



Kenya Red Cross staff and volunteers inspect a dilapidated dry community water point in Marsabit County during a recent drought assessment. Prolonged drought in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) has depleted water sources and devastated food production, leaving millions at risk of hunger and malnutrition. Photo: Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)

Appeal №: MDRKE068	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 10 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 15 million¹	
Glide №:	People [affected/at risk]: 2.12 million people	People to be assisted: 300,000 People
DREF allocation: TBC	Appeal launched: 22/10/2025	Appeal ends: 31/12/2026

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the KRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 10 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

Health and nutrition indicators continue to decline, with rising risks of disease outbreaks – especially cholera – in water-scarce counties such as Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, and Kajiado. Reduced humanitarian funding has led to fewer outreach services, limiting access to immunisation, vitamin A supplementation, and primary healthcare, particularly in remote areas.

Kenya is grappling with a resurgence of cholera and escalating zoonotic disease risks, driven by worsening drought conditions that have severely limited access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services across several counties.

A new cholera outbreak in Transmara West, Narok County (23 Sept–8 Oct 2025) has recorded 55 suspected cases, including 6 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 9.1%). This comes just weeks after the Government declared the previous nationwide outbreak contained on 1 September. Between February and August 2025, 426 confirmed cases and 20 deaths (CFR 4.7%) were reported across Migori, Kisumu, Kwale, Mombasa, Turkana, Garissa, and Nairobi.

Zoonotic threats are also intensifying. In Garissa, brucellosis has been reported among goats, raising concerns over human transmission via unpasteurized

animal products. Rift Valley Fever alerts have been issued for Garissa, Wajir, Marsabit, and Narok, where drought and sporadic rains have created ideal conditions for mosquito vectors.

The October – December (OND) 2025 forecast equally predicts a 35% above average rainfall forecast in the Northwest (Turkana) and Western belt (Lake Basin) of the country. The predicted above average rains are likely to cause loss of lives, population displacement, destruction of livelihoods and infrastructure while increasing the risk of vector borne diseases outbreaks including Malaria, Cholera, etc. in at least 12 counties of West Kenya and parts of Rift Valley.

International humanitarian funding for Kenya has dropped sharply in 2025, mirroring global trends of reduced donor commitments. This decline comes at a time of rising climate and health-related risks, severely disrupting food and nutrition programmes in early 2025 and undermining the country's ability to respond to escalating humanitarian needs.

Without scaled-up support and anticipatory action, communities already under strain risk facing a deepening crisis marked by food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and protection risks.

ONGOING RESPONSES



On 7 April, the IFRC allocated CHF 970,592 via DREF to support 60,000 people across seven ASAL counties with food, cash, health, and WASH services. This followed the IPC Short Rains Assessment highlighting the failed October-November-December (OND) 2024 rains and projected poor March–May 2025 rainfall, leaving 2.2 million people food insecure, including 266,000 in an emergency phase. Through the DREF and support from other donors, the KRCS reached 17,768 households with food assistance, 1,000 households with cash transfers, 7,462 households through nutrition outreach. An additional 829 people received Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS), 46 water sources were rehabilitated, and 32,458 pupils in 103 schools were reached through the Schools Meals Programme.

Early Action Protocols were activated on 12 September, releasing CHF 367,238 for early interventions in Kwale, Kilifi, and Kitui, targeting 150,000 people. The KRCS is implementing resilience measures including drought-tolerant seeds, pasture management, water facility rehabilitation, and cash for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

In August, the government requested USD 128.6 million for the drought response under the Ending Drought Emergencies Framework. On 1 October, nationwide relief food dispatch began, aiming to reach 2.15 million people across all 23 ASAL counties. The Cabinet Secretary emphasised the need for collective action to ensure that no Kenyan goes hungry.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has requested support from the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal to scale up assistance for drought-affected communities in ASAL counties. This Appeal complements ongoing interventions funded through previous DREF allocations and currently triggered Early Action Protocols, which remain insufficient in meeting the escalating needs.

The Emergency Appeal includes a Federation-wide funding ask of CHF 15 million, aiming to reach 300,000 people from the most affected and hard-to-reach communities. The KRCS will prioritise interventions in underserved, worst-hit sub-counties, identified in coordination with County Steering Groups (CSGs). The response will address urgent needs while also building long-term resilience through community-led, multi-sectoral actions. The approach integrates emergency response, durable solutions, and early actions, tailored to the unique needs of each community and implemented simultaneously for maximum impact. The response will be closely coordinated with and aligned to the Government of Kenya's drought response plan of action and strategy.

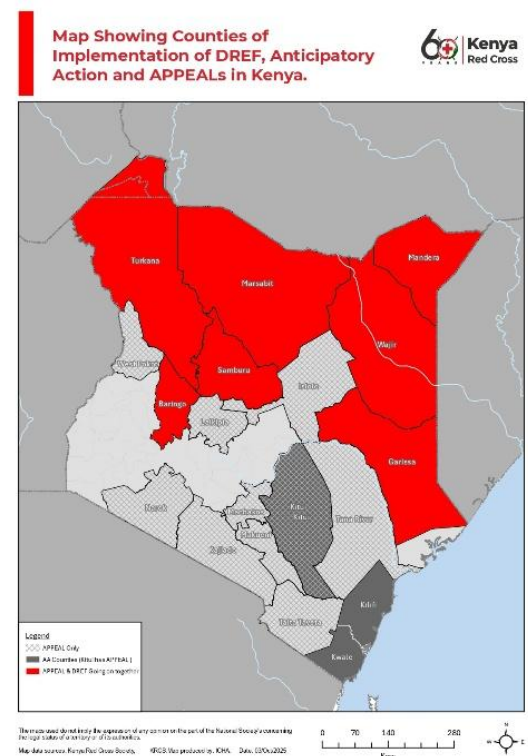
TARGETING

The IFRC and KRCS are launching a humanitarian appeal to support approximately 300,000 people across Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and western regions. These populations are among the most vulnerable, facing severe and overlapping crises including prolonged drought, acute food insecurity, disease outbreaks, risk of flooding and a significant reduction in global humanitarian funding. Targeting will be guided by Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data, needs assessments, and community-led verification processes to ensure an inclusive and evidence-based response. Through this Appeal, the KRCS aims to alleviate immediate suffering while laying the foundation for sustainable community-driven recovery and resilience.

To address these complex challenges, the KRCS will implement a comprehensive, three-tiered strategy that provides immediate relief while enabling long-term resilience and reducing future vulnerability:

1. **Immediate Response:** Deliver life-saving emergency assistance to households in crisis or at immediate risk of deterioration. The focus will be on strengthening the coping capacities of families, especially those with limited access to essential services such as food, clean water, and healthcare.
2. **Durable Solutions:** In parallel with emergency aid, the KRCS will promote sustainable early recovery and resilience-building interventions that address the root causes of vulnerability. Key priorities include restoring access to essential services, notably water, food, and healthcare.
3. **Early Actions:** The KRCS will invest in anticipatory actions to reduce the impacts of drought and floods. This includes identifying high-risk communities, providing fodder for livestock, advocating for post-harvest management, and disseminating early warning messages to mitigate the effects of emerging threats. Equally, KRCS will focus on anticipatory health risk reduction and epidemic preparedness to prevent outbreaks before they occur. These actions will be coordinated at national level but also at County Government level through the KRCS local Branches and Regional Offices.

This should not be seen as merely short-term action but as part of the same, simultaneously triggered set of interventions in addressing long-term community needs with immediate and lasting impacts. The selection of the target areas, communities, and households will be guided by existing needs assessment data, IPC classifications, and community-led verification processes.



PLANNED OPERATIONS

With support from the IFRC and its Membership, the KRCS will lead a coordinated, multi-sectoral response built around three pillars and cross-cutting activities for immediate response, durable solutions, and anticipatory actions. All activities will be community-led and implemented in coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners, aligned with the current NDMA-led drought response.

Integrated Assistance (Multipurpose Cash, Livelihoods, and Shelter)	
 In response to the prolonged drought impacting Kenya’s ASAL counties, the KRCS will deliver a comprehensive humanitarian and resilience-building programme. The KRCS aims to deliver a response that not only addresses the current crisis but also enables communities to recover stronger and adapt to future risks. This initiative will combine emergency relief with long-term recovery strategies to support affected households in meeting their immediate needs while strengthening their capacity to withstand future climate shocks. Through multipurpose cash transfers, in-kind support, and integrated sectoral interventions, the KRCS aims to uphold dignity, promote self-reliance, and advance sustainable development across agriculture, pastoralism, shelter, and essential services. Key activities: • In response to the ongoing drought in Kenya’s ASAL counties, the KRCS will provide multipurpose cash transfers and in-kind support to help affected households meet essential needs including food, water, healthcare, and shelter, while promoting dignity and self-reliance. • This assistance will be integrated into a broader resilience package that includes health and nutrition services, WASH interventions, access to productive resources, and strengthened community safety nets, aligned with government-led efforts such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme and the NDMA’s drought response. • In agriculture, the KRCS will support farmers with drought-tolerant seeds, fodder, irrigation equipment, and training in climate-resilient practices. Climate-smart techniques such as drip irrigation and kitchen gardening will be promoted through the distribution of conical garden bags, tomato seedlings, and drip kits. Additional activities include soil conservation, pasture establishment, and the distribution of fodder trees and fruit seedlings. • For pastoralist communities, the KRCS will implement livestock restocking, improve access to feed and water, and rehabilitate grazing water points. These efforts will be complemented by environmental restoration and livelihood diversification, including support for small enterprises and market-oriented initiatives. • To enhance financial inclusion, the KRCS will form Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and Common Interest Groups, improving access to markets and financial services. • Shelter assistance will be provided to displaced households, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions. • Early actions around flood barriers, early actions through evacuation messages and safe water rescue skills for communities and school-going children will be amplified as a first tool of response. In addition, communities will be supported to identify safe relocation sites in good time to avoid household goods losses.	

Community Health and Nutrition

The KRCS will expand essential health services in drought-affected and underserved communities, prioritising child malnutrition and the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers. This effort supports national health strategies, including the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2023–2027).

Key activities:

- Services will be delivered through mobile outreach and static clinics, offering immunisations, maternal care, nutrition screening, and health education.
- Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) will be integrated to address the psychological impact of drought and displacement.
- The KRCS will reinforce community-based malnutrition screening and referral systems, provide nutritional supplements, and train health workers to improve case management.
- To prevent disease outbreaks linked to drought, the KRCS will intensify hygiene promotion and community education on sanitation and communicable diseases.
- This integrated approach ensures timely, appropriate, and sustainable care, while contributing to long-term resilience and alignment with national health and nutrition strategies.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The KRCS is committed to expanding access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in underserved and high-risk communities through both emergency response and long-term, sustainable solutions. Beyond immediate relief, the KRCS will invest in resilient water infrastructure to address chronic water scarcity and support climate adaptation, thereby improving food and economic security through reliable, climate-resilient water sources. By integrating durable infrastructure with behavioural change and community engagement, the KRCS will deliver a comprehensive WASH package that reduces vulnerability to water-related diseases, strengthens resilience, and supports long-term development outcomes.

Key activities:

- To promote safe hygiene practices, the KRCS will distribute hygiene kits, WASH household items, and water treatment chemicals to households and schools, supported by community-led hygiene promotion campaigns.
- This initiative includes the fuel subsidies for strategic boreholes, construction, rehabilitation, and repair of community water systems – such as boreholes, shallow wells, hand pumps, water pans, and irrigation schemes.
- Green energy solutions such as solarisation and contamination prevention measures will be integrated to ensure sustainability and environmental safety.
- Target groups include pastoralists, farmers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and school communities, with a focus on strengthening local capacity to effectively manage water resources.
- The KRCS's emphasis on solarised boreholes, sustainable water systems, and hygiene promotion directly supports national and county-level climate-resilient WASH strategies, contributing to shock-responsive systems and community resilience.
- The KRCS's WASH interventions will be closely aligned with the Government of Kenya's drought response frameworks, particularly the NDMA's Contingency Planning and Response strategy.



Protection and Prevention

Environmental Sustainability

As part of its commitment to environmental sustainability, the KRCS will integrate greening practices into its operations.

Key activities:

- Include the solarisation of water infrastructure and facilities, clean-up campaigns, tree planting, soil erosion control, and sustainable land and water management, all of which will be embedded within the livelihood and WASH programmes.
- Infrastructure projects will be carefully designed to minimise environmental impacts and support climate adaptation goals.



	Communities will play an active role in environmental stewardship, ensuring that recovery and development efforts are aligned with sustainable, locally-driven solutions.
	Risk Reduction The Emergency Appeal will align with national frameworks, including the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2025–2030) and the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024–2029), to support a coordinated, risk-informed, and forecast-based humanitarian response. This reinforces the KRCS’s auxiliary role in climate and disaster management, social protection, and food security. Key activities: - To enhance impact and policy influence, the Appeal will implement a humanitarian diplomacy and communications strategy, linking operations to national, regional, and global resilience agendas. - At the community level, the KRCS will support locally-led risk assessments and mitigation planning to strengthen preparedness and promote sustainable, development-linked disaster risk reduction. - Organisational preparedness will be reinforced through improved contingency planning and coordination with authorities, ensuring a timely, integrated response within broader disaster management systems.
	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) The KRCS integrates PGI across all humanitarian sectors to ensure inclusive, safe, and equitable assistance. Anchored in its 2021–2025 Strategy and aligned with the IFRC PGI Policy, the KRCS enhances community resilience through PGI and ensures that humanitarian action leaves no one behind. Key activities: - The KRCS will promote gender equality, protection, and the empowerment of marginalised groups. PGI is institutionalised through staff and volunteer training on child protection, sex and gender based violence (SGBV), and inclusive practices. - The KRCS will conduct PGI assessments, build internal capacity, and apply minimum standards to guarantee safe access to services for vulnerable populations, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. - Using disaggregated data, the KRCS will tailor support for specific needs, mitigate protection risks, and strengthen referral pathways. - Awareness campaigns and dignity kit distributions will further support efforts to prevent violence and uphold dignity.
	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) The KRCS embeds community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its operations to ensure that humanitarian efforts are inclusive, transparent, and responsive. Guided by its 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, the KRCS prioritises community participation in programme design, implementation, and evaluation. Key activities: - CEA is institutionalised through capacity building, leadership support, and systems that enable two-way communication using participatory tools. - In drought-prone regions, the KRCS employs innovative methods, such as Indaba video documentation, forum theatre, and local radio, to co-create early warning messages and enhance community ownership in anticipatory action. - To promote transparency, the KRCS operates a toll-free feedback line (0800 720 577) and deploys trained Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) to gather and respond to community input in real time. - These mechanisms will ensure that aid is both needs-based and community-driven. By integrating CEA with PGI principles, the KRCS delivers accountable, inclusive, and adaptive humanitarian responses that build trust and resilience among the communities it serves.

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	Coordination and Partnerships This Emergency Appeal adopts a Federation-wide approach, leveraging the collective expertise, resources, and capacities of active Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies under a unified response plan. Key activities: • The IFRC Secretariat will coordinate contributions, analysis, and information sharing to ensure a harmonised and effective response to the crisis. In close collaboration with the KRCS and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the IFRC will ensure coherent and complementary operations across the Movement. • The Emergency Appeal will strengthen linkages between the humanitarian response and existing government-led mechanisms for climate and drought management, social safety nets, and food security. This approach reinforces the auxiliary role of the KRCS in supporting public authorities and aligning national priorities. • To amplify impact and visibility, the Appeal will also implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications strategy, ensuring strategic engagement with national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policy frameworks. This will position the KRCS and the wider Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as key contributors to policy dialogue and coordinated action on both climate resilience and humanitarian response. • Lastly, the KRCS will capitalise on its strong relationships with the private sector to mobilise long-term partnerships that address drought challenges.
	IFRC Secretariat Services The IFRC Secretariat will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response in support of the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Key activities: • This coordinated effort will focus on strategic operational leadership, technical support, humanitarian diplomacy, and National Society Development to enhance the KRCS's capacity and impact. • Support will be provided through the Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation, the Africa Regional Office, and the global surge network, focusing on strategic operational coordination, technical assistance, humanitarian diplomacy, and National Society Development.
	National Society Strengthening The IFRC Secretariat, in collaboration with Participating National Societies (PNSs), will support the KRCS in strengthening institutional capacity as outlined in its National Development Framework. This partnership will focus on enhancing the National Society's operational effectiveness and resilience across several strategic areas, thereby reinforcing its ability to deliver effective humanitarian assistance while building long-term resilience in communities across Kenya. Key activities: • To support branch operations and improve service delivery, the IFRC will provide technical and financial support for branch development and digitalisation, enabling the KRCS to adopt more efficient systems and expand its outreach. • In terms of volunteer management, the IFRC will help strengthen recruitment, training, and retention strategies, while ensuring that volunteers are properly supported through the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), accident insurance, and access to appropriate management services that promote their safety and well-being.

- Support will also be directed toward expanding the KRCS's fleet and logistics capacity, including the pre-positioning of emergency stocks across its eight regional hubs to facilitate rapid response during crises.
- Additionally, the IFRC will assist in enhancing the functionality of Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) at the national, regional, and county levels, ensuring coordinated and timely emergency response capabilities.
- To promote transparency and data-driven decision-making, the IFRC will support the upgrade of the KRCS's accountability and information systems, including improvements in monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal. Further details will be provided in the forthcoming Operational Strategy, which will outline the Federation-wide Approach, encompassing the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, as well as the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 December 2026, the response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Kenya Country Plan](#) for 2027. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT



KENYA RED CROSS

Core areas of operation



Number of staff:	720
Number of volunteers:	262,000
Number of branches	47

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) is a leading humanitarian organisation with a robust national presence, comprising over 261,000 volunteers and approximately 600 staff operating through eight regional offices and 47 county branches. Headquartered in Nairobi, the KRCS serves as the first line of response in all sudden-onset disasters, with a mandate to support up to 150,000 affected individuals during emergencies.

The KRCS possesses strong capacity in both emergency response and development programming, with skilled personnel experienced in managing complex operations across sectors such as WASH, health and nutrition, and livelihoods. The organisation is well-equipped to implement cash transfer programmes (CTPs), with trained staff and volunteers capable of rapidly and effectively rolling out cash assistance. To ensure community-centred responses, the KRCS integrates CEA across its operations. Staff and volunteers are trained to promote meaningful participation, establish feedback mechanisms, and uphold accountability to affected populations. Supporting its operational excellence, the KRCS maintains strong systems in logistics, finance, procurement, and information and communication technology (ICT), all critical to meeting the demands of large-scale emergency appeals and sustained humanitarian action.

IFRC membership coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) maintains a Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia, as well as its Africa Regional Office, both based in Nairobi. Through these offices, the IFRC provides technical support, resource mobilisation, and strategic guidance to the KRCS, supporting both emergency response and long-term programming.

This Emergency Appeal adopts a Federation-wide approach, engaging all PNSs present in Kenya – including the **American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross**. The Appeal leverages their collective expertise, capacities, and resources to strengthen KRCS operations in the targeted areas. To ensure transparency and collective accountability, the IFRC will lead Federation-wide reporting for the emergency response, showcasing the unified efforts of the IFRC membership in delivering humanitarian assistance to affected communities. Coordination efforts go beyond immediate relief, encompassing long-term resilience-building and National Society Development initiatives.

The KRCS is taking the lead in the coordination with the IFRC membership and shared leadership for this operation. The IFRC network's collaborative 'Way of Working' is reflected in regular coordination with both in-country and remote PNSs during strategic planning, multi-year operations, and emergency responses. The KRCS leadership reinforces this approach by promoting inclusive consultations that support harmonised response and development efforts. Membership coordination is maintained through monthly and ad hoc meetings, promoting shared leadership and strategic alignment.

Movement coordination

The ICRC maintains a regional delegation in Nairobi, which serves as a strategic hub for its operations across Eastern and Central Africa. In collaboration with the KRCS, the ICRC supports key humanitarian initiatives including restoring family links (RFL), economic security, and water and habitat projects in areas such as Lamu and parts of Garissa County. It also works to enhance operational safety and security through the implementation of the Safer Access Framework.

The KRCS, together with the IFRC, facilitates Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings, which serve as platforms for information exchange, strategic updates, and harmonisation of efforts related to the Emergency Appeal response and other ongoing activities involving the KRCS and PNSs operating in Kenya.

External coordination

The KRCS is a core actor within the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT), recognised for its extensive local reach, technical expertise, and neutral humanitarian mandate. These attributes make the KRCS a trusted partner in both emergency response and resilience-building efforts across Kenya. The KRCS plays a vital operational and coordination role within the KHPT, a multi-agency platform that coordinates emergency preparedness and response. It actively contributes to joint planning, often co-leading sectoral working groups such as health, WASH, and protection, and collaborates closely with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNOCHA, and other KHPT members to ensure coherent and timely humanitarian interventions.

The KRCS also partners with key government institutions to strengthen national response mechanisms. This includes working with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) during emergencies and the NDMA for drought-related coordination. As a co-chair of the Kenya Cash Working Group, the KRCS plays a strategic role in advancing cash-based assistance across the country in addition to collaborating with the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), a flagship government initiative providing unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable households in ASAL counties. Additionally, the KRCS works with the Ministry of Health on nutrition programmes and coordinates with other ministries to support drought assessments and related interventions.

In Kenya, a hub system functions as a network of regional coordination centres and logistics facilities that support humanitarian preparedness, response, and resilience-building. Operated by a range of actors, including the KRCS, UN agencies, and government bodies, these hubs serve both national and regional purposes. The KRCS manages eight such regional hubs across Kenya.

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