy influence and public engagement initiatives

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will provide training and resources to help the Kenya Red Cross Society strengthen its advocacy and negotiation skills and deepen its understanding of the political and humanitarian landscape. The IFRC will support the Kenya Red Cross Society to advocate for humanitarian diplomacy by increasing its access to key decision-makers through building relationships in government, the private sector and civil society, fostering partnerships with other humanitarian actors to improve crisis response, advocating for the Kenya Red Cross Society at national and international levels to promote its work and raise awareness of its needs and promoting principles of humanitarian action, such as neutrality and impartiality.



Kenya Red Cross Society volunteers distributing hygiene kits and essential items to communities affected by the El Niño floods in Nairobi, in April 2024  
(Photo: Kenya Red Cross Society)





## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Prioritize operational efficiency, governance support and training by improving data tools, fostering innovation and strengthening community engagement
- Instil accountability as integral to the humanitarian mandate, emphasizing responsibility among staff and volunteers
- Ensure agile systems that can be adapted to changing needs and contexts
- Encourage needs-driven and inclusive innovation is encouraged to make systems more effective and efficient
- Focus on digital transformation

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Kenya Red Cross Society by strengthening participatory accountability systems, including developing a comprehensive complaint handling system and increasing beneficiary participation in decision-making. The IFRC will also assist in mainstreaming accountability and agility across all aspects of work, from programming to resource mobilization, ensuring continuous adaptation to changing needs while maintaining accountability to the communities serve. Additionally, the IFRC will support enhancing agility and responsiveness through new working methods and strengthened partnerships for improved programme coordination.

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## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Kenya Red Cross Society to execute its auxiliary role in emergency and disaster response through networking and resource mobilization and strategic and operational coordination. In recent years, the IFRC has also supported the National Society through a number of Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to food insecurity, floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, population movements and preparedness for election-related violence. Since the

beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC, through its global Emergency Appeal, has supported the National Society in its COVID-19 response. In addition, the IFRC provides technical expertise to the National Society in specific areas when required and supports the community epidemic and pandemic preparedness programme (CP3), funded by USAID, in four sub-counties.

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### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The National Society is part of four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan. The following participating National Societies have an in-country presence in Kenya and are long-term collaborators with the Kenya Red Cross:

The **American Red Cross** focuses its support on immunization campaigns.

The **British Red Cross** supports emergency preparedness and response, integrated food security and livelihoods, forecast-based financing, early action and drought and flood

protocols (Innovative Approaches to Response Preparedness). It also supports data preparedness, cash and voucher assistance (with the **Netherlands Red Cross**); climate-smart agricultural training for farmers; and PGI and safeguarding.

The **Danish Red Cross** works on emergency response, drought interventions, resilience, health including non-communicable diseases and refugee support and rights.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports emergency response, health and sexual and gender-based violence.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supports in reduction of the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable people as well as climate-smart agriculture training for farmers.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

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## Movement coordination

The Kenya Red Cross Society ensures regular coordination meetings with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies to share information on humanitarian, longer-term and National Society development programmes. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation](#) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC's** Nairobi delegation promotes international humanitarian law and carries out humanitarian activities. It is also an important logistics centre for ICRC operations in Somalia, South Sudan and the Great Lakes region. The National Society works closely with the ICRC delegation in Kenya through their multi-year cooperation agreement and collaborates on various projects in the areas of economic security, restoring family links and protection.

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## Coordination with other actors

The Government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team consider the Kenya Red Cross Society to be the first responder in all sudden onset disasters. The Kenya Red Cross Society works with the National Disaster Operations Centre to coordinate humanitarian emergencies and the National Drought Management Authority; it also co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country. They were established as part of contingency measures prior to a general election and continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage and distribution. Other state actors include the Hunger Safety Net Programme – which coordinates cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in four counties – and the Ministry of Health at a national and county level. The ministry is responsible for the implementation of nutrition interventions that target malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and the elderly.

The United Nations has a strong presence in Nairobi, from where it runs international, country and regional programmes such as UN-Habitat and the UN Environment Programme. UN agencies working in partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society include UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN OCHA, UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Organization for Migration.

The National Society also works with donors in Kenya including the European Union and the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the Office for US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The UK Space Agency also offers support with developing space satellite technology for response preparedness and planning.



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

## About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

## Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

## Contact information

### Dr. Ahmed Idris

Secretary General  
Kenya Red Cross Society  
T +254 703 037000  
[idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke](mailto:idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke)  
[redcross.or.ke](http://redcross.or.ke)

### Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi  
T +254 110 843978  
[louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### Pierre Kremer

Deputy Regional Director  
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation  
for Somalia & Kenya, based in Nairobi  
T +8613910095839  
[pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)

### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)