

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION REPORT

KENYA | DROUGHT

July 2026



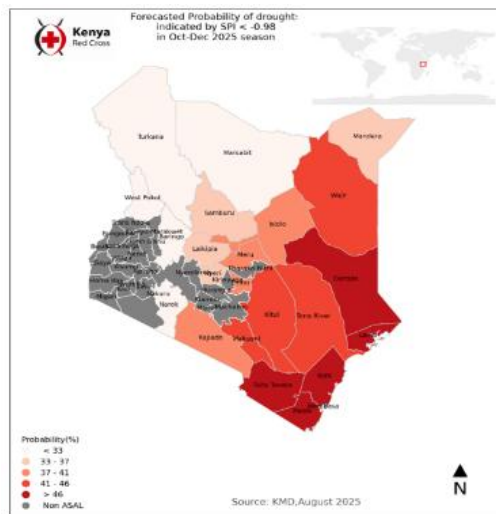
Rehabilitation and Pipeline Extension of Mbui Community Borehole in Kitui County

EAP №: EAP2022KE02	Operation №: MDRKE055	EAP approved: 11/10/2022	EAP timeframe: 11/10/2022 to 11/10/2027
Trigger date: 12/09/2025	Early action lead time: 3 months	Operational timeframe: 7 Months	Period covered by this activation report: 12/09/2025 to 30/04/2026

Budget: 425,156 CHF

Assisted: 253,588 people

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY



Back in October 2022, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 365,775 to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to implement early actions aimed at reducing and mitigating the impacts of drought in Kenya. These early actions were pre-agreed with the National Society and are outlined in the Early Action Protocol [MDRKE055_EAP-6.pdf](#)

Kenya is currently facing a severe and evolving drought crisis driven by the poor performance of consecutive rainfall seasons, with the 2025 October–November–December (OND) short rains performing significantly below average. This exacerbated existing vulnerabilities across the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Prolonged rainfall deficits, above-average temperatures, and delayed seasonal recovery have resulted in acute water shortages, deteriorating pasture conditions, declining livestock productivity, and increased food and nutrition insecurity among already vulnerable populations.

The severity of acute food insecurity situation was confirmed by the [NDMA Report on Drought and Food Security Situation and Ongoing Interventions February 2026.docx](#) indicating that approximately 3.69 million people in Kenya are projected to require humanitarian food assistance.

Poor rainfall performance has reduced water and pasture availability across the ASALs, prompting many pastoral households to migrate in search of these resources to sustain their livestock and livelihoods. While mobility remains a traditional coping strategy, it has increased pressure on limited rangelands and water points, sometimes triggering tensions within and between communities competing over scarce resources. These disputes have occasionally disrupted livelihoods, led to loss of life, and threatened community cohesion. Increased inter- and intra-community tensions have been reported, particularly along the Turkana–Ethiopia border and in Marsabit and Lamu counties. Concurrently, livestock movements from Mandera to Wajir are placing additional strain on already scarce grazing and water resources, increasing the likelihood of conflict.

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) implemented the Drought Early Action Protocol following trigger activation based on the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) forecast indicating a Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) below -0.98 in Kitui, Kwale, and Kilifi Counties. The activation allowed early actions to be implemented ahead of the projected below-average OND rain season to mitigate the anticipated impacts of drought. The EAP was designed to support 30,000 households (150,000 people) through a combination of early warning dissemination, livelihood protection, and improved water access. Sector-specific interventions targeted 4,500 households under livelihoods and 1,500 households under WASH, while early warning messaging and community engagement reached a broader population.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Livestock feed support was implemented through the procurement and distribution of hay to 750 households in each of Kilifi and Kwale Counties, helping to ease pasture shortages among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. This support also contributed to reducing the likelihood of resource-based conflicts in the two counties. In Kitui County, community consultations and County Steering Group coordination meetings indicated that hay was not well-suited to local livestock feeding practices. Guided by these insights, resources were redirected to provide additional drought-resistant crop seeds, ensuring continued support to community livelihoods.

This adjustment highlights the value of KRCS Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches in shaping interventions that are responsive to local contexts. It also helped strengthen community ownership and improved the relevance and acceptance of EAP interventions across the three counties.

Host National Society - Kenya Red Cross Society

Livelihood: Following the EAP trigger activation, **3,000 farming households** in Kilifi, Kwale, and Kitui Counties were supported with certified, locally appropriate **drought-tolerant seeds** aligned with local agro-ecological conditions and seasonal forecasts. The procured seed rations included: 4 kg N26 green grams and 4 kg K80 cowpeas per household in Kitui for 1,500 households, 4 kg KS20 green grams per household for 750 households in Kilifi, and context-appropriate drought-resistant varieties for 750 households in Kwale. Timely planting contributed to improved household food security prospects and reduced negative coping strategies related to drought impacts in some counties. While most rain-fed farmers reported crop failure, those using irrigation in Kilifi are awaiting harvests.

Fodder support through hay procurement and distribution was successfully implemented in Kilifi and Kwale Counties for **750 households** in each county, contributing to the mitigation of pasture depletion risks among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. In Kitui County, structured community consultations identified hay as culturally and practically unsuitable within prevailing livestock feeding systems. Based on the community recommendations and preferences, resources were reallocated to additional drought-resistant crop seeds, ensuring continuity of livelihood protection outcomes.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: To mitigate the anticipated impact of water scarcity in at-risk communities, the EAP supported the distribution of **fifteen 10,000-litre water storage tanks** in **13 schools**, enhancing water storage capacities, thus promoting access to water in Kitui, Kilifi, and Kwale counties. Additionally, **3 boreholes** (Ciampiu Borehole targeting **74 households** directly and Mbui Borehole Targeted **100 households** and **300 learners** at Mbui Primary School directly, as well as indirectly to nearby households) and one water pan- Ngomeni Ward was desilted and expanded to a new capacity of 7000m³, increasing water retention capacity. The water pan is expected to benefit approximately **170 households** within the local community and an additional **30 households** from neighboring. The water rehabilitation works included flushing the boreholes, installing pumps and solar power systems, laying pipelines, and rehabilitating as well as constructing **3 water kiosks**.

A total of **four water management committees**, representing three solar-powered boreholes and one water pan, were reactivated through a training conducted jointly with the Kitui County Government's Department of Water. The training strengthened the committees' capacity to sustainably manage the operation and maintenance of the water facilities. Key areas covered included system operation and routine maintenance, financial management, governance and leadership roles, as well as record-keeping to support effective and accountable management.

Cash for WaSH assistance: Following rapid assessments conducted at the onset of the Drought EAP activation, **1,500 households** received cash assistance of KES 4,000 per household to enhance their purchasing power for water and other essential needs. This intervention was informed by increased trekking distances for water, which had driven up water prices due to scarcity. The cash support enabled households to access water from vendors, reducing stress and cushioning vulnerable families against escalating costs.

Additionally, the flexibility of cash allowed households to address other priority needs, including purchasing water treatment chemicals, repaying debts, buying medicine, and food, as reported during post-distribution monitoring. Targeting was conducted in adherence to KRCS Cash and Voucher Assistance Standard Operating Procedures (2021). [KRCS CVA SOP 2021-Approved September 2021 -](#)

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery: Early warning dissemination was integrated across all advocacy sessions, using a multi-channel approach that combined word-of-mouth with print media. Printed IEC materials developed and distributed by the Kenya Red Cross Society, and seasonal forecast pamphlets from the Kenya Meteorological Department, reinforced key preparedness messages. Additionally, radio broadcasts in local dialects further expanded the reach, supported by technical experts from KMD, National Drought Management Authority, Agriculture Departments, and KRCS, who provided clarification and responded to community feedback.

Strategic collaboration with Pwani FM through the BBC Climate Advisory Desk further enhanced the credibility, reach, and dissemination of forecast information. This partnership enabled timely delivery of climate and early warning messages to approximately **250,000 people**, improving access to reliable forecast information and supporting informed preparedness and anticipatory action among at-risk communities.

Communities reported an improved understanding of expected rainfall patterns. However, short-lived rainfall associated with Cyclone “CHENGE” caused temporary confusion and led to premature planting by some farmers. Integrating indigenous knowledge into participatory scenario planning (PSP) processes strengthened trust and improved contextual interpretation of forecasts.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities reached a total of **683,000 people (348, 30 Females, 334,670 Males)** through radio spots, community review meetings and community sensitizations strengthening community awareness, participation, and feedback mechanisms to support implementation of anticipatory actions was integrated throughout the lifecycle of the EAP, ensuring that affected communities were not only recipients of assistance but participants in planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. The Participatory Scenario Planning sessions served as an early platform for meaningful engagement, bringing together farmers, pastoralists, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) members, county technical officers, and meteorological experts. These forums enabled joint interpretation of seasonal forecasts and co-development of localized agro-advisories. By combining scientific climate information with indigenous knowledge systems, the PSP approach strengthened community trust in forecast-based action and promoted informed decision-making.

During implementation, trained volunteers played a role in facilitating community entry, supporting targeting and verification exercises, and disseminating early warning messages. Complaints and feedback mechanisms were activated across all intervention sites, with KRCS mechanisms disseminated to the communities, including the free C&F hotline number.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in all counties to assess the utilization, relevance, and beneficiary satisfaction with the early action interventions and the Cash for Water support provided to 1,500 households. The post-trigger survey further assessed timeliness, effectiveness, and perceived impact of the early actions. The surveys typically gathered feedback 3–4 months after the intervention to refine future actions and ensure accountability. Overall, the PDM findings indicated that the KRCS EAP Drought Response 2025 provides timely and relevant support to drought-affected households and contributed to improved access to water, reduced negative coping strategies, and early livelihood support. Strengthening communication on targeting, improving access arrangements, and reinforcing accountability mechanisms will further enhance the effectiveness of future drought response interventions.

Coordination and Partnerships

The EAP implementation demonstrated strong coordination and partnerships across the counties. Collaboration with national and county government structures, technical agencies, and community institutions enhanced both efficiency and contextual relevance of the interventions. In Kilifi County, for example, KRCS procured the hay, and the County government contributed fuel for the trucks provided by the National Government for the distribution of the procured hay. This cost-sharing and logistical collaboration strengthened resource optimization.

Across all counties, relevant Government departments provided technical guidance and facilitated community entry processes. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) shared updated drought bulletins and vulnerability analysis to inform targeting and prioritization. The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) provided seasonal forecasts that guided Participatory Scenario Planning sessions and early warning dissemination. County Departments of Agriculture and Livestock contributed technical expertise in seed selection, pasture management advocacy, validation of drought-resistant crop varieties, and supporting agronomic advisory messaging.

Private sector stakeholders also played a complementary role in the EAP implementation. Pwani FM and the BBC Climate Advisory Desk supplemented radio dissemination of seasonal forecast information and climate-smart agricultural messaging, extending the reach of early warning communication. In addition, Dola supported cost-sharing arrangements for hay distribution, contributing to transportation logistics and reinforcing collaborative resource mobilization efforts.

The lessons learned workshop was held with NS staffs and volunteers to identify what worked well and what needs improvement in areas such as trigger activation, coordination, logistics, financial processes, and community engagement. The team reflected on real implementation experiences, organizations can refine early warning thresholds, streamline internal procedures, enhance staff and volunteer capacity, and improve accountability to affected communities.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The National Society is designated as the first line of response in all sudden-onset disasters by the Government of Kenya and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT), with a mandate to support the first 150,000 people affected by disasters across the country. Partners of the Kenya Red Cross Society have supported the development and implementation of this Early Action Protocol (EAP).

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

This EAP was designed by KRCS in collaboration with the National and County Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of key actors in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster management (DM). All the stakeholders involved in this plan are members of the TWG and have a key role during the preparation and activation of EAP. The EAP was implemented in conjunction with several organization's including the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), and Counties department of Livestock and Crop Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives.

Secretariat Services

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical support throughout the implementation of the early actions, ensuring timely activation and adherence to the approved Early Action Protocol (EAP). Following implementation, the IFRC also provided follow-up support to ensure that the National Society conducted a lesson learned exercise and documented key achievements, challenges, best practices, and recommendations. This support strengthened reporting, accountability, and evidence generation, providing valuable insights to inform future anticipatory action activations and the continuous improvement of the EAP.

National Society Strengthening

Under National Society Strengthening interventions implemented in advance of the anticipated drought hazard, a total of **Total 91 (M-45, F-46)** volunteers were reached to enhance operational readiness and response capacity. All volunteers were provided with insurance coverage to safeguard them while undertaking anticipatory action activities, and comprehensive briefings were conducted on their roles, responsibilities, operational procedures, and the risks they could face during implementation. These interventions strengthened volunteer preparedness, safety, and confidence, enabling the National Society to deliver timely and effective early actions to at-risk communities.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Human Resources

To ensure the implementation of readiness activities and early action, KRCS CRN mobilized the relevant thematic departments at national level who ensures coordination with County/Regional Staff and Volunteers, the team comprised;

- A MEAL Officer, who coordinates targeting and PDM surveys.
- Total of five regional/County focal points coordinating the implementation of activities at local level.
- 90 volunteers sensitized on volunteers' roles and the risks they face, and engagement of communities to support dissemination of early warnings.
- 3 Programs Manager -Wash, Livelihood and AA manager who monitored activities at County level.

Logistics and Supply Chain

A core element of effective implementation was ensuring that critical inputs reached communities in a timely, adequate, and cost-efficient manner. The logistics department played a key role in maintaining strong coordination, enabling smooth and efficient delivery of supplies throughout the operation.

Information Technology

The National Society was already utilizing smartphones for targeting and cash distribution. This is particularly important for the monitoring and evaluation team, as it enables them to process and analyze data remotely while volunteers carry out their collection.

Reporting

MEAL focal staff played an important role during the readiness phase. Their contributions included conducting refresher training for volunteers on data collection through the KOBO platform, facilitating data collection data and supporting beneficiary targeting.

CHALLENGES

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

1. In Kitui County, community consultations and County steering Group coordination meetings indicated that hay was not well suited to local livestock feeding practices. Guided by these insights, resources were redirected to provide additional drought-resistant crop seeds, ensuring continued support to community livelihoods.
2. Following rapid assessments of water infrastructure across the three priority counties, key WASH infrastructure gaps were identified. While initial assessments covered all three counties, major infrastructure interventions were strategically concentrated in Kitui County to avoid duplication, as government and development partners had already committed resources to water infrastructure in the targeted areas of Kilifi and Kwale counties. As a result, EAP resources were redirected to address critical unmet needs in Kitui County.

LESSONS LEARNED

- I. Forecast-informed early actions improve relevance and timeliness but must be aligned with continuous adaptive messaging; This is to address emerging issues like cyclone CHENGE in Kilifi.
- II. Effective livelihood interventions must align with community preferences informing community-led interventions.
- III. There is need to review the EAP costs to avoid impacts of cost escalation over time and inflation in future EAPs.
- IV. It is necessary to empower the branches to start some activities as soon as the threshold is reached, including the organization of an information and planning meeting with all stakeholders. Therefore, funds need to be made available for this purpose to save time and avoid delays in the implementation of early activities. This will be considered as part of the budget revision.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Livelihoods	CHF budget: 102,988		
	People targeted: 11,251(2250HH)	People reached:	13,854People
	Female: 5,738	Female > 18: 8,461 people	
	Male: 5,513	Male > 18: 5,393 people	
Indicator:	# Of people reached with livelihoods interventions in advance of a hazard		

Early actions:

- Procure, target, and distribute drought-tolerant seeds
- Advocate for improved post-harvest crop management to reduce post-harvest losses (with PSP approach following seasonal county forecast release/dissemination)
- Advocating for expansion and protection of fallback grazing areas (with seasonal county forecast dissemination)
- Provision of fodder for priority stock.
- Advocacy on pasture management - fodder preservation / packaging (with seasonal county forecast dissemination)
- Market Analysis

A rapid market assessment was undertaken before implementation to determine the feasibility, availability, and affordability of key livelihood commodities using the IFRC Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM) tool across the counties. The assessment covered drought-resistant crop seeds, hay, and water commodities, and informed the relevance and appropriateness of the selected early actions. This ensured that interventions were aligned with local market dynamics and community preferences. Community engagement through the CSG forums, the community review meetings, and the advocacy forums using the PSP approach provided validation of the market assessment findings reaching a bigger coverage.

A total of **3,000 farming households** in Kilifi, Kwale, and Kitui Counties were supported with certified, locally appropriate drought-tolerant seeds aligned to local agro-ecological conditions and seasonal forecasts. The procured seed rations included: 4 kg N26 green grams and 4 kg K80 cowpeas per household in Kitui for **1500 households**, 4 kg KS20 green grams per household for **750 households** in Kilifi, and context-appropriate drought-resistant varieties for **750 households** in Kwale.

 Multi-purpose Cash	CHF budget: 50,293.38		
	People targeted: 1500HH	People reached:	1,500HH (7,500 People)
	Female:	Female > 18: 3,825	
	Male:	Male > 18: 3,675	
Indicator:	# Of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		
Early actions:	• Cash For WASH		

Following Rapid Assessments at the onset of the activation of the drought EAP, a total of **1,500 households** were supported through cash assistance aimed at increasing purchasing power for water and other essential WASH commodities. **500 households** were targeted across the 3 wards in Kitui County. This was informed by increased trekking distances for water, which had resulted in increased water prices due to scarcity. The cash support enabled households to access water from available vendors, reducing stress on vulnerable families and cushioning them against escalating water costs. This intervention complemented infrastructure rehabilitation efforts and provided immediate relief during peak water stress periods. Additionally, the flexibility of the cash assistance allowed households to address other priority needs, which included the purchase of water treatment chemicals, paying off debts, purchasing medicine, and food for the household, as reported during the post-distribution monitoring.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CHF budget: 176,642.62		
	People targeted: 7,500	People reached:	7,879
	Female: 3,825	Female > 18: 4,018	
	Male: 3,675	Male > 18: 3,861	
Indicator:	# Of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		
Early actions:	• Repair and Rehabilitation of water facilities • Desilting of water pans, repair of Earth dams. • Rapid Assessment of Functionality of water facilities • Installation of mass water storage tanks. • Activation of water committees with refresher training		
To mitigate the anticipated impact of water scarcity in at-risk communities, the EAP supported the distribution of fifteen 10,000-litre water storage tanks in 13 schools, enhancing water storage capacities, thus promoting access to water in Kitui, Kilifi, and Kwale counties. Additionally, 3 boreholes (Ciampiu Borehole targeting 74 households directly and Mbui Borehole Targeted 100 households and 300 learners at Mbui Primary School directly, as well as indirectly to nearby households) and one water pan- Ngomeni Ward was desilted and expanded to a new capacity of 7000m3, increasing water retention capacity. The water pan is expected to benefit approximately 170 households within the local community and an additional 30 households from neighboring. The water rehabilitation works included flushing the boreholes, installing pumps and solar power systems, laying pipelines, and rehabilitating as well as constructing 3 water kiosks. A total of four water management committees, representing three solar-powered boreholes and one water pan, were reactivated through training conducted jointly with the Kitui County Government's Department of Water. The training strengthened the committees' capacity to sustainably manage the operation and maintenance of the water facilities. Key areas covered included system operation and routine maintenance, financial management, governance and leadership roles, as well as record-keeping to support effective and accountable management.			
 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	CHF budget: 1,886		CHF actual:
	People targeted: 150,000	People reached:	230,000 people
	Female: 76,500	Female > 18: 59,823	Girls<: 57,477
	Male: 73,500	Male >18: 57,477	Boys<: 55,223
Indicator:	# Of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
Early actions:	• Dissemination of early warning messages to communities at risk of being affected • Dissemination of early warning messages to communities through radio spots		

Posters were designed, printed, and distributed to the community with key messages to support drought preparedness. Kilifi County was also supported with pamphlets from KMD on the weather forecast, using approximations of **50,000 people** per county per coverage. Radio spots were conducted across the three counties: 1 in Kitui, 2 in Kilifi, and 1 in Kwale. Cost escalation over time allowed fewer radio spots to be hosted. Strategic collaboration with Pwani FM through the BBC Climate Advisory Desk further enhanced the credibility, reach, and dissemination of forecast information. This partnership enabled timely delivery of climate and early warning messages to approximately **230,000 people**, improving access to reliable forecast information and supporting informed preparedness and anticipatory action among at-risk communities.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	CHF budget: 20,536		
	People targeted: 91	People reached:	683,000
	Female: 46	Female >18: 348,330	
	Male: 45	Male >18: 334,670	
Indicator:	# Of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		
Early actions:	• Deploy trained volunteers to engage communities and support • Hold community review meetings to review the ongoing implementation of the EAP • Community participatory documentation process		

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was integrated throughout the lifecycle of the EAP, ensuring that affected communities were not only recipients of assistance but active participants in planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. The Participatory Scenario Planning sessions served as an early platform for meaningful engagement, bringing together farmers, pastoralists, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) members, county technical officers, and meteorological experts. These forums enabled joint interpretation of seasonal forecasts and co-development of localized agro-advisories. By combining scientific climate information with indigenous knowledge systems, the PSP approach strengthened community trust in forecast-based action and promoted informed decision-making. During implementation, trained volunteers played a role in facilitating community entry, supporting targeting and verification exercises, and disseminating early warning messages. Complaints and feedback mechanisms were activated across all intervention sites, with KRCS mechanisms disseminated to the communities, including the free C&F hotline number 0800720577. A total of **683,000 people (348,330 Female, 334,670 Male)** were reached through the different CEA approaches including radio spots, community review meetings and community sensitization.

Kilifi County- Approximately **50,000 people** were reached through print media, supported by the distribution of 7,500 pamphlets containing early warning information. 2 radio spots reached **250,000 people**. A community review meeting was conducted at community level reaching **15 people** (8M, 7F). The county also trained and deployed **29 volunteers** (14M 15F), to support CEA activities. Through direct sensitization sessions, **918 people** (573F, 345M) received early warning information on drought.

Kwale County- Radio spots were conducted in Kwale reaching approximately **200,000 people** (98,000Females, 102,000Males). This provided broad coverage and ensured that communities received early warning messages on the EAP. KRCS also conducted community review meetings that reached **59 people** (31F, 28M). A further **1,635 people** (1,032F and 603M) were reached through other CEA activities at community level.

Kitui County- Approximately **233,000 people** were reached through County FM radio spot which covers Kitui, Makueni, Machakos and parts of Tharaka. Community Review Meetings were also conducted by KRCS team, reaching **114 people** (74F, 40M).

Enabling approaches

 Coordination and Partnerships		Female-54 Male - 113	22,632 CHF
			AP Code: 118, 119, 127, 128
Early actions:	- Post Distribution Monitoring/ Post-trigger survey - Lesson Learned workshop		
Indicator:	# Of stakeholder reached through coordination and partnerships interventions in advance of a hazard		

The EAP implementation demonstrated strong coordination and partnerships across the Counties. Collaboration with national and county government structures, technical agencies, and community institutions enhanced both efficiency and contextual relevance of the interventions. In Kilifi County, for example, KRCS procured the hay, and the County government contributed fuel for the trucks provided by the National Government for the distribution of the procured hay. This cost-sharing and logistical collaboration strengthened resource optimization.

Across all counties, relevant Government departments provided technical guidance and facilitated community entry processes. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) shared updated drought bulletins and vulnerability analysis to inform targeting and prioritization. The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) provided seasonal forecasts that guided Participatory Scenario Planning sessions and early warning dissemination. County Departments of Agriculture and Livestock contributed technical expertise in seed selection, pasture management advocacy, validation of drought-resistant crop varieties, and supporting agronomic advisory messaging.

Private sector stakeholders also played a complementary role in the EAP implementation, with Pwani FM and the BBC Climate Advisory Desk supplemented radio dissemination of seasonal forecast information and climate-smart agricultural messaging, extending the reach of early warning communication. In addition, Dola supported cost-sharing arrangements for hay distribution, contributing to transportation logistics and reinforcing collaborative resource mobilization efforts.

The lessons learned workshop was held with NS staffs and volunteers to identify what worked well and what needs improvement in areas such as trigger activation, coordination, logistics, financial processes, and community engagement. The team reflected on real implementation experiences, organizations can refine early warning thresholds, streamline internal procedures, enhance staff and volunteer capacity, and improve accountability to affected communities.

 National Society Strengthening	Target 91	Female: 51	50,177 CHF
	M- 45 F- 46	Male: 43	AP Code: 124,125,126

Early actions:

- Insurance for 90 volunteers
- Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face# *Of people* Number of people reached with national society

Indicator

Of people reached with national society strengthening interventions in advance of a hazard

Total of 91 (M-45, F-46 KRCS Volunteers were engaged through the EAP interventions across the counties played a key role in facilitating community entry, supporting targeting and verification exercises, and disseminating early warning messages. Complaints and feedback mechanisms were activated across all intervention sites, with KRCS mechanisms disseminated to the communities, including the free C&F hotline number. Community members were encouraged to raise concerns, provide suggestions, and seek clarification regarding targeting and assistance modalities. Feedback received primarily related to requests for expanded coverage, assistance preferences (such as substitution of hay with seeds in Kitui), and complementary livestock support, such as molasses and salt licks with hay distribution. Where feasible, recommendations were reviewed and incorporated into programming adjustments, demonstrating responsiveness and adaptability. All volunteers were provided **with insurance coverage to safeguard** them while undertaking anticipatory action activities, and comprehensive briefings were conducted on their roles, responsibilities, operational procedures, and the risks they could face during implementation. These interventions strengthened volunteer preparedness, safety, and confidence, enabling the National Society to deliver timely and effective early actions to at-risk communities.



**Secretariat
Services**

**People targeted
activation 1:**

People

**Activation 1
budget: 15,172CHF**

**People reached
Activation 1:**

People

**Activation 1
actual: CHF**

Early actions:

- 1. IFRC support with implementation of early actions**
- 2. IFRC support with lessons learned and reporting**

Narrative description of achievements

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical support throughout the implementation of the early actions, ensuring timely activation and adherence to the approved Early Action Protocol (EAP). Following implementation, the IFRC also provided follow-up support to ensure that the National Society conducted a lesson learned exercise and documented key achievements, challenges, best practices, and recommendations. This support strengthened reporting, accountability, and evidence generation, providing valuable insights to inform future anticipatory action activations and the continuous improvement of the EAP.

Changes for the next activation

Based on the lessons learned from the first activation, the National Society proposes minor adjustments to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the second activation. These changes are intended to strengthen community engagement, improve coordination and communication, enhance the targeting and timely delivery of early actions, and address operational challenges identified during implementation. The proposed revisions are informed by feedback from communities, volunteers, county authorities, and implementation partners, and are aimed at improving the overall quality, accountability, and impact of the Early Action Protocol (EAP) while maintaining its core objectives.

Activation 2 budget:	CHF	This will be shared once the review has been finalized.	
People targeted Activation 2:	# People		
Early actions:	1. Insert additional lines as required		

[EAP Project Documentation.mp4](#)

Media Mentions

<https://eur01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2Fshare%2Fp%2F1BczQDWAAL%2F&data=05%7C02%7Cmurundu.titus%40redcross.or.ke%7C4eb02162e4b149f522fe08dee89f8c88%7C78215b93506d4ca89fc15980a049216d%7C0%7C0%7C639203969167509901%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMtIsIklFOljoITWFpbClldUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=Nh9yUGd9W0Et40jjFWjAmv8JwVP%2BmrcE%2FDs5UMpOQzk%3D&reserved=0>

<https://eur01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2Fshare%2Fp%2F1GHEfUopRj%2F&data=05%7C02%7Cmurundu.titus%40redcross.or.ke%7C4eb02162e4b149f522fe08dee89f8c88%7C78215b93506d4ca89fc15980a049216d%7C0%7C0%7C639203969167558557%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMtIsIklFOljoITWFpbClldUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=qvgcWVm0FskNXggf7vFp8I0ux7coyepdLsdN3UfnqdY%3D&reserved=0>

https://kenyaredcross-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/koja_omar_redcross_or_ke/IQC_42pTqQTUTpGYLwFNzjiDAYnW7LgbcnNehtTcY42XQ2E?xsdata=MDV8MDJ8bXVydW5kdS50aXR1c0ByZWRjcm9zcy5vci5rZXw0ZWlwMjE2MmU0YjE0OWY1MjlmZTA4ZGVlODImOGM4OHw3ODIxNWl5MzUwNmQ0Y2E4OWZjMTU5ODBhMDQ5MjE2ZHVwZDB8NjM5MjAzOTY5MTY3NjAyMDQ0fFVua25vd258VfdGcGJHWNiM2Q4ZXIKRmJYQjBIVTFoY0draU9uUnlkV1VzSWxZaU9pSXdmakF1TURBd01DSXNjbEFpT2lKWGFxNHpNaUlzSWtGT0lqb2lUV0ZWYkNjc0IsZFVJam95ZlE9PXwwfHx8&sdata=NGJobVdTTHNrZ2ZHU25SOURCVkVRVTZiZ21nVWt4QWMrSEFQZHd1WDNhMD0%3d

FINANCIAL REPORT

During the migration from the Business Object (old system) to ERP, all PSSR budget lines were consolidated and imported under a single budget line. As a result, the individual budget lines reflected in the ERP exclude their respective PSSR allocations, while one consolidated budget line contains the total PSSR budget for the entire project. Consequently, variances observed at the individual budget-line level are attributable to the budget migration and allocation methodology rather than actual overspending or underspending.

A detailed financial report is below.



Grouped Appeal: MDRKE055
Appeal ID: MDRKE055
Period: 16 Feb 2023 to 31 May 2026

Operational Strategy

Financial Report

APPEAL

MDRKE055 - Kenya - Drought

OPERATING TIMEFRAME

16 Feb 2023 to 29 Feb 2028

APPEAL LAUNCH DATE

19 Feb 2023

REPORT STATUS

INTERIM

SECTION I Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

499,199

CHF

DONOR RESPONSE* (as per 07 Jul 2026)

499,199

CHF

APPEAL COVERAGE

100%

of total funding requirement

SECTION II IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & ENABLING APPROACHES	OP STRATEGY	OP BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
AP000 - Undefined output	499,199	0	0	0
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	100,769	107,319	-8,550
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	0	0	0	0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	225,917	193,945	31,972
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0	54,875	94,260	-39,385
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	20,444	17,330	3,114
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	499,199	402,005	412,854	-10,849
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	47,148	4,806	42,342
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	50,043	31,473	18,570
Enabling Approaches Total	0	97,191	36,279	60,912
TOTAL	499,199	499,196	449,133	50,064

SECTION III Operating Movement & Closing Balance

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	499,199
Expenditure	-449,133
Closing Balance	50,066
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	50,066

All figures in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

In the Kenya Red Cross Society

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Ahmed Idris, ahmed.idris@redcross.or.ke, 254 703 037 000
- **Operational coordination:** Florence Njambi -DRR Manager; njambi.florence@redcross.or.ke

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Naemi Heita, Head of Cluster Delegation, naemi.heita@ifrc.org, +254 740 272 322

IFRC Africa Region Office:

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- **IFRC Regional Office for AA coordinator:** Emmah Mwangi, AA Africa Coordinator, Emmah.mwangi@ifrc.org

IFRC in Geneva:

- **DREF Anticipatory Action Senior Officer:** Malike Noisette, malika.noisette@ifrc.org, +41 076 317 50 67

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Nicolas Boyrie, Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa Region, DREF Lead, nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org, +41 79 152 5147

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER, and Quality Assurance; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 732 404022

Reference



Click here for:

- [EAP summary](#)
- [EAP activation](#)
- [Operations update](#)
- [Annual reports from previous years](#)