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## Emergency Plan of Action operation update Kenya Elections Preparedness & Response

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF / Emergency appeal n° MDRKEN040</b>	<b>GLIDE n°OT-2017-000145-KEN</b>
<b>Project Manager/Budget Holder IFRC: Sheila Chemjor</b>	<b>Project Manager/Budget Holder KRCS: James Mwangi</b>
<b>Operation start date: 1 July 2017</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 3 months, 1 July 2017 to 29 September 2017</b>
<b>Overall operation budget: CHF 270,388 Increased to CHF 349,794</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 3 months, 1 July 2017 to 30 September 2017 Operation Extended by 2 months ending 30 November 2017</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 30,000 HH (in 18 counties)</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> IFRC, ICRC, and a host of PNSs (including British RC & Finnish RC through DM Strengthening Project)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOCHA, National Disaster Operations Centre, DFID & National Disaster Management Authority	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The DREF allocation focused on the National Society's preparedness to violent events related to the Kenya general elections. This included training of first responders, (staff and volunteers), as well as procurement of essential relief items. Good progress was made, as all trainings were conducted and procurement of relief supplies initiated.

The announcement of presidential election results sparked street protests which triggered KRCS response, specifically lifesaving interventions. The earlier anticipation was that should wide-scale violence occur, KRCS would engage its partners in resource mobilization to finance wider sector specific response activities. The level of actual response however focused on life saving activities and did not reach the threshold for consideration of large scale response. Following an election petition challenging the Presidential results, the Supreme Court nullified the presidential election results and ordered fresh presidential elections. As a result, the Independent Elections Commission announced the date for presidential Elections rerun to be on 26 October 2017.

Through this operations update KRCS seeks to extend the DREF operation for 2 months to enable the National Society to respond before during and after the repeat Presidential Election. KRCS is therefore proposing adjustment of plan of action to include lifesaving interventions carried out, as well as national surveillance through centralized command center. An additional allocation of **CHF 79,406** is being requested to cover additional costs incurred by KRCS when they responded to post election violence after the 8 August election. In addition, the allocation allows the NS to respond to the new elections planned for 26 October 2017.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The IFRC supported Kenya Red Cross with a DREF allocation of CHF 270,388 (KES 28,390,770) to enable the National Society to preposition essential emergency relief items (mainly non-food items and emergency medical supplies), train volunteers on camp set up, safer access, cash in emergencies and public health emergencies preparedness and response. Other planned deliverables were non-violence campaigns such as security forces sensitization on humanitarian principles as well as leaders' peace initiatives ahead of the general elections scheduled for 8<sup>th</sup> August 2017. KRCS developed and regularly updated its Election Contingency Plan, which anticipated violence before, during and after the general elections. While violence was anticipated in 18 counties according to KRCS' pre-election monitoring, this DREF allocation was to target/support the three (3) high risk counties.



Fires burn during election protest Photo: KRCS

The Kenya National General Elections was held on Tuesday, 8th August 2017. The process was peaceful, and with voters enduring long queues to exercise their democratic right. The process of vote tallying began the same day, and early results began streaming in by 1900hrs EAT, through the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commissions' (IEBC) Kenya Integrated Electoral Management System (KIEMS). The opposition coalition; The National Super Alliance (NASA), released its first statement at 0215hrs on the 9th August, expressing objection at IEBC's streaming of presidential results, without the accompanying tallying center summary forms (as supportive evidence as provided for in the Elections Act), generated by returning officer and signed by party agents (commonly referred to as Form 34A).

Following the claims by the coalition, tensions began rising on Friday, 11<sup>th</sup> August in a number of coalition's strongholds including the slums in Nairobi (Kibera and Mathare), and in the counties of Kisumu, Migori, Siaya and Homa Bay. Within Kibera and Mathare, a number of isolated incidents were reported which involved lighting of bonfires and blocking of sections of the roads by the youth. The incidents were initially localized. In Mathare, protesters clashed with police officers, with media reports indicating that 4 people lost their lives in the clashes. Injuries were reported across the areas where street protests led to clash with police, with KRCS volunteers providing on site first aid services, pre-hospital care and medical evacuations, the level of care depending on need.

The outcome of gubernatorial elections in several counties led to localized clashes between factions supporting winners, and those supporting candidates who had lost. In Tana River County, 3 deaths were reported, as well as injuries (with KRCS facilitating transfer of 4 seriously wounded people to local hospitals). The clashes were triggered by results that were indicative of the incumbent losing the seat. In Garissa, the main market was set on fire (which took more than 10 hours to bring under control) reportedly by protesting youth, leading to a complete destruction. Clashes were also reported in the county of Wajir, and in several tallying stations in Mandera County.

On 10th August, the NASA coalition, in a press conference claimed that they had a difference set of presidential results that showed the coalition in the lead. They subsequently demanded that the IEBC declare the NASA presidential candidate and his running mate as winners. Tensions increased in the coalition's strongholds, with youth in parts of Kisumu, and Nairobi slums beginning "victory celebrations".

The final presidential results triggered protests in some parts of the country mainly in Nairobi and West Kenya regions. The protests were characterised by running battles between youths and the police, barricading of access roads, looting and destruction of property for the better part of that evening (from around 1030hrs on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2017) which continued up to the mid-morning hours of the following day. The most affected areas included Nairobi's Kibera and Mathare North areas, Kisumu, Migori, Siaya and Homabay town.

The Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (KCCB) released a press statement applauding the electorate for being calm during the process of voting, tallying and waiting for results. They appealed to the president elect to move fast and reunite what was clearly a divided country and advised that any form of communication to the country should promote unity and reconciliation. They went further to advise the security forces to restrain from using excessive force in their line of duty. Aggrieved parties were further asked to seek redress through the available legal means. Similar calls were also made by the Cabinet Secretary for internal security who acknowledged that picketing and peaceful demonstrations are guaranteed in the constitution but should be carried out in a peaceful manner and that no one should be armed during such times. The same sentiments were also expressed by a group calling itself the concerned citizens group of Kenya who called for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation. Since then, there has been continuous call for calm and appeal to the aggrieved parties to seek legal redress.

The 14<sup>th</sup> day of August 2017 saw relative calm and reduced tension being reported in many of the towns that had experienced post-election violence. As of 14<sup>th</sup> August 2017, the total number of those injured countrywide stood at 177. An election was filed by the opposition challenging the election results.

## **Summary of current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

KRCS is the largest humanitarian organisation in Kenya, with presence across the country (with 64 branches and sub branches supporting a network of 98,000 volunteers). KRCS has wide acceptance across the country with capacity to operate in areas considered hard to reach based on geographical isolation and limitations in humanitarian access.

In preparation for the presidential elections rerun on 26 October 2017, KRCS has placed standby teams in high risk areas to enable effective response to need of up to 150,000 people who may be affected by election related disturbances. KRCS also implemented preparedness activities including pre-positioning of stocks in areas that were anticipated to have post-election violence. Staff and volunteers of KRCS received preparedness training in CTP, Safer Access and camp set-up. KRCS procured medical equipment and essential medicines for use in the response. Items and equipment pre-positioned included First Aid materials, Shelter NFIs, WASH materials, staff and volunteer capacity to conduct response operation activities including Assessments, Camp Set up Camp Management, relief Distribution, Tracing and Psychosocial Support services.

Following the voting process there were violent incidences to which KRCS responded using trained staff and volunteers. KRCS medical teams were on stand-by monitoring and responding to casualties.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

ICRC has a regional delegation in Nairobi, from which it supports operations in a number of countries in Eastern and Central Africa. ICRC has been working with KRCS on preparedness for possible disturbances as its main priority in 2017. Several initiatives have been undertaken in capacity building which include: First Aid in conflict which targeted 420 volunteers in selected counties, Water and Sanitation (Training of WASH first responders which targeted 40 staff) and prepositioning of aqua tabs), Communication, Mental health, seminars with KRCS and Media regarding social media platforms and dissemination to radio journalists.

The IFRC has Cluster Office (for Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands) and a Regional Office for Africa, in Nairobi. There are also a number of Participating National Societies (PNS) supporting regional operations from Kenya, and these include the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross.

British Red Cross and Finnish RC through the Disaster management strengthening programme has been supporting the KRCS in various aspects of DM, which also includes contingency planning for various hazards. The programme has also supported in training of 400 volunteers (who form the Red Cross Action Teams).

Danish Red Cross is supporting training and deployment of psychosocial support team that will provide psychosocial first aid and counselling in the initial phase of violence.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The current active partners are: UNHCR, UNICEF (Nutrition), UNFPA (Mapping of GBV hotspots), and UN-OCHA (coordination of partners). UN Women supported the training of 30 staff who took lead in Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessments (KIRA).

Kenya Disaster Operations Centre had prepared a National Elections Contingency plan which involves all Government line ministries, UN agencies with presence in Kenya, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil societies. Eight coordination hubs across the country were established and were led by various agencies/organisations while the KRCS was an operational lead in all the hubs. These hubs served as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage and distribution.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

From the DREF allocation, KRCS targeted to support 2,000 Households (HHs) with Non-Food Items (NFIs) if displacements would occur in the targeted counties. KRCS had stocked 8,000 kits and was looking to mobilize resources to support an additional 22,000 HHs. This was based on the discussions and agreements between KRCS, the Kenyan government, UN agencies and other donors that KRCS leads in all responses to sudden onset disasters involving 30,000 HH (equivalent to 150,000 people; average HH size of 5). To achieve this, KRCS submitted a proposal to the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for 7,000 NFI kits (which was approved and procurements done). KRCS also received funding from the Department for International Development (DFID) for 1,700 NFI kits and trainings.

### **Risk Analysis**

The targeted counties had been experiencing security challenges ranging from targeted attacks, cattle rustling, inter clan tensions and clashes, resource based conflicts, amongst others and were likely to experience sporadic election related conflict which would be exacerbated by illegal small arms held by the local population. This was therefore expected to pose security risk to staff and volunteers operating in the areas. To mitigate the anticipated risks, KRCS enhanced its purpose through capacity development of its responders on safer access and negotiation methodologies.

KRCS staff trained on safe access and negotiation conducted dissemination sessions concurrently with distribution activities to ensure all the population were aware of intentions of each response action to prevent any negative perception from the community. KRCS further worked closely with the county administration to ensure proper identification and targeting of the displaced population. To further ensure interagency identification, targeting and joint assessment in the affected areas, KRCS staffs provided trainings to humanitarian partners on Kenya Interagency Rapid Assessment (KIRA) mechanism.

Following the announcement of the results the opposition party filed a petition which resulted in Kenya's Supreme court ruling in favor of the Opposition party (Applicant). New election dates have been announced for the 26 October 2017. KRCS anticipate the re-run for the presidential elections will increase tensions and likely turn violent.

### **B. Operational strategy and plan**

The Operation strategy was informed by Scenario 2 of the KRCS-Elections Contingency Plan: Violent Elections, which described a situation of violent conflict at the County level. These people were likely to be affected by any disruptions to aid delivery, disruptions to trade, and impact on livelihoods. As auxiliary to the National and County Governments KRCS worked with communities, volunteers and partners to ensure adequate preparedness and response to the needs of the affected.

The strategy involved effective preparedness of KRCS first response teams and prepositioning of relief supplies and inter-agency emergency health kits that would facilitate timely response to the needs of the displaced and affected populations in the initial phase of the effects of conflict. The strategy also entailed continuous mapping and surveillance of areas identified as high risk and strengthening of coordination with Government, movement partners and other response agencies.

KRCS focused on strengthening capacities for conducting accurate needs assessments (including feasibility for use of cash), setting up and managing temporary camps hosting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), provision of emergency shelter, and lifesaving services including, first aid and medical evacuations, psycho-social first aid and support. Other services focus areas included tracing and family re-unification and protection of vulnerable groups including unaccompanied minors.

## **Overall Objective**

### **Overall objective**

The overall objective is to develop internal capacity to respond to the needs of 12,000 people (2,000 households) likely to be affected by election related violence at this time with prepositioning in Baringo, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu.

### **Response strategy**

To ensure immediate support to the humanitarian needs of the affected population, KRCS focused on the following activities;

- As a lead agency for the humanitarian pillar, KRCS activated 8 response hubs which covered a cluster of counties with centralized warehouse structure
- Procurement of NFIs (Blanket, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and kitchen sets and prepositioning of essential emergency relief supplies in the identified response hubs.
- Transportation of the NFI to the hubs.
- Training and simulation of first responders/Red Cross Action teams on areas such as Safe Access, set up and management of IDP camps, WASH in emergencies, Public Health in Emergencies, cash assessments in emergencies and security training on non-violence. This also include ICRC support to 40 NDRT WASH focal persons from the targeted counties with training on hygiene and water quality interventions.
- Procurement of First Aid kits: 40 occupational and 100 volunteers' kits
- Procurement of medical supplies that included 3 IHEK for KRCS in IDP camps and health facilities that would become dysfunctional in the affected counties.
- Procurement of 320 dignity kits.
- Prepositioning of ambulances and procurement of consumables to be on standby in an event of violence.
- Non-violence campaigns (engaging community leaders and party leaders)

Part of the strategy included sensitization of KRCS response teams on beneficiary communication plan (already developed by KRCS) to ensure proper communication of the organisation's mandate, targeting criteria, duration and thematic areas of support.

## **Operational support services**

KRCS provided key support services to ensure the smooth implementation of the proposed interventions. These included;

### **Human resources**

The team included the 6 regional managers and county coordinators (18 counties identified as potential hotspots, and these were reinforced by about 40 more KRCS staff, and paramedics) who were mainly responsible for monitoring the situation on the ground and reporting on how it evolved. Part of this team were the six (6) Disaster management Operations staffs deployed in Eldoret, Kisumu, Migori and Homabay to

support the field teams with monitoring and reporting on the evolving humanitarian situations. The Emergency operations Centre (EoC) had two full time staffs (rotating on a 12 hour shift) whose roles were mainly monitoring and reporting on the situation regularly to the KRCS situation room. There were also over 2,000 KRCS response teams including the ambulance crew deployed strategically in all the hotspot areas to provide prehospital care and medical evacuation.

Sheila Chemjor, IFRC CCST, is responsible on the IFRC side for compliance, reporting and implementation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

This team was involved in procurement of essential supplies including Non-Food Items, Medical and First Aid Supplies, and transportation of these supplies to the response hubs. Warehousing services were also provided during the period of pre-positioning. In delivering their roles, KRCS procurement procedures were used to ensure correct items and materials were procured at the right time and correct prices. Items and materials for immediate support were delivered to the KRCS field warehouse in the hubs and later to the final distribution point (during response phase). Security of the items was guaranteed using KRCS internal controls and procedures. The KRCS fleet of heavy trucks were used for bulk primary transportation while secondary or field transportation was done through KRCS owned light trucks.

### **Information technologies (IT) and Communication**

The KRCS Communications unit focused on enhancing public engagement through mass media and through documenting and profiling best practices to advocate for peaceful coexistence during electioneering period. This involved identification of opportunities to engage media to conduct informative radio and TV interviews. The media initiatives were further supported by online communication using social media platforms to engage the digital public such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram.

### **Security**

Operations leaders at all levels were trained on field security skills specific to the operation areas. Overall operation security supervision was coordinated by KRCS Headquarters security staff. Safe access enhancement activities including regular meetings with all actors in the project areas were held to ensure adequate acceptance levels for the field teams. The Security Manager based at KRCS Headquarters monitored country-wide security situation and issued advisories to the field teams as and when was necessary. All field staffs and KRCS volunteers were issued with KRCS Security handbook to assist them in dealing with any field security challenges.

Transportation of goods by society vehicles or hired transport were guided by KRCS transport security guidelines as stipulated in the Fleet Manual, which included visibility, convoy procedures, travel times and secure field warehousing. Evacuation and relocation plans were developed for each location to guide movement should security issue be detected or the distribution sessions turned violent. Procured stocks were stored in secure warehouses both at headquarter and regional locations. Transportation of stocks to field distribution points were done in closed container trucks to prevent losses and damage from adverse weather conditions. Adequate security assessment and threat analysis was conducted before each distribution activity to ensure safety and security of KRCS staff beneficiaries and assets.

There was effective liaison with the government security forces in the operation areas to prevent any conflict of interest in activity locations. Daily security situation briefs were also received at KRCS Security office at Headquarters for continuous analysis and advice on preventive measures.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

The KRCS headquarter team monitored the procurement, warehousing, dispatch and distribution of all program materials using the existing KRCS monitoring and reporting tools. The team received daily situation reports from the field teams for consolidation and sharing with the team based at the headquarters. Regular supervisory visits to activity locations were also conducted and monitoring reports compiled and shared for each action. KRCS Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team developed a monitoring and evaluation plan for the intervention to ensure all objectives are achieved as per the work plan. With the reflective sessions guide developed and now in use, the MEAL and DM operations team will conduct an internal reflective session focusing on preparedness and response actions for all the response teams in order to identify challenges and lessons learnt going forward.

## Administration and Finance

The interventions before, during and after the elections were guided by the approved KRCS finance guidelines. These include all requests pertaining to payment of external service providers, volunteer and staff allowances as well as internal financial controls on advance requests and accounting for the same.

### C. Detailed Operational Plan

#### Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early warning & emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1: Increased KRCS capacity to prepare for election conflict emergency	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 KRCS Response teams in North Rift Kenya are strengthened and prepared for rapid response		%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Train 40 staff and volunteers on Safer Access	x		100%
1.1.2 Train staff and volunteers on 20 Public Health in emergencies	x		100%
1.1.3 Train 40 staff and volunteers in camp set up and management	x		100%
1.1.4 Train 25 on cash assessment in Emergency	x		100%
1.1.5 Train 40 staff in WASH (supported by ICRC)	x		100%
Support hubs establishment and carry out procurement of relief supplies			
1.1.6 Response hubs (coordination meetings, storage and distribution of stock items)	x		85%
1.1.7 Procure and preposition emergency relief supplies (Non-Food Items) Blanket, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and kitchen sets	x		100%
1.1.8 Carry out Non-Violence campaign countrywide	x		95%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p><b>1.1.1:</b> Using the internal capacity, KRCS trained 39 staffs and volunteers (32 males, 7 females) on safer access and negotiation. The training covered key concepts in safer access that included understanding of the security issues at Red Cross Red Crescent National Society, security mapping at the branch level, understanding the gaps, barriers, risks and challenges affecting National Society's acceptance, security and access to people and communities during emergencies, safer access framework and its importance.</p> <p><b>1.1.2:</b> The 5 day training on public health in emergencies was aimed at equipping the focal points from 19 high risks counties with adequate skills and knowledge to respond to the elections related health emergencies as well as other epidemics that will occur from time to time. The course covered the following key modules; Epidemic surveillance for emergency response and rapid response, Communicable disease responses, Non-communicable disease responses, RMNCAH response, Blood donor mobilization in emergency, Nutrition responses, GBV responses and disability mainstreaming, Accountability to affected communities. The training took place in July 2017 with a total of 38 public health focal persons (18 males, 20 females) being equipped with the preparedness and response skills. A key challenge faced was the fact that some of the focal persons lacked formal training in public health and this necessitated the need to focus more on the basics.</p>			

**1.1.3:** The camp set up and coordination training was conducted in July 2017 to enable the participants understand the players, roles and responsibilities in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) as well as be able to apply the sphere standards regarding the construction of temporary shelters for displaced persons and observing the do no harm principle. The participants include RCATs drawn from the 8 regions and those who have been actively involved in emergency responses. A total of 39 RCATs (32 males, 7 females) attended the training and were equipped with the camp management skills.

The overall expected result for this training was to have well-trained and established RCAT teams across the country that would assist communities in case of displacement. The training sought to educate participants on the clear roles and responsibilities of particular actors in camp administration, camp coordination and camp management.

Kenya Red Cross through its headquarters prepositioned NFIs across its 8 regional warehouses. This was to enable well-coordinated and minimal time responses that would reduce the impact of disasters incase violence erupted in the 18 high risk counties. The August 8 elections were generally peaceful. There were no reported cases of displacement though most communities living in slums migrated to their rural homes just before the polls. The Shelter RCAT trained members are expected to be on standby as the country waits for the Supreme Court ruling scheduled on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017.

**1.1.4:** The cash assessment in emergencies trainings focused on rapid assessment for markets (RAM), its steps and how to carry out an effective assessment that would help decide on the most appropriate intervention in delivering aid to the most vulnerable. A total of 39 RCATs (32 males, 7 females) were trained.

N/B: The trainings on data management and reporting, safer access, camp set up and management as well as cash in emergencies assessment were integrated and offered within the time frame of 6 days that included practical aspects and roll plays in between the various sections covered.

**1.1.5:** As part of strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of NDRT-WASH members through refresher and simulation event, KRCS trained 30 WASH focal persons (mainly the NDRTs) on the major components in an emergency water Sanitation and Hygiene. The training focused on overview and practical sessions on critical Hardware WASH interventions during emergencies, key actions, minimum standards & key indicators in accordance to SPHERE standards. Specific sessions were water sources & quality, water treatment, storage & distribution as well as Sanitation & drainage. The 4 days training targeted 30 NDRT members (25 males, 5 females) and was facilitated by the KRCS WASH technical team members.

**1.1.6:** Coordination meetings took place in each of the 3 targeted hubs of Nakuru, Baringo and Uasin Gishu. Other planning and coordination meetings were conducted in Kisumu, Nairobi, Isiolo, Nyeri and Malindi regional headquarters. These meetings were aimed at identifying the available resource capacity in terms of response teams and logistical support. The meeting deliberations were used to inform the revision of the KRCS elections contingency plan.

**1.1.7:** KRCS procured and prepositioned emergency relief supplies (Non-Food Items to carter for 2,000 families) that included tarpaulins, jerry cans, blanket, mosquito nets and kitchen sets (4,000 pcs each). The distribution to the various hubs was done as provided; Upper Eastern – 9,146 pcs, North Rift – 4,988 pcs, North Eastern – 5,756 pcs, South Rift – 8,350 pcs, Central – 8,252 pcs and Lower Eastern – 9,962 pcs

**1.1.8:** KRCS conducted two non-violence campaigns that included sensitization of security forces on humanitarian principles and leaders peace initiatives through the use of peace walls.

- The sensitization meeting between KRCS and the police in West Kenya region (Kisumu) was aimed at understanding the relationship between the security agents and Red Cross, how best the two bodies can work together as well as ways of ensuring safer access and negotiation in emergency situations. During the meeting, the police officers were sensitized on the red cross movement history and how it was formed, progress made by the society so far, the Society's composition, and roles of ICRC, National Society and IFRC. Other areas included emblem use and responsibility of the Government and everyone else to protect the emblem from misuse. The participants were also taken through the seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross and red resent movement that govern and regulate the work of Red Cross. The one-day training was attended by 22 security officers (11 males, 11 females).

- KRCS developed a virtual wall named the Uchaguzi peace wall in which members of the public or any other concerned citizens could share peace messages and pictures using the hash tag #PeaceWallKE. According to the peace wall report, a total of 298 posts (mainly on peace messages) have been made on the wall with the messages resulting into 100,000+ impressions and reach. The three-major metrics (reach, impressions and posts) for measuring public engagement on the social media will continue to be monitored and reported in the post-election period.

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Large scale displacement due to violence and looting may lead to protracted shelter needs for the displaced population

Quality Programming/ Areas Common to all Sectors			
Outcome 1: Rapid assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.9 Situation updates from EOC	x		80%
1.1.10 Conduct After Action review to inform learning	x		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p><b>1.1.9:</b> The KRCS EOC provided regular situation updates to the situation room established. The information collected related to areas where increased tension and street protests were being reported. Data on number of casualties were also availed from time to time to the HQ based team for consolidation of the overall situation report. While relative calm has since been restored, the EOC continues to monitor the situation as it unfolds through the follow ups with the county coordinators.</p> <p><b>1.1.10:</b> After Action review sessions focussing on the preparedness and response actions are ongoing among the response teams at both HQ and regional hubs. While these internal reflections among the various response teams have helped coordinate activities better, there is need to organise much more formalised sessions to specifically review how the teams conducted themselves before, during and after the elections. Value for Money aspects will similarly be evaluated using the approved Value for Money (VfM) matrix.</p>			

### Health & care

**Needs analysis:** The displaced population might be far away from their normal medical clinics and health centers.

**Population to be assisted:** All the 2,000 displaced households and the host community will benefit from the medical services to be provided.

Health & care		
	Outputs	% of achievement

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines.			%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
1.1.11 Procurement of IHEK (3)	x		95%	
1.1.12 Procurement of 320 dignity kits.	x		95%	
1.1.13 Procurement of 40 occupational first aid kits and 100 volunteers' first aid kits	x		100%	
1.1.14 Deliver first aid treatment and mass casualty incidence management for injured victims of violence	x		95%	
1.1.15 Preposition Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support ambulances in violence hotspots	x		95%	
1.1.16 Increase national surveillance through central command centre	x		95%	
1.1.16 Deliver pre-hospital care and medical evacuations to patients with severe injuries	x		95%	
Progress towards outcomes				
<p><b>1.1.11 &amp; 1.1.12:</b> The procurement of IHEK basic kits, supplementary module, malaria module and 320 dignity kits is in progress. Distribution of the same will be done to the regions upon delivery.</p> <p><b>1.1.13:</b> A total of 40 occupational first aid kits and 300 volunteers first aid kits were procured out of which 64 (volunteer first aid kits) and 8 (occupational first aid kits) have been distributed across the 8 regions.</p> <p><b>1.1.14:</b> Despite the intense protests and safety concerns in the affected areas, more than 2000 Kenya Red Cross responders spread across the country managed to gain access to provide pre-hospital care and medical evacuation services to the affected people that include 177 casualties across the country. The distribution was as follows; Nairobi (122), Kisumu (15), Migori (13), Homabay (5), Nandi (2), Busia (2), Mombasa (2), Bungoma (1), Mandera (1), Garissa (12), Kakamega (1) and Meru (2).</p> <p>Other services that KRCS provided (without funding from the DREF) to the victims included restoring of family links through tracing and helping families reunite with their displaced family members, psychosocial counselling to those traumatized by the ongoing skirmishes, continuous assessments in areas affected by protests with a view to establishing the extent of damage and offering the necessary lifesaving support to affected communities as well as community engagement especially with the youth on the need to exercise restraint and peaceful coexistence</p>				

## D. Budget/ Financial Report

### DREF OPERATION

#### Kenya: Elections Preparedness

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	41,905
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0

Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	38,476
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	73,714
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	57,143
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>211,238</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	9,333
Distribution & Monitoring	11,429
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,646
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>35,409</b>
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	20,880
Volunteers	27,414
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>48,294</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	26,410
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>26,410</b>
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	4,762
Office Costs	0
Communications	1,905
Financial Charges	429
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>7,095</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	21,349
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>21,349</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>349,794</b>

## Contact Information

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

- **Kenya, Red Cross Society:** Secretary General; Dr. Abbas Gullet, [gullet.abbas@redcross.or.ke](mailto:gullet.abbas@redcross.or.ke); Mobile phone; +254 722740789
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- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa DCPRR coordinator:** Farid Aiywar, Head of Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Unit; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org); mobile phone +254731067489
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### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Partnership & Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Africa Region; phone: 254 714 026 229; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. 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.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.

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