

6 MONTH OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Kenya | Complex Emergency Appeal



Kenya Red Cross food distribution in Marsabit County (Photo KRCS)

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRKE068 Emergency appeal launched: 02/10/2025 Operational Strategy published: 15/11/2025</p>	<p>Glide No: XX-2014-123456-XXX</p>
<p>Operation update 6 Months Date of issue: 10/6/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 22/10/2025 to 10/04/2026</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 12 months From 22/10/2025 to 31/10/2026</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: 999,251 CHF</p>

To date, the Emergency Appeal targeting CHF 15 million (Federation-wide funding ask) has received only CHF 1,348,026 (9%) of the required funding. Additional contributions are urgently needed to enable the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to scale up its response and reach the most vulnerable communities severely affected by structural vulnerabilities.

A.SITUATION ANALYSIS

Despite recent rainfall, the drought and food-security crisis in Kenya remains severe and life-threatening. Over three million people are still facing Crisis or Emergency levels of hunger, malnutrition rates remain critically high among children and pregnant and lactating women, and fragile livelihoods have not recovered. Seasonal gains in water and pasture are uneven and short-lived, while depleted herds, high food prices, and reduced assistance continue to push vulnerable households toward irreversible losses.

Yet this Emergency Appeal is only 9 per cent funded at a time when needs are rising, not receding. Without urgent additional funding, KRCS and partners will be forced to limit coverage, shorten assistance cycles, and leave high-risk communities without lifesaving food, water, nutrition, and health support. Timely donor investment now can prevent further deterioration, protect livelihoods, and save lives reducing the far higher costs of emergency escalation later in the year if action is delayed.

Description of the crisis

Kenya's drought is tightening its grip in the Northern parts of the country where a new Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) report confirms the crisis is getting Significantly worse. After the exceptionally poor October–December 2025 short rains, the driest for that season since 1981 in parts of the east, the country is sliding into a harsher season of scarcity that is erasing fragile gains and pushing families to the brink. Acute food insecurity has reached critical levels across Kenya's 23 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and surrounding areas. An estimated 3.3 million¹ people are currently experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC AFI Phase 3+), including around 400,000 people in IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency) who require urgent, life-saving assistance. This marks a 52 percent increase from early 2025 (2.15 million people). The crisis caseload is projected to rise to about 3.7 million between April and June as rangelands fail to recover, depleted herds, elevated market prices and constrained income at household level.

National Drought Management authority (NDMA) National Drought Early warning indicates that the condition remained severe despite short term of the off-seasonal rains in February. Mandera, Wajir, Kwale and Kilifi counties remain in the Alarm phase while 13 counties are in ALERT. This classification reflects ongoing stresses in water availability, pasture, livestock conditions and household food access.

Humanitarian needs are expected to swell further: the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) estimates 4.0–4.99 million people will require food assistance through to September 2026 with needs peaking between March to June. Although the March- May long rains onset was experienced early in some area, improvement of forage and water availability are expected to be short-lived and crisis outcomes likely to persist to September 2026 in Pastoral and Marginal agricultural area

Acute malnutrition remains critically and deteriorating. NDMA IPC estimates indicate that approximately 810,900 children under five and 116,800 pregnant or lactating women require urgent treatment in the drought affected counties. Recent data shows a worsening malnutrition trends in counties of Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit and Turkana c driven by the decline in milk consumption, poor diet diversity and high disease burden.

Refugee settlements in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyi are facing similarly severe conditions. An estimated 429,000 refugees nearly two-thirds of the population are experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+), with all three settlements classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). These outcomes are driven by sharp reductions in food and cash assistance, limited livelihood opportunities, and heavy dependence on increasingly expensive markets. Without an urgent increase in food, non-food, and livelihoods support, humanitarian needs in the camps are expected to remain critical and may further deteriorate in the coming months.

¹ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1161211/?iso3=KEN>

Even if the long-rains bring some relief, the best-available outlook points to uneven performance, wetter in central-western counties, near-normal in parts of the northeast, and drier along sections of the Coast, with warmer-than-average temperatures, meaning any pastoral recovery will be brief. Government safety nets have started to respond, for example, the Hunger Safety Net Programme disbursed Ksh 778.5 million on 19 February 2026 to 133,101 vulnerable households across eight arid counties, but the gap between needs and resources is widening. Without a decisive surge in safe water, food and cash assistance, nutrition treatment, and livestock protection (feed, veterinary care, strategic offtake, and borehole rehabilitation), many more households, especially in the arid and semi-arid north and east, will slide from crisis into emergency in the coming months.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response.

The Appeal that was launched initially included response actions for the October–November–December flood season and for cholera. Those response actions were completed within 2025. The Appeal now focuses on drought-related impacts, mainly in the arid and semi-arid counties.

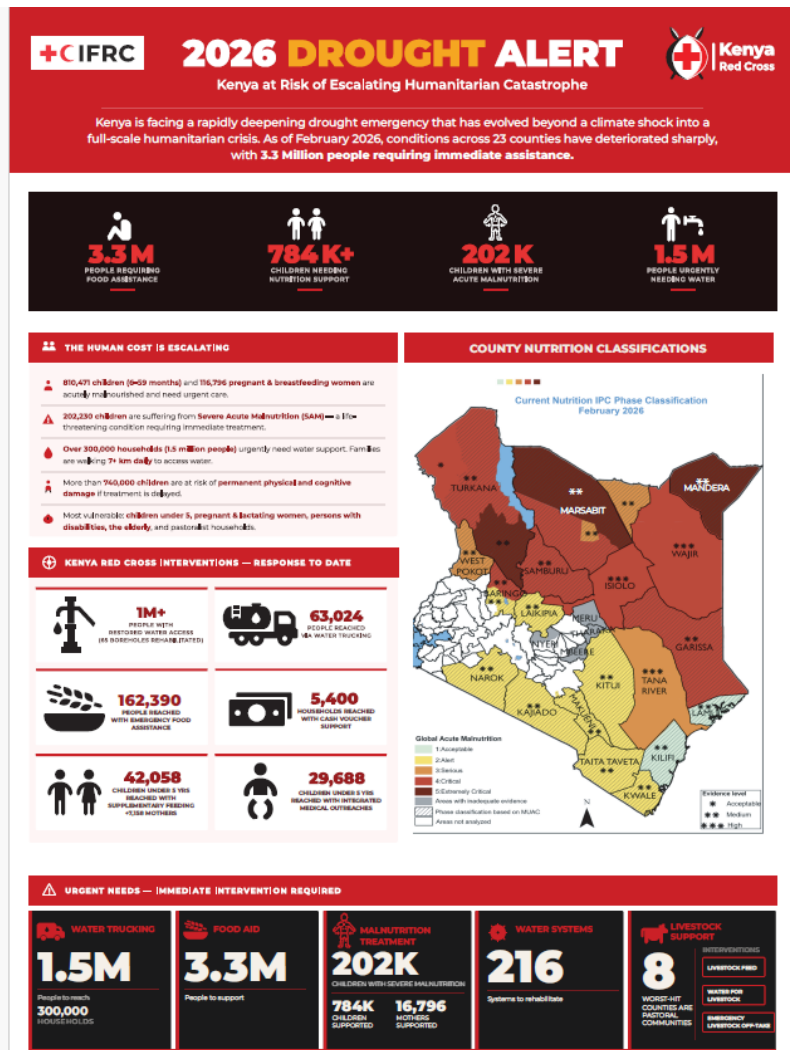
KRCS is scaling a multi-sector drought response under the Federation Wide IFRC Emergency Appeal for Kenya: Complex Emergency (MDRKE068), combining food assistance, safe water, health and nutrition services, cash, and livelihoods support across the worst-affected arid and semi-arid counties. This builds on earlier early-action and DREF operations that KRCS activated as conditions deteriorated from late-2024 into 2025/26, enabling faster start-up and targeted county-level scale-up. Priority areas of response have been as follows:

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

KRCS has prioritized access to safe and clean water through a combination of emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of strategic water points such as borehole solarization and establishment of function water kiosks and livestock watering points. To date, the KRCS national drought portfolio reports 63,024 people have been supported with safe water alongside hygiene promotion through provision of water treatment chemicals such as PUR and aqua tabs. Field updates from Mandera illustrate this integrated approach: after mass livestock deaths were recorded in Rhamu (Chabii Barr), KRCS rapidly delivered 28,000 litres of safe water alongside medical outreach for vulnerable households.

Food security and livelihood

In area where markets are not feasible, weak or inaccessible, KRCS is doing the in-kind food distribution and supporting livestock protection through animal feeding supplements, veterinary outreach and strategic water access. Complementary school feeding interventions are helping maintain school attendance and protection of child nutrition in drought affected areas. There is need to sustain these interventions as household remain in crisis condition. The current drought portal lists 162,390 people assisted with food so far, and on 28 February 2026 KRCS flagged off ~400 tonnes of food (~40 trucks) while launching a Ksh 6 billion short-term appeal to sustain lifesaving rations over the coming weeks as needs climb across the ASALs. In Marsabit (North Horr), KRCS reports reaching 5,200+ households



through such integrated packages, including targeted feed support alongside emergency water and food, an approach designed to stabilize incomes and prevent deeper asset loss while broader conditions remain crisis-level.

Multipurpose cash assistance (MPC).

Where markets are functioning, KRCS is scaling unconditional cash transfer modality to enhance household purchasing power and dignity. Cash and voucher assistance are coordinate through the County Steering groups and aligned with the Kenya Cash Working group guidance to avoid duplication and maximize on the impact. To date, 5,400 households have received emergency cash transfers under the drought portfolio. A recent example is Turkana, where KRCS working with the County Steering Group and supported by Danish Red Cross registered 2,000 vulnerable families for cash while supporting 10 schools with food; the intervention was explicitly mapped against other partners to prevent overlap and close priority gaps.

Health and nutrition

Integrated mobile health and nutritional outreaches remain central to KRCS response, delivering MUAC screening, referral for IMAM services, primary health care and RCCE on disease prevention. All the interventions are aligned with MOH and WHO preparedness actions particularly in all the affected high risk sub-counties. In Mandera North (Ashabito/Guticha/Morothile), an IFRC-supported KRCS intervention reached 4,987 households with a combined package of emergency water, CSB++ distributions and health–nutrition services. In Turkana and Baringo, KRCS supported 20 schools with fortified porridge as part of a school-based safety net that reached about 6,120 children for one term together with their parents, coordinated through the County Steering Group to avoid duplication. Portfolio-wide, KRCS reports 42,058 children under five provided with nutrition services to date under this drought response.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) ensured strong compliance with safeguarding standards by requiring all personnel including volunteers, staff, and contractors to sign the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy as part of their engagement contracts. Prior to signing, individuals were oriented on child protection policies and guidelines to reinforce accountability and awareness. However, additional capacity-building activities, such as Training of Trainers (ToT) and broader communication initiatives, remained pending owing to funding limitations. In its ongoing response efforts, KRCS continued to advocate for inclusive and protective humanitarian programming. Key priorities included providing cash assistance top-ups for people with disabilities to address heightened barriers such as accessibility challenges, the need for accompaniment, health-related costs, and increased protection risks. Child protection interventions remain central, including support for referrals of unaccompanied and separated children, school feeding initiatives under livelihoods programming, monitoring and follow-up of school dropouts, and community awareness sessions.

Needs analysis

KRCS has participated in inputting of the NDMA Kenya Biannual short Rains (SRA) and Long Rains LRA) assessment through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). In the 2025 Short Rains Assessment, KRCS provided technical expertise to the process that informs IPC analyses and response planning. At the county level, KRCS contributes to county-led assessments and targeting via the County Steering Groups (CSGs) convened under NDMA's drought information and coordination system.

Currently, through it reach to community level, KRCS has been conducting county and subcounty analysis of information on the drought situation. This provides information on current situation on need for water, food, health and nutrition and any resource-based conflicts. The analysis is also looking into major food security development at the county level where there are opportunities to explore and look for more support. This is compiled on a weekly basis to inform gaps, challenges and areas of prioritization.

Based on KRCS field needs assessments, the needs remain consistent with the Appeal Operations Strategy; however, the scale and severity have increased. KRCS continues community level assessments to keep targeting evidence based and adjust priorities to the evolving dual drought and flood context.

These are some of the most immediate needs over the next 3-6 months;

a. Food assistance and multi-purpose cash

Food insecurity remains the most immediate and widespread need among pastoral and marginal agricultural households, where repeated poor rainfall seasons have led to depleted food stocks, reduced livestock productivity and eroded purchasing power. KRCS assessments conducted through branch teams and County Steering Groups in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Tana River, Kilifi and Kitui confirm that many households have exhausted coping mechanisms and are increasingly relying on negative strategies such as skipping meals, selling breeding livestock and withdrawing children from school. In these contexts, a combination of in-kind food assistance and multipurpose cash is essential to stabilise household consumption while allowing flexibility where markets remain functional. NDMA's latest drought analyses highlight that food access indicators continue to deteriorate in ALARM and ALERT counties, with rising staple food prices and declining income from livestock sales identified as key drivers of increased acute food insecurity. This underscores the urgency of sustained food and cash assistance to prevent households currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from sliding into Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

b. Safer water access

Access to safe and reliable water continues to deteriorate across drought-affected ASAL counties, increasing health, nutrition and protection risks. A significant portion of surface water sources also remain dry in alarm and alert counties with water access indicators consistently being below the normal thresholds. This makes water provision to be critical not only for survival but for reducing disease and protection of nutrition outcomes.

KRCS assessments in Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Tana River and Turkana show that households are travelling unusually long distances often over 10–20 kilometres to access water. This affects women and children for the household water use and herders in search of unsafe water sources. KRCS is responding through sustained emergency water trucking, borehole rehabilitation and solarisation, construction of water kiosks and animal troughs, and distribution of point-of-use water treatment supplies, while strengthening community water management structures for sustainability.

c. Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition

The nutrition situation remains critical particularly among children under five and pregnant and lactating women, whose nutritional status has been severely affected by reduced milk consumption, limited diet diversity and heightened disease burden. NDMA states that over 810,000 children under five and more than 116,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women are currently acutely malnourished in drought-affected counties, with several ALARM counties recording malnutrition levels above seasonal averages.

KRCS assessments and routine outreach data from Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, Garissa, Isiolo and Samburu indicate persistently high MUAC-based malnutrition rates, with referral pathways to treatment services stretched in remote settlements. Priority actions include scaling up Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP), Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP), family MUAC screening, and maternal nutrition support, integrated with health and WASH services to address underlying causes.

d. Protection of livelihoods and livestock

NDMA highlights that livestock indicators: body condition, trekking distances and milk production, remain among the most distressed drought indicators in ALARM and ALERT counties. Early livestock protection measures are essential to prevent irreversible livelihood collapse and prolonged dependency on humanitarian assistance.

e. Support to refugees and host communities

Refugees in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei, as well as surrounding host communities, are facing Emergency levels of food insecurity following significant reductions in food and cash assistance. The KRCS Migration team has received community feedback on the widespread meal reduction, increased debt, increased protection risks and tension being reported between refugees and host communities due to competition for scarce resources. Priority needs include sustained food and cash assistance, nutrition support, safe water provision, and health services, implemented through coordinated approaches that address both refugee and host community vulnerabilities.

Most affected in need

Pastoralist households in the arid and semi-arid lands are the most exposed. After the failed October–December 2025 short rains, rangelands did not recover, herds remain below average, and milk is scarce—so incomes and diets have both deteriorated. Crisis-level outcomes are likely to persist through at least September given depleted herds and weak livestock body conditions. NDMA currently classifies Mandera, Kilifi, Kwale and Wajir in ALARM and 13 counties in ALERT, with parts of the northeast reporting up to 90% of open water points dry.

Children under five face a disproportionate burden: around 810,900 need treatment and nutrition support as diets worsen, disease risk rises, and household milk intake drops. Pregnant and lactating women are similarly at high risk; about 116,800 require treatment and support as food access and health services remain constrained. Continued outreach, supplementation and maternal care are essential.

Refugees in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyi are already at Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse following ration cuts, with ~429,000 people needing sustained food and nutrition assistance.

Poor, market-dependent households in marginal agricultural areas face thin stocks and high prices after below-average short-rains harvests, driving negative coping. Areas of highest concern include Kitui, Makueni, Lamu and Meru (Meru North), where assessments flagged partial to near-total crop failure. Women-headed households and other socio-economically vulnerable groups are hit harder everywhere lower incomes, care burdens, and limited access to assets and credit make it harder to absorb price shocks and water scarcity.

Finally, communities in ALARM/ALERT counties face the most immediate WASH and health risks. Long treks to unsafe sources increase protection burdens and water-borne disease risk, underscoring the need for safe water access, point-of-use treatment, and close disease surveillance.

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.

Displacement and Mobility: 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.

Safety and security: Resource scarcity may result to conflicts as communities move from one area to another. In the recent past, communities have reported heightened tension which pose a risk to women, children and vulnerable groups. This may also disrupt normal humanitarian access and delivery of services; however, KRCS is greatly accepted in all those counties

Staff and Volunteer strain: Concurrent drought, flood and disease responses are increasing burnout risk requiring stronger NS care and support. KRCS has a great pool and technical staff who are working to ensure duty of care for all involved in these interventions.

B. 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.

The original Appeal covered response actions for the October–December flood season and cholera, all of which were completed in 2025. The Appeal now focuses on drought-related impacts, primarily in arid and semi-arid counties. KRCS is scaling up a multi-sector drought response under the IFRC Federation-wide Emergency Appeal for Kenya: Complex Emergency (MDRKE068), delivering food assistance, safe water, health and nutrition services, cash, and livelihoods support in the worst-affected areas.

Prioritization

- Investment in sustainable water systems:**
 Prioritize scaled investment in climate-resilient and sustainable water infrastructure, including solarisation of water supply systems. This will reduce operational costs, improve reliability during prolonged droughts, and enhance community access to safe water in remote arid and semi-arid areas.
- Expanded integrated nutrition response:**
 Increase coverage and intensity of integrated nutrition outreach and treatment services in the most affected counties (Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Garissa) to address rising levels of acute malnutrition. This includes strengthening screening, referral, outpatient treatment, and community-based nutrition services.
- Extended duration of assistance:**
 Adjust assistance modalities to move from short, one-month support to sustained feeding and assistance cycles that are adequate to stabilize households, particularly in counties classified under alert and alarm phases. Longer assistance periods are critical to prevent deterioration of food security and nutrition outcomes.
- Mobilization of additional funding:**
 Significantly increase funding levels to enable scale-up proportionate to growing needs. With only 9 per cent of the total Appeal currently funded, response capacity remains constrained, limiting geographic coverage, duration, and depth of interventions at a time when humanitarian needs are intensifying.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 3,561	Female < 18: 4,352
		Male > 18: 3,421	Male < 18: 4,181
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% 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.	3,103HH (15,515 people)	15,000

of the KRCS Train KRCS staff and volunteers on shelter construction to support vulnerable people in setting up shelters

35

35

KRCS supported the counties affected by drought, conflict and floods during this operation. In the month of December through the crises modifier from EU and IOM KRCS supported 500HHs affected by conflict in Narok county, Trans Mara Sub-County during the month of December. KRCS also supported the counties of Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet with emergency shelter in response of the OND short rains that was predicted to be above average in the highlands west and in Western Kenya. The total number of NFIs distributed to displaced families are **3,103 HHs** which included 500HHs in Narok, 550HHs in Trans Nzoia, 159 HHs in Elgeyo Marakwet, 1,303 HHs in Kisumu and 591 HHs in Homabay; 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. The operation supported with training of 35 KRCS staff and volunteers on shelter construction to compliment the distribution activities.



Fig 1: Distribution and demonstration on use of Shelter and WASH NFIs Fig 2: Search and Rescue operation

Currently, emergency shelter response is being supported by the floods **DREF (MDRKE070)** running from March-August 2026.



Livelihoods

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 22,522

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 21,639

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of pupils receiving a daily meal in schools for two terms.

44,161 for one term

10,000

of households with access to emergency feed and water supply for livestock.

764

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 in-kind food rations enough for just one month totalling to 32,478HHs(162,390 People) in Turkana (2,500HH) Tana River (5,260HHs), Garissa (1,500 HHs), Mandera (3,400HHs), Wajir (4,000HHs), Kwale (1,100HHs), Kilifi (1,584HHs), Samburu (1,560HHs), Isiolo (1800HHs) and Marsabit (6,879HHs), Kitui (1500HHs), Kajiado (1395 HHs). KRCS has mainly supported with last mile locations after receiving local donations from Tawfiq Muslim Youth which targets Coast Region, other donors including Khalsa Aid International supporting parts of lower eastern.

KRCS has also been able to be procure and distribute food in North Kenya targeting counties of Marsabit, Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir. 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 20,000HHs. KRCS will continue to procure food and source for more resources targeting counties where markets are not feasible.

Through this operation, KRCS supported **44,161 pupils** with one meal a day for a period of two academic terms.



Food distribution to affected households in Marsabit County (KRCS photo)



County	No of Schools	Population	Mazie Flour	Green Grams	Cooking Oil	Super Cereals
Turkana	13	6,120	-	-	-	25,000 kgs
Baringo	32	4,736	8,370	2,404	303	20,000 kgs
Makueni	5	246	500	150	25	
Machakos	5	326	500	150	25	
Taita Taveta	5	322	450	135	25	
Kitui	7	415	650	195	35	
Garissa	19	1,609				8,635
Wajir	20	2,104	3,600	1,212	500	3,520
Samburu	15	4,841	12,260	1,116	480	2,000
Marsabit	51	8,755	12,860	3,493	1,632	18,730
Mandera	10	14,687	3,000	1,500	500	5,000
Totals	182	44,161				82,885 kgs

KRCS has supported school feeding programmes where 159 schools (via Danish RC support) reaching during the first term where the next cycle will be done for those still in school despite school closure where the rest resumes in the month of May 2026. Each child received supplementary feed comprising 50gms/day rice, 40gms 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.

During food distribution exercises, the KRCS staff and volunteers give priority to persons with disability (PWDs) as they are the first ones to receive aid.

Owing to the worsening drought situation, it was not possible to support the target communities with essential on-farm and off-farm inputs/materials/tools for agricultural/food production and the requisite 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.

Community Voices: Uneven rains, unequal impact: Drought and hunger in Northern Kenya. The IFRC and the Kenya Red Cross respond

In Turkana, drought has emptied grazing lands and pushed water sources farther away, forcing families into constant movement to survive. Livestock, the backbone of livelihoods, are driven long distances, and with them goes milk, a critical source of nutrition for children.

For Mzee Eyanae Eperit, the choice was unavoidable.

"We had to relocate all our goats to the highlands near the Ugandan border where we can find pasture," he says.

Behind him, empty fields stand as a reminder of loss. With schools closed, the absence of school meals has deepened children's vulnerability.

In Lopur, Kenya Red Cross drought and nutrition assessments revealed the growing toll. Children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers facing moderate to severe malnutrition were identified and enrolled in nutrition therapy, offering a critical lifeline amid shrinking options.

As livestock disappear, families turn to survival foods like mkoma (doum palm fruit). Women and children walk long distances to gather it, preparing what little they can to ease hunger.

For Ekal Loyeit, the crisis has taken everything. After losing all her goats, her only source of income, survival now depends on a shallow, failing water source.

"It was my only way of making a living," she says.

At a nearby water point, people and livestock crowd around the same unsafe water. There are no alternatives, only the shared reality of a resource running out.



A community member collects water from a drying, shallow well in Lopur, Turkana, where prolonged drought has left households and livestock reliant on unsafe, dwindling sources. Photo: KRCS



A mother prepares mkoma (doum palm fruit), a foraged food that sustains families in Lopur, Turkana, where drought has stripped livelihoods and deepened food insecurity. Photo: KRCS



Mama Ekal prepares a simple meal from mkoma (doum palm fruit), a last resort for families in Lopur, Turkana, where drought has erased livelihoods and deepened hunger. Photo: KRCS



A Kenya Red Cross team member screens a child for malnutrition in Lopur, Turkana, as drought drives rising food insecurity and vulnerability among children and mothers. Photo: KRCS



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:
7,436

Female < 18:
9,088

Male > 18: 7,144

Male < 18:
8,732

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.

15%

85%

of people provided with unconditional cash assistance.

32,400 (5,400
HHs)

35,000

% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket).

70%

85%

Multi-purpose cash

In areas with functional market, the target communities have been receiving multi-purpose cash assistance to improve on their purchasing power especially for basic commodities which include food. The amount to be disbursed is based on quarterly market assessment conducted by multi-stakeholders through a Joint Market Monitoring initiative (JMMI) that determines the minimum expenditure per household during the period. Within it there is still the minimum food basket where in instances of drought KRCS provides 50% to affected communities to support their purchasing power. The cash gives dignity and flexibility to a household complementing their needs on a preference scale. KRCS issued cash in Marsabit 600HHs, Baringo 1,000HH, Turkana 2,000. Similarly, through a crises modifier in Tana River funded by the Danish Red Cross, KRCS has been able to support 1,800 vulnerable houses in the project of SRH with Cash to enable them cope with the ongoing drought effects within the areas of Wayu and Dukanotu.


As part of inclusivity in the cash distribution, KRCS employed a targeted approach by prioritising women-lead households, the elderly and persons with disability (PWDs).

In receipt of additional resources, KRCS supported 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	Female > 18: 119,246	Female < 18: 145,744
	Male > 18: 114,569	Male < 18: 140,029

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	KAP survey not done – needs assessment was done	85%
	# of people in the targeted population provided with psychosocial support services.	2,645	5,000
	# of RCRC volunteers and staff provided with psychosocial support services	250	600
	# of people reached through intensified Risk Communication Community Engagement activities targeting high-risk populations with messages on disease prevention and control.	519,588	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	42,058	10,000

Priority Actions

These interventions aimed 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 scaled up integrated, life-saving health and WASH interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality linked to cholera and other drought-exacerbated diseases. Through the outreaches KRCS has been able to reach to 29,688 children below the age of 5years, pregnant or lactating mothers in drought affected areas.

- Intensified RCCE campaigns targeting high-risk populations with disease prevention messages were undertaken through the integrated medical outreaches reaching **519,588 people**.
- KRCS is currently supporting improved livestock breeding in Baringo, West Pokot and Kajiado targeting 1,000 livestock in each county

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.



Monthly household follow-ups using Family MUAC and mother-to-mother support groups. (KRCS photo).

Together with MOH KRCS assessed Health and nutritional needs in Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa and Turkana awaiting the report for further guidance on priority areas of intervention. It was established that 54% of targeted population in the target areas accessed essential health, maternal and child healthcare, and nutrition services on a regular basis.

The targeting in the undeserved areas was informed by a preliminary needs assessment to scope out the variation in vulnerability and the existing capacities across all the targeted counties. The assessment guided the number of integrated outreaches conducted and nutritional supplements distribution.

Up to 52% of the earlier target of 85% was realized.

The negative variance was attributed to constant movement/migration of sections of the targeted population especially the nomadic pastoralists.

2,645 people received psychosocial support services from the Kenya Red Cross. **250 RCRC volunteers and staff** supporting activities under this complex emergency appeal were provided with psychosocial support services.

Supplementary feedings are also being done targeting the 10 high risk counties where Mandera is already in alarm and additional 9 counties which are in alert phase classification. The total number distributed is 160 Tonnes where children below 5 and with a lactating or pregnant mother is receiving 5kg of the therapeutic feed. The total number of children reached with the first three cycles are **42,058** who received their supplementary feeding but this need to be done for at least six cycles (six months).



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: 14,464

Female < 18: 17,678

Male > 18: 13,897

Male < 18: 13,897

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 behaviours (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).	63,024	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.	65	14
	# of people covered with hygiene promotion activities.	63,024	300,000
	# of families supported with WASH NFIs.	2,000	4,000
	# of family hygiene kits distributed.	500	4,000

KRCS has currently rehabilitated 65 boreholes to ensure there is a provision of clean and safe water to the affected communities. The boreholes have spread across the 23 Asal counties. Each water supply facility is expected to support at least two villages where each village has an estimate of 250HHs. The 65 water supply facilities rehabilitated went way above the target of 14 owing to increased demand for water in the drought situation.

The scope of works includes:

- Electromechanical works for the boreholes.
- Pipeline extension on both sites.
- Construction of two number water kiosks.
- Construction of 2 number animal troughs

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 trekking -distance has increased, KRCS is doing water trucking once per week targeting 250 HHs in three villages. The total population reached through the water trucking across the different counties is 63,024. This will also be increased depending on the situation and villages whose water availability is limited. KRCS is also conducting hygiene promotion activities to all those areas where there have been water trucking activities. KRCS has been able to support 2,000HH with WASH Nfis which include 2 jerricans and 2 bar soaps.



Women offload a tank for storage from a solar powered borehole KRCS using commercial supplier for water trucking (KRCS photo)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18: 37,269

Female < 18: 45,550

Male > 18: 35,807

Male < 18: 43,764

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		% of community-led initiatives or mechanisms that actively include and address the needs of vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups.	On going
	# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	162,390	300,000
	# of women and girls that receive dignity kits	150	3,000
	# persons with disabilities that received targeted support	0	150
	# protection cases referred to available services	0	350

# of staff and volunteers trained to apply the PGI Minimum Standards in emergency and development programming, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability	40	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	93%	100%
# of people that receive SGBV and Child protection awareness sessions	800	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 heighten 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, this commenced with training of **40 volunteers and staff** on PSEA and basic SGBV awareness and safeguarding. The trained staff and volunteer then facilitated awareness sessions in the target communities reaching **800 people**.
- Prevention and response on SGBV by creation of safe referral pathways.
- Safeguarding: Briefings on CoC and Safeguarding Policies
- **162,390 people** were reached by people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming
- **150 women and girls** received dignity kits
- As of the reporting period, no persons with disabilities were supported, as none were identified or encountered by the program team during implementation.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18: 181

Female < 18: 222

Male > 18: 175

Male < 18: 213

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.	75%	80%
	# of staff, and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability	174	250
	# of people reached through methods that enable communities to participate in the planning and management of services, programmes, and operations	791	10,000

Planned Actions

- CEA has been 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 have participated 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 includes 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. Community members were provided an opportunity to pose questions and feedback on the operation. Among the issues raised included; KRCS providing NFI support for persons who did not have shelter and concerns with amount of food aid provided as it would suffice for a short time. KRCS has continued to ensure establishment and utilization of community feedback desks during registrations, distributions, assessments and outreaches. This allowed **791 community members** to participate in planning and operations of this complex emergency appeal. The National Society continues to disseminate the KRCS feedback mechanisms including Toll-free hotline (0800720577) and complaints & feedback email. KRCS received feedback and addressed 75% of it. Among the feedback received includes; compliments for the timely humanitarian aid, queries on interventions under this emergency appeal, how long it would take for the community to receive cash support upon beneficiary registration and verification.

With support from IFRC, a total of **174 staff and volunteers** were trained on CEA. 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 rumours 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.

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 channelled, and addressed in a timely manner.

The review meetings with seven groups reached 138 participants (26 men, 112 women including youth), 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 Kalobeyi 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.

The Community Review Meetings showed that communities had gained a strong understanding of cholera, including its causes and prevention. Participants consistently linked the disease to unsafe water, poor hygiene, and open defecation.

Community members reported adopting improved hygiene practices and collective actions that helped reduce the risk of cholera outbreaks. Many households practiced safe food handling, proper waste disposal, and consistent use of latrines, while some neighborhoods organized clean-up activities and constructed waste disposal pits.

Participants also expressed appreciation for the support received, including medical services such as treatment, immunization, and ambulance services, as well as health education sessions, chlorine distribution, and sanitation initiatives provided by KRCS.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0

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

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 disseminated early warning messages, advocating for evacuation where necessary, hold community review meetings in areas still in normal but worsening. This is 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.

Summary of county activities:

County	Sub County	Activities
Kilifi	Magarini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSP for Crops and Livestock • Market assessment for hay, seeds and Wash items. • Installation of four 10,000- liters storage tanks • Targeting and registration of farmers and livestock keepers integrated with the agro advisory for farmers and livestock keepers. • Procurement of seeds and hay ongoing • Radio spots to disseminate EW Messages • trained and deployed volunteers to support implementation of the EAP • Community review meetings • Early warning messaging.
Kwale	Kinango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSP workshop to create advisories • Market assessment for hay, seeds and Wash items. • Installation of 4 10,000-liters storage tanks • Targeting, registration and verification of farmers to receiver.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of seeds and hay is ongoing • Community review meetings ongoing to review implementation of the EAP • Trained volunteers are proceeding with engaging communities and supporting dissemination of early warnings • Radio spot at Radio kaya to disseminate early warning messages
Kitui	Mwingi North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County consultations with relevant departments (Water, Agriculture, Livestock, NDMA, KMD) • Stakeholder engagement using PSP approach conducted (CSG at sub county level) • Market assessment to determine feasibility of use of Cash • Targeting and registration of cash and crop seed recipients completed • Procurement for seeds awarded (Tseikuru ward) • WASH infrastructure assessment completed. • Procurement of rehabilitation and installation services • Volunteers trained and deployed to support the implementation exercise • Early Maturing Crop seeds distribution in both Tharaka and Tseikuru • Radio spots to disseminate EW information • WASH installations

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	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%
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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 supported 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: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	Monthly	Monthly
	# of Partners meeting to brief on the Appeal	2	2
	# of Donors meeting to brief on the Appeal	1	1

Priority Actions

Effective coordination is key to the KRCS-led response. IFRC and in-country PNSs held **two coordination meetings** 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. The IFRC Regional Office supports the resource mobilisation and engagements for the Emergency Appeal and have done through several means, including the recent field visit up to Turkana to assess the intervention of the drought. The team saw first-hand the impact on the affected community's vulnerable households, including geriatric beneficiaries, and observed the impact of drought on daily survival and the use of assistance. During the WASH assessment, we inspected local water plans to evaluate water quality and availability for both human and livestock consumption. The IFRC regional office setup meetings with several donors including the Netherlands Diplomatic team to continue to engage and mobilise resources to support the Appeal.



Secretariat Services

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.

Media Mentions on Drought Situation

- Drought bites in Turkana as families boil wild fruits to survive <https://www.kbc.co.ke/the-hunger-crisis-is-pushing-communities-to-the-edge/> 11th April 2026
- A crisis compounding drought and dwindling aid in Northern Kenya [A crisis compounding: drought and dwindling aid in northern Kenya | DW News](#)
- https://youtu.be/77ux_T1Dj3A?si=pk9N0SKcg41h-EMc Aljazeera on 12th January 2026 highlighting Drought effects in Kenya
- https://sootv.co.ke/news_details?view=689 Drought pushes hundreds of families in Kilifi to the brink of starvation
- <https://x.com/StandardKenya/status/2001194622333100310?s=20> Thousands of families face starvation as drought worsens and water sources dry up in parts of Kilifi
- https://youtu.be/ScM1p_3nkTA?si=fbxjTXZE3wDjuMKm
- [Three killed, several injured in clashes over water and pasture in Marsabit County](#)
- [Families in parts of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu Walk for kilometres in search of water](#)
- [Ukame washuhudiwa kaskazini mwa nchi](#)
- [Over 2M people at risk of hunger as drought worsens in Kenya's arid counties](#)
- [Maeneo kame kaskazini mwa nchi yameathiriwa zaidi na njaa](#)
- [Drought devastates livelihoods in Kenya's Marsabit County](#)
- [Marsabit women and children walk over 20km in search of water](#)
- [Drought | Families in Marsabit trade daughters for survival](#)
- [Livestock deaths, water scarcity trigger growing health concerns - YouTube](#)

D. 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.

As at May 2026, fundraising coverage is at 9%, with CHF 1,396,475 raised against Federation-wide funding requirements of CHF 15m. This includes the DREF grant allocation of CHF 999,251. This leaves a critical funding gap at a time when humanitarian needs are increasing, not decreasing. The latest IPC analysis confirms that 3.3 million people are currently in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+), with 3.7 million projected between April and June 2026.

To date, Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and IFRC have focused on key pillars of the response strategy:

- **Integrated Planning:** Development of a joint partnerships, communications, and resource mobilization framework to streamline external engagement and accurately show the impact of the complex climatic events involving prolonged drought and intense floods.

High-level advocacy and engagement: Two strategic field missions were conducted to document and visualize the humanitarian gap. Notably, a joint mission in April 2026 facilitated alongside the Netherlands Embassy and led by the Ambassador provided a platform to highlight the critical severity of needs to the international community. Engagements and follow up continues, in this regard. Expansion plans include targeted outreach to the diplomatic community and the private sector to diversify the resource base and strengthen multi-stakeholder support.

	Income CHF	% coverage
Bilateral funding asks CHF 5m		
Finnish Red Cross	9,320	
Total bilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	9,320	
IFRC Secretariat funding ask CHF10m		
DREF grant allocation	999,251	
Japan Red Cross – JPY 5m soft pledge	25,951	
Netherlands Red Cross	299,369	
Monaco Red Cross	13,755	
Total multilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	1,337,121	13%
Grand total income including DREF grant against	1,346,441	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:** Gabriela Arenas, Regional Coordinator Operations; email: gabriela.arenas@ifrc.org
- **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: Francisah Cherotich, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation a.i.; email: francisah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Nikola Jovanovic, Acting head of Region, Supply chain management team, nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org, **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Nikola Jovanovic, Acting head of Region, Supply chain management team, nikola.jovanovic@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](#)
- [Operational Update 1](#)
- [Operational Update 2](#)

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.