



Water point in Marsabit used for household and livestock

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRKE068 Emergency appeal launched: 02/10/2025 Operational Strategy published: 15/11/2025</p>	<p>Glide №: XX-2014-123456-XXX</p>
<p>Operation update #1 Date of issue: 06/01/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 18/11/2025 to 18/12/2025</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 6 months From 18/11/2025 to 31/05/2026</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 300,000 people</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement CHF 15 million Federation-wide funding requirement</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: 995,000 CHF</p>

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Kenya is facing a rapidly escalating drought emergency following the near-total failure of the October–December 2025 short rains, which delivered only 30–60% of average rainfall in most areas and produced the driest season on record since 1981 in parts of the east. This compounded earlier poor seasons, severely straining crops, rangelands, and water sources, while temperatures 1–2°C above normal have intensified drying.

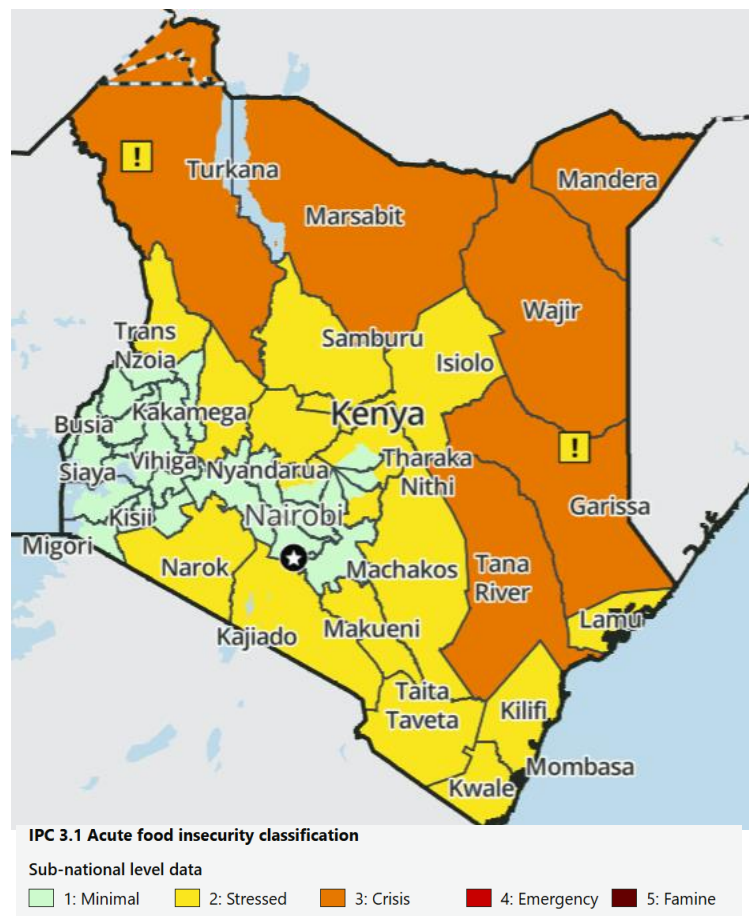
According to NDMA, 23 counties are experiencing drought stress. Nine—including Wajir, Garissa, Kilifi, Marsabit, Kitui, Kwale, Kajiado, Isiolo, and Tana River—are in the “Alert” phase, and Mandera remains in the critical “Alarm” phase. Even counties classified as “Normal,” such as Samburu, Turkana, Nyeri, Laikipia, and Meru, show worsening conditions.

Food insecurity has sharply increased, with 2.1–2.5 million people already facing hunger. Government assessments indicate that affected communities will require sustained food, nutrition, water, health, and livestock support through at least March–May 2026. Pastoral areas are particularly hard hit, with poor pasture regeneration, limited water recharge, and declining livestock productivity driving many households into Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Water scarcity is deepening across northern and eastern Kenya, where many water points are now “near-dry” or in “alert” status. Families are traveling longer distances for water, and livestock migrations in search of pasture are increasing, raising the risk of conflict in hotspot counties such as Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, and Tana River.

Government and humanitarian partners have stepped up emergency responses through food distribution, water trucking, nutrition screening, and livestock offtake, alongside longer-term resilience measures such as irrigation expansion. High-level national meetings have outlined a mitigation roadmap, with calls from legislators to declare the drought a national disaster.

Climate forecasts indicate continued below-normal rainfall into early 2026, driven by La Niña and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole. As a result, Kenya’s drought is expected to worsen into mid-2026. FEWS NET projects up to 3.5 million people could need food assistance by May 2026, while NDMA estimates 2.8 million may face acute food insecurity between April and June. Early IPC projections show at least 2.1 million people entering 2026 already in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse).



November 2025 - January 2026 projected outcomes
<https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

Agricultural and pastoral systems will continue to weaken, with below-average early-2026 harvests and declining livestock health further reducing household food access. Malnutrition is expected to rise, with more than 742,000 children under five and 109,000 pregnant or lactating women at risk. Increased displacement across the Horn of Africa, particularly from Somalia and Ethiopia, may add further pressure on already vulnerable communities.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response.

Summary of situation and impacts

Drought

- Rehabilitation of boreholes has been done with works done on electromechanical pipelines and construction of water kiosks and animal troughs. The total number of boreholes under the drought response include Baringo 1, Samburu 2, Isiolo 2, Kajiado 1 and Taita Taveta 1.
- Water trucking has also been done in areas with limited water sources where the -trucking distance is more than 30KM return which includes counties of Marsabit, Mandera and Tana River.
- These counties have a higher number of malnutrition cases and supplementary feeding has already been distributed. Additionally, seven counties have been targeted, and distribution is ongoing in the counties of Wajir, Garissa, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Kajiado and Isiolo.
- In Kind food distribution targeting Mandera and Tana River counties.

Other Complex Emergencies

- The cases of Cholera are still being reported in parts of Migori and Narok where continuous community sensitization is being done on prevention control. The team is currently conducting an Intra Action Review to inform alignment of the ongoing response checking on documentation, enablers and challenges.
- Elgeyo Marakwet: A major landslide struck Moror and Chesongoch villages in Marakwet East Sub-County following heavy rainfall. The disaster displaced 151 households, resulting to 41 fatality (22 male, 19 female), left 26 people injured, and 9 missing. KRCS worked with the Kenya Defense forces and other stakeholders in search and rescues, evacuation of the injured, tracing and provision of psychosocial support to the affected.
- Trans Nzoia: Flooding along River Sabwani intensified after upstream dam bursts (Amani, Chepkoilel, Marinda, Chief Mutende). The floods affected 5,516 households, displaced 540, destroyed 2,354 acres of farmland, and damaged 284 houses and four schools. KRCS supported with relief support with shelter and WASH NFIs.
- Laikipia: A dam overspill caused localized flooding, displacing 83 households. Assessments have been completed, and KRCS is working with the County Government to provide food and non-food items.
- Baringo: Heavy rains triggered flash floods and backflow of Lakes Baringo and Bogoria affecting 71 households and destroying 33 acres of farmland in Mukutani, Baringo North, South, and Tiaty East.
- Nairobi: Urban flooding was reported in the CBD and informal settlements. Over 200 households in Mukuru Kayaba and Kayole were affected. KRCS supported the displaced with Cash for rent to which culminating to two months.

Needs analysis

Needs remain consistent with those outlined in the Operations Strategy. KRCS continues to conduct community-level assessments to validate emerging information and ensure response activities are evidence-based. These ongoing assessments help refine priorities and guide future actions to more effectively address evolving needs.

Livelihoods: ASAL livelihoods continue to deteriorate due to successive failed seasons, with the October–December 2025 short rains performing at only 30–60% of the seasonal average. This has intensified pasture depletion, water scarcity, and livestock losses, driving widespread livelihood collapse across pastoral communities. Pastoral counties such as Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa are projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions into early 2026. Livestock productivity continues to decline due to poor body conditions, reduced forage regeneration, and limited water access, with many water points assessed as “near dry” or “alert.” Livestock migration has increased across northern and eastern Kenya, including movement from Garissa into Tana River, Wajir, and Isiolo, raising the risk of conflict.

WASH: Water scarcity has worsened sharply across ASAL counties due to the failed short rains. ASAL regions face acute water scarcity, fragile water infrastructure, low sanitation coverage, and high exposure to waterborne diseases. Nearly a third of water systems are non-functional, and many communities travel long distances for water. Immediate needs include emergency water trucking have increased, borehole rehabilitation, and improved sanitation and hygiene services. Long-term efforts will focus on climate-resilient water systems, green-energy-powered water points, and sustained hygiene promotion to reduce disease risks and strengthen community resilience.

Health: Health vulnerabilities have intensified in drought-affected counties due to prolonged water scarcity, malnutrition, and deteriorating livestock health. Health services are strained by cholera outbreaks, rising zoonotic diseases like brucellosis and Rift Valley Fever, and reduced humanitarian funding. Outreach, immunization, maternal health, and disease surveillance remain inadequate, especially in remote ASAL areas. KRCS will continue supporting critical health services and expand outreach to underserved communities.

Nutrition: Food insecurity has worsened significantly. Up to 2.1 to 2.5 million people are already facing hunger due to the failed 2025 short rains, with numbers expected to rise into 2026. Malnutrition is severe, with over 741,000 children under five and 109,000 pregnant or lactating women needing treatment. Immediate priorities include therapeutic feeding and supporting households through cash assistance to improve food access. Funding gaps have weakened nutrition outreach, increasing the urgency for targeted support. FEWS NET projects that food needs will escalate into mid-2026, potentially reaching 3.5 million people by May due to crop failures, loss of livestock productivity, and high food prices.

Shelter: Displaced families often live in overcrowded or makeshift shelters lacking weather protection, privacy, and safety. Current shelter support is insufficient, with limited consideration for gender, disability, and protection needs. Improved, dignified, and inclusive temporary housing is urgently required.

Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI): Migration in search of water and pasture has disrupted family structures and heightened protection risks. Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities face increased vulnerability—especially to gender-based violence, early marriages, and exploitation. Strengthening community awareness, reporting mechanisms, and inclusive programming is essential.

Community Engagement & Accountability: There are significant gaps in communication, feedback systems, and inclusive participation. Remote and marginalized groups lack consistent information and meaningful involvement in decisions, reducing trust and effectiveness. Strengthening two-way communication and feedback mechanisms is essential.

National Society Strengthening: The prolonged crisis is placing heavy stress on KRCS staff and volunteers. Sustained investment in wellbeing, psychological support, and workload management is needed to maintain a strong and capable humanitarian workforce. Frontline responders are facing burnout and emotional strain due to prolonged exposure to high-pressure humanitarian conditions. Continued psychosocial support, adequate rest, and wellbeing initiatives are critical to sustaining effective response operations.

Operational Risk Assessment

Funding Constraints: The scale of needs continues to far exceed available resources, creating significant operational gaps. Heavy reliance on short-term emergency funding, rather than predictable, long-term investment, undermines program continuity and limits the ability to build sustainable community resilience. Current fundraising coverage is at 9%, with CHF 1,334,453 raised against Federation-wide funding requirements of CHF 15m. This includes the DREF grant allocation of CHF 999,251.

Cholera Evolution: Ongoing cholera outbreaks in several affected counties present a high risk of escalation. Any surge in cases would require substantial diversion of staff, supplies, and funding away from core drought and flood response efforts, potentially weakening overall emergency operations.

Displacement and Mobility: Floods and drought-driven movements continue to displace households, increasing pressure on host communities, overstressing health and social services, and complicating coordinated assistance. Nomadic pastoralism adds an additional layer of complexity in reaching communities consistently, planning infrastructure, and monitoring evolving needs.

Logistics and Access Constraints: Heavy December rainfall has triggered flooding and landslides in multiple counties, damaging roads, limiting physical access, and delaying the delivery of essential supplies and services. Poor road networks and the remoteness of many affected areas elevate operational costs, reduce service frequency, and hinder timely monitoring and response.

A. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There are currently no changes to the overall strategy published here [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#) at the time of compiling this report.

Prioritization

The current implementation plan prioritizes emergency lifesaving needs through the existing [DREF grant allocation](#) of CHF 995,000. This DREF grant has been allocated in support of the Appeal to support the immediate gaps in the emergency response. Through this DREF, KRCS aim at providing immediate and life-saving assistance to approximately 150,000 people across Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and floods in the Western Regions. Addressing urgent humanitarian needs for food security, WASH, health and PGI.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION


 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 780	Female < 18: 1,170
	Male > 18: 638	Male < 18: 957
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of targeted displaced households provided with emergency shelter solutions that meet minimum safety, dignity, and adequacy standards.	On going	85%
	# of displaced people receiving emergency shelter materials and or essential household items.	709HH (3,545)	15,000
	# of the KRCS Train KRCS staff and volunteers on shelter construction to support vulnerable people in setting up shelters.	On going	35

KRCS supported the counties of Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet with emergency shelter in response of the ongoing OND short rains that was predicted to be above average in the highlands west and in Western Kenya. The total number of NFIS included 55OHHs in Trans Nzoia and 159 HHs in Elgeyo Marakwet who were supported by Kitchen Sets, Tarpaulins, Sleeping Mats, blankets and Mosquito Nets. The households were also supported with emergency WASH items which included bar soaps, jerricans and water treatment chemicals including PUR and Aqua tabs for one month and chlorine to sanitize the pit latrines.



Distribution and demonstration on use of Shelter and WASH NFIs Fig 2 Ongoing Search and Rescue

 Livelihoods		Female > 18: 1,650	Female < 18: 2,475
		Male > 18: 1,350	Male < 18: 957
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of targeted households reporting improved livelihood security and reduced use of negative coping strategies (e.g., selling productive assets, reducing meals, child labour).	On going	85%
	# of pupils receiving a daily meal in schools for two terms.	On going	10,000

# of households with access to emergency feed and water supply for livestock.	On going	2,000
# of households reached with essential on-farm and off-farm inputs/materials/tools for agricultural/food production.	On going	2,000
# of people provided or supported with formal or informal technical, vocational or professional education or training opportunities - in climate-smart agriculture, pest control, post-harvest handline, ploughing hours, and sustainable land use practices.	On going	400

In-kind food support

In response to the ongoing drought in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), KRCS has distributed food targeting a total of 1,500hh in Mandera (500HH) and Tana River (1,000HH). The target household are being supported with food rations to last a month but this needs to be done more frequently for at least 3 months targeting 20,000HH. KRCS will continue to procure food and source for more need targeting vulnerable communities targeting counties where markets are not feasible.

Supplementary feedings are also being done targeting the 10 high risk counties where Mandera is already in alarm and the other 9 are in alert phase classification. The total number distributed is 80 Tonnes where each household with children below 5 and with a lactating or pregnant mother is receiving 5kg of the therapeutic feed. This is in total is 16, 000HH which is one cycle but this need to be done for at least six cycles where each cycle is monthly.

KRCS has supported school feeding programmes where 23 schools have already been supported with food which is expected to support every child with 50gms/day rice, 40mgs of beans per/day, 5gms of cooking/day, 2gms of salt/day and 40 gms of super cereals per day. This has been verified by the nutrition sector who are working with the ministry of education in the county and national government.



Food distribution jointly by KRCS and IFRC



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: 0 Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0 Male < 18: 0

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of targeted crisis-affected households that meet their basic needs through Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) assistance and report improved coping capacity due to access to complementary services.	On going	85%
	# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance.	On going	35,000
	% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket).	On going	85%

Multi-purpose cash

In areas with functional market the areas will be receiving multipurpose cash which is equivalent to the 50% of relief to support with community purchasing power for essential goods and meeting basic needs. The cash will give dignity and flexibility to complement the needs based on the scale of preference in a household.

In receipt of additional resources, KRCS will support households with malnourished children under five, and pregnant and lactating women, through unconditional cash assistance to improve food access via local markets. Integrated medical outreaches will address nutritional needs, while WASH interventions will ensure access to safe water and promote hygiene to prevent waterborne diseases. Livestock support will help curb zoonotic disease spread and strengthen household resilience against flood-related shocks.

- 7,000 households will receive multipurpose cash grants over three months via financial service providers.
- The programme will coordinate with the Kenya Cash Working Group for market assessments and monitoring.
- Target areas are selected based on high malnutrition caseloads, with beneficiaries identified through clinic registers in collaboration with local health facilities.
- Targeting will focus on families with children under five with moderate or recovered severe acute malnutrition, and at-risk pregnant and lactating women.

Coordination with government and humanitarian actors will ensure efficiency, avoid duplication, and enhance impact.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18: 0 Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0 Male < 18: 0

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of targeted population in underserved areas accessing essential health, maternal and child healthcare, and nutrition services on a regular basis.	On going	85%
	# of people in the targeted population provided with psychosocial support services.	On going	5,000
	# of RCRC volunteers and staff provided with psychosocial support services	On going	600
	# of people reached through intensified Risk Communication Community Engagement activities targeting high-risk populations with messages on disease prevention and control.	On going	300,000
	# of target communities reached through preposition health and nutrition supplies in the regional hubs (including MUAC tapes, kits, dignity kits, and assorted pharmaceutical supplies). Conduct nutrition integrated health outreaches.	On going	10,000

Priority Actions

These interventions aim to contain outbreaks rapidly, safeguard public health, and minimize the compounding impact of drought on already-stressed health systems. KRCS is continuously providing community-based disease prevention and health promotion, focusing on anticipatory risk reduction and epidemic preparedness to prevent outbreaks before they occur.

KRCS will scale up integrated, life-saving health and WASH interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality linked to cholera and other drought-exacerbated diseases.

- Integrated human and animal health and nutrition outreaches by leveraging on the routine MoH activities and KRCS support thus delivering emergency care, rehydration therapy, vaccination, and maternal-child health services in affected communities.
- Strengthen epidemic detection and response via rapid teams, active case finding, sample collection, and IPC support at health facilities.
- Deploy hygiene promotion teams to improve water access and sanitation in areas with diarrheal disease outbreaks.
- Intensify RCCE campaigns targeting high-risk populations with disease prevention messages.
- Support livestock disease surveillance and treatment (e.g., brucellosis, rabies, RVF) to prevent zoonotic transmission to humans.

As per the needs KRCS will conduct Nutrition and Health Interventions once additional resource or partnerships are realized. Among the activities to be jointly conducted with MOH will include

- Conduct mass screening for children under five and pregnant/lactating women.
- Monthly household follow-ups using Family MUAC and mother-to-mother support groups.
- On-the-job training and mentorship for healthcare workers on IMAM, nutrition, health commodities, and data management.
- Capacity building on IMAM, CMAM, hygiene promotion, and safe water and food storage.

- Community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene, supported by WASH activities and distribution of water treatment chemicals.

Together with MOH KRCS has conducted an assessment of Health and nutritional needs in Marsabit awaiting the report for further guidance on priority areas of intervention.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:
3,850

Female < 18:
5,775

Male > 18: **3,150**

Male < 18: **4,725**

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
% of households in targeted communities with sustained access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and practicing key hygiene behaviors (e.g., handwashing with soap at critical times).	On going	80%
# of people provided with improved access to safe and sustainable water sources (disaggregated by sex, age, and location).	On going	75,000
# of safe and accessible water infrastructure, water points for cooking and drinking water which are culturally appropriate, constructed or rehabilitated, including earth dams.	7	14
# of people covered with hygiene promotion activities.	On going	300,000
# of families supported with WASH NFIs	On going	4,000
# of family hygiene kits distributed	On going	4,000

KRCS has currently rehabilitated seven boreholes to ensure there is a provision of clean and safe water to the affected communities. The boreholes have spread in five counties of Baringo with 1, Samburu 2, Isiolo 2, Kajiado 1 and Taita Taveta 1. Each project is expected to support at least two villages where each village has an estimate of 250HH, making it a total of 500HH.

The scope of works includes:

- Electromechanical works for the boreholes.

Pipeline extension on both sites.

- Construction of two number water kiosk.
- Construction of 2 number animal trough

The rehabilitation work has been completed so the community is now using them. Furthermore, these sites are scheduled to be launched and handed over to the community water committee for the purpose of sustainability. The water committee also will need some refresher management of the water points.

In areas where the water tracking -distance has increased, KRCS is doing water trucking once per week targeting 250 HH in three villages per the three counties of Marsabit, Mandera and Tana River. This will also be raised depending on the situation and villages whose water availability is limited.



Ongoing works during a borehole rehabilitation in Isiolo



A hand pump borehole in Marsabit



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18: 0 Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0 Male < 18: 0

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicator

Actual

Target

Key indicators:	% of community-led initiatives or mechanisms that actively include and address the needs of vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups.	On going	80%
	# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	On going	300,000
	# of women and girls that receive dignity kits	On going	3,000
	# persons with disabilities that received targeted support	On going	150
	# protection cases referred to available services	On going	350
	# of staff and volunteers trained to apply the PGI Minimum Standards in emergency and development programming, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability	On going	250
	# of volunteers and staff trained on PSEA and basic SGBV awareness and survivor-centred response, including receiving and managing sensitive SGBV (including safeguarding)-related disclosures	On going	100%
	# of people that receive SGBV and Child protection awareness sessions	On going	5,000

KRCS personnel, including volunteers, staff and contractors have signed the PSEA policy which is usually accompanied by the contracts of engagement. Before they sign these documents, they are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines. Further activities, such as training of trainers and communication activities, are pending funding from EA.

Among the things that KRCS has continuously advocated for during this response are

- Top up for persons with disabilities in the MPCA to cover additional barriers and costs during humanitarian crises including: accessibility challenges, accompaniment/proxy, health related expenses and heightened protection risks.
- Child protection: Support with referrals for unaccompanied and separated minors and other child protection cases, support food for schools in Livelihoods and follow up on drop-out cases, awareness sessions on Child protection
- Emergency fund for protection cases and access to services
- Prevention and response on SGBV
- Safeguarding: Briefings on CoC and Safeguarding Policies



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of operational feedback received and responded to by the National Society.	On going	80%

# of staff, and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability	On going	250
# of people reached through methods that enable communities to participate in the planning and management of services, programmes, and operations	On going	10,000

Planned Actions

- CEA will be being integrated throughout the response to ensure meaningful participation of affected communities. Engagement will use KRCS tools and approaches to capture feedback and address gaps promptly.
- Communities are participating through feedback desks in temporary camps, a toll-free complaint line, focus group discussions, and household visits. These mechanisms will inform needs assessments and promote awareness of feedback channels.
- The exit strategy will include community consultations, lessons-learned workshops, and a final evaluation incorporating community feedback on implementation and impact.

KRCS is committed to mainstreaming CEA throughout a program implementation by ensuring active participation from affected community members and ensure closure of feedback loop. Community members were made aware of the KRCS response, how support will be provided, exit strategy, funding sources and how to share community feedback. KRCS has continued to ensure establishment and utilization of community feedback desks during registrations, distributions, assessments and outreaches. The National Society continues to disseminate the KRCS feedback mechanisms including Toll-free hotline (0800720577) and complaints & feedback email.

With support from IFRC, a total of 42 volunteers (19 Males, 23Females) including 2 staff (1M, 1F) were trained on CEA in Marsabit. The training covered key aspects including CEA in project cycle including during assessments, design and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, the teams were engaged in understanding the role of CEA in programs which focused on CEA in emergencies, cash and voucher assistance, PGI, and how to integrate feedback channels to address feedback and rumors at the community level. Furthermore, the teams were engaged in how to integrate various CEA approaches to the societal setup based on the various gaps that they may face and how to identify the most appropriate approach to use when addressing community feedback.


With support from Cholera/Floods DREF and the Resilience and Health Rights Project, a total of 88 participants, including 20 Community Health Promoters (12 men, 8 women) and 16 Community Inclusion Currency Champions (10 men, 6 women) and 52 (34 men, 18 women), Kalobeyei staff in Turkana County benefited from CEA sensitization sessions. These sessions enhanced their understanding of CEA as a collective responsibility, improved their ability to document and act on feedback within 72 hours, and equipped them with practical skills in communication, rumor management and use of feedback mechanisms including Toll-free hotline 0800720577, comment cards, and feedback boxes.

Support supervision for further reinforced accountability by identifying gaps in feedback documentation and dissemination of toll-free numbers. Immediate corrective measures were taken, and CHPs in Villages 1, 2, and 3 were mentored and onboarded to collect feedback using KOBO. This has ensured that feedback is consistently documented, properly channeled, and addressed in a timely manner.

The review meetings with seven groups reached 138 participants (26 men, 112 women), providing a structured platform for dialogue, reflection, and validation of project progress. Members shared experiences, highlighted successes such as improved livelihoods through savings and IGAs, and raised challenges, which will inform the

priority needs of the groups. These forums also strengthened accountability and reinforced awareness of toll-free feedback channels.

Community review meetings on cholera in Kalobeyei Refugee Operations, Turkana reached 653 people (267M, 376F), including 159 persons with disabilities (51 men and 108 women) for both host and refugees. The sessions served as an important monitoring tool to track gather feedback, verify that activities such as sensitizations, radio talk shows, and community dialogues had been implemented.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0
Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of targeted households reporting improved capacity to anticipate, absorb, and recover from climate-induced shocks.	TBC	60%
	# of people reached with disaster risk reduction.	TBC	10,000
	# of people reached through early warning messages.	TBC	10,000

KRCS has activated the Drought Ealy action protocol that has its activities being undertaken and completed in Kitui, Kwale and Kajiado. A lesson learnt workshop and a review is to be done to establish the effectiveness of these actions in ensuring the reduction of drought risk in these counties.

KRCS will disseminate early warning messages, advocate for evacuation where necessary, hold community review meetings in areas still in normal but worsening. This will be participatory through the use of community members in these high-risk areas. KRCS will also aim to capacity build the community in enhanced vulnerability assessment tools that will support them in identifying threats, how to mitigate them and coming up with action to be undertaken before a disaster to prevent or reduce the effects within their areas.

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening		
	Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	The National Society is part of government-led emergency coordination platforms	Yes	Yes
	The National Society is part of the country, interagency, and international community's official emergency response coordination platforms	Yes	Yes
	# of branches with enhanced disaster and crisis response capabilities	10	10
	% of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support appropriate to the emergency	85%	85%

Priority Actions

The approach to National Society strengthening under this Emergency Appeal is twofold: a) To ensure that the necessary capacities are in place to implement response and preparedness activities through reinforced National Society branches; and b) To contribute to the longer-term National Society Development Plan

KRCS will support the target branches in strengthening their capacity to operate through preparedness, infrastructure as well as capacity building ready for future deployments. KRCS has a robust data collection, analysis and reporting that will ensure during the operation there is concrete feedback and addressing of the issues. KRCS will also Conduct after-action reviews and lessons learned workshops at branch level for knowledge harvesting and management.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	Monthly	Monthly
	# of Partners meeting to brief on the Appeal	1	2
	# of Donors meeting to brief on the Appeal	0	1

Priority Actions

Effective coordination is key to the KRCS-led response. IFRC and in-country PNSs provide tailored support under the Ways of Working approach, while KRCS engages government, UN agencies, and humanitarian clusters to align efforts with national priorities and community needs. Movement cooperation is strengthened through regular coordination guided by the Seville Agreement 2.0, ensuring a unified and efficient response.



Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of financial reports compliant with IFRC procedures	100%	100%
	The resource mobilization strategy has been developed	1	1
	The communications strategy has been developed	1	1
	% of PNS reporting within a Federation Wide PMER structure	TBC	100%
	The National Society has a risk management framework in place	1	1
	% of financial reports compliant with IFRC financial procedures and standards	100%	100%
	# of technical and monitoring visits conducted	1	12

Priority Actions

To deliver a coordinated and impactful response, IFRC and KRCS are implementing strategic support measures. These include strengthening partnerships and resource mobilization, enhancing risk management and logistics, and investing in human resource development. Communications are being scaled up to boost visibility and manage reputational risks, while upgraded data systems enable real-time analysis and informed decision-making. Robust PMER frameworks ensure accountability and track progress across all response levels.

B. FUNDING

The Federation-wide funding requirement covers all financial support allocated to the Kenya Red Cross in response to the emergency. It includes the KRSC domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 5 million), as well as the funding needs of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 10 million). This comprehensive approach ensures mobilisation of all available resources to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

Current fundraising coverage is at 9%, with CHF 1,334,453 raised against Federation-wide funding requirements of CHF 15m. This includes the DREF grant allocation of CHF 999,251.

	Income CHF	% coverage
Bilateral funding ask CHF10m		
Finnish Red Cross	9,320	
Total bilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	9,320	
IFRC Secretariat funding ask CHF15m		
DREF grant allocation	999,251	

Japan Red Cross – Yen 5m soft pledge.	26,151	
Netherlands Red Cross	347,813	
Total multilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	1,325,133	9%
Grand total income including DREF grant against	1 334,453	9%

Contact information

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

At Kenya Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Ahmed Idris, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society; email: idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke, phone: +254 703 037 000

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Naemi Heita, Head of Cluster Delegation; email: naemi.heita@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org, phone: +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:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management; email allan.masavah@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER & QA, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)

How we work

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