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Emergency Plan of Action: Final Report

Kenya: Elections Preparedness & Response

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRKE040
Date of Issue: 07 July 2017	Glide number: OT-2017-000145-KEN
Operation start date: 01 July 2017	Operation end date: 30 November 2017
Host National Society: Kenya Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 349,794
Number of people affected: 30,000 HHs (in 18 counties)	Number of people assisted: 1,002 people ¹
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 3 (Danish, German, and British Red Cross)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: 7 (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOCHA, National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), DFID, OFDA and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA))	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

This DREF sought CHF 270,388 (KES 28,390,770) to preposition essential emergency relief supplies (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 in view of the August 2017 Kenya National General Elections. Other planned deliverables were non-violence campaigns such as sensitization of security forces on humanitarian principles as well as leaders' peace initiatives ahead of the Kenya general elections that were scheduled for 8 August 2017. KRCS developed and has regularly updated its Election Contingency Plan, which provided a potential scenario for sporadic violence before, during and after the general elections. While such violence was expected in 18 counties according to KRCS pre-election monitoring, this support initially targeted the three (3) high risk counties (Baringo, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu).

The Kenya National General Elections were held on Tuesday, 8 August 2017. Although the voting process was peaceful, the opposition coalition; The National Super Alliance (NASA), released its first statement at 0215hrs on 9 August, expressing objection at IEBC's streaming of presidential results, without the accompanying tallying centre 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 begun rising on Friday, 11 August in a number of the 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 protest 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 a number of counties led to localized clashes between factions supporting winners, and those supporting candidates who had lost. In Tana River County, 3 deaths were

¹ Reached with services such as First Aid provision (358), psychosocial support (156), Cash Transfers (486) and Restoring Family Links (2).

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 a number of tallying stations in Mandera County.

For more details on the situation following the August 8 elections, refer to [operation update 1](#).

The announcement of presidential election results declaring the incumbent President as the winner sparked street protests which triggered KRCS response, specifically lifesaving interventions. Following an election petition, the Supreme Court nullified the presidential election results and ordered fresh presidential election that was conducted on 26 October 2017. This informed the extension of the DREF operation timeframe by 2 months ending November 2017.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of Kenya Red Cross Society, the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of 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.

KRCS maintained a pool of 1,124 first line responders who were on high alert to respond to emergency that rose from election related violence in identified hotspot counties. A surge team of 11 was deployed to lead teams in West Kenya, Nairobi and Rift Valley counties that reported disturbances. KRCS provided first aid services to 350 cases and evacuated 147 of the serious cases. The deployment of ambulances to the hotspot counties ensured timely response to emergencies. Skirmishes were reported in West Kenya and Lower eastern leading to destruction of property and deaths. KRCS distributed cash to 17 business persons and 81 households affected in Kawangware in Nairobi County and Kisumu County. Following a nurses' strike within the electioneering period, KRCS deployed 30 nurses to Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Referral Hospital to provide treatment to those injured following violent protests in Kisumu County. Other services provided by KRCS were 156 cases through psychosocial services and 2 tracing cases closed successfully. A blood drive conducted in West Kenya in collaboration with the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre managed to collect 500 pints of blood.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

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

The Danish Red Cross supported training and deployment of psychosocial support team that provided psychosocial first aid and counselling in the initial phase of violence.

Overview of Non-RCRC actors in country

KRCS partnered with UNHCR, UNICEF (Nutrition), UNFPA (Mapping of GBV hotspots), and UN-OCHA (coordination of partners). UN Women supported the training of 30 staffs on Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessments (KIRA).

Kenya Disaster Operations Centre had prepared a National Elections Contingency plan which involved 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) in the event that displacement would occur in the selected counties. Besides, KRCS had stocked 8,000 kits and was looking to mobilize resources to support another 22,000 HHs. This was based on the understanding that KRCS has with government, in-country United Nations Agencies and in-country donors that it (KRCS) will take lead in all sudden onset disasters involving 30,000 HH (equivalent to 150,000 people; average HH size of 5). As part of this effort, KRCS had submitted a proposal to the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for 7,000 NFI kits (which was approved and procurement done). KRCS also received funding from the Department for International Development (DFID) for 1,700 NFI kits and additional funds for training.

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.

The 39 KRCS staff trained on safe access and negotiation conducted dissemination sessions concurrently with distribution activities to ensure the population was 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 coordination in identification, targeting and joint assessment in the affected areas, KRCS staff provided trainings to humanitarian partners on Kenya Interagency Rapid Assessment (KIRA) mechanism.

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

The overall objective was to enhance internal capacity to respond to the needs of 12,000 people (2,000 Households) likely to be affected by election related violence at the time with prepositioning of essential emergency services in Baringo, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu counties. The planning scenario however changed prompting the need to revise and target new areas that had been hardly hit by tension and protests mainly by the youths. These areas included Nairobi, Kisumu, Migori and Homabay counties.

Proposed 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 (Blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and kitchen sets) and prepositioning of essential emergency relief supplies in the identified response hubs.
- Transportation of the NFIs 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 included 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

The operation was made successful through the following support services:

Human resources (HR)

The team included 6 regional managers and county coordinators (18 counties identified as potential hotspots, and these were reinforced by about 110 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 11 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. A team of 1,014 volunteers were on standby throughout the monitoring period in readiness for response informed by evolving events. 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 pre-hospital care and medical evacuation. In West Kenya, a team of 30 nurses was deployed to referral hospitals to support in treatment of serious cases as government nurses were on an industrial strike during the period.

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 Technology (IT) and Communications

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 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 issues be detected or in case 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 conducted an internal reflective session focusing on preparedness and response actions for all the response teams to identify challenges and lessons learnt.

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
<p>Outcome 1: Increased KRCS capacity to prepare for election conflict emergency</p> <p>Output 1.1 KRCS Response teams in North Rift Kenya are strengthened and prepared for rapid response</p> <p>1.1.1 Train 40 staff and volunteers on Safer Access 1.1.2 Train 20 staff and volunteers on Public Health in emergencies 1.1.3 Train 40 staff and volunteers in camp set up and management 1.1.4 Train 25 on cash assessment in Emergency 1.1.5 Train 40 staff in WASH (supported by ICRC)</p> <p>Output 1.2 Support hubs establishment and carry out procurement of relief supplies</p> <p>1.2.1 Response hubs (coordination meetings, storage and distribution of stock items) 1.2.2 Procure and preposition emergency relief supplies (Non-Food Items) Blanket, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans and kitchen sets 1.2.3 Carry out Non-Violence campaigns countrywide</p>
Achievements
<p>1.1.1. Using the internal capacity, KRCS trained 40 staffs and volunteers (32 males, 8 females) on safer access and negotiation. The training covered key concepts in safer access that included understanding of the security issues at their 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>1.1.2. The 5-day training on public health in emergencies was aimed at equipping the focal points from 19 high risk 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, as well as 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 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> <p>1.1.3. The camp set up and coordination training was conducted in July 2017 to enable participants to understand the various actors, 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 included 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 camp management skills.</p> <p>1.1.4. The cash assessment in emergencies training aimed at understanding rapid assessment for markets (RAM), its steps and how to carry out an effective assessment that would help decide on the most</p>

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 role 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 on emergency WASH. The training focused on overview and practical sessions on critical hardware for WASH interventions during emergencies, key actions, minimum standards & key indicators in accordance to SPHERE standards. Specifically, the training focused on 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.

1.2.1. 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 capacities in terms of response teams and logistical support. The meeting deliberations were used to inform the revision of the KRCS elections contingency plan.

1.2.2. KRCS procured and prepositioned emergency relief supplies (Non-Food Items to cater for 2,000 families) that included tarpaulins, jerrycans, blankets, 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.

1.2.3. KRCS conducted two non-violence campaigns that included sensitization of security forces on humanitarian principles and leaders' peace initiatives by using 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 KRCS, how best the two bodies can work together as well as find ways of ensuring safer access and negotiation in emergency situations. During the meeting, the police officers were sensitized on the RCRC Movement history and how it was formed, progress made by the Movement so far, the its composition, and roles of the 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 RCRC Movement that govern and regulate the work of the Movement. 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 were able to 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.

Challenges

- The accessibility of the KRCS virtual wall for peace messages was limited to mainly urban population and those who had access to smart phones and other computer devices. This meant that those in the remote areas with poor network coverage could not contribute to the wall. On its part, KRCS used its dissemination team across the branches to communicate peace messages to the community members.
- Misconstrued assumption of acceptance led teams into angry crowds, where the teams met some resistance. KRCS teams later revisited the area to disseminate principles of the RCRC Movement.

- Initially planned to incorporate both KRCS staff and government security officers, the safer access training had to proceed without the participation of security officers since many of them had been deployed to areas perceived to be hotspots. This would have encouraged honest reflections and sharing of experiences from both sides (civil and disciplined forces). KRCS later organised a sensitization session in which the security officers were briefed on the history, roles and Fundamental Principles that govern the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Lessons Learned

- While teams across the country remained on standby, posting of some team members did not consider individual acceptance due to ethnicity during initial response on 8 August 2017. This meant that surge capacities had to be deployed late into the response to support ongoing responses in other regions.
- Consistency in the utilization of KRCS MEAL tools and SOPs such as 24 hours and 72 hours assessment tools, situation reporting templates, emergency assessment and response analysis guidelines ensured standardization of practice thereby ensuring accurate information was collected and analysed right from the beginning.
- Through the toll-free line and coordination through the Emergency Coordination Centre, KRCS received real time information on what was happening on the ground. This informed the timely response to emergencies that arose particularly around the elections held on 8 August.

Quality programming

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Rapid assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries

- 1.1.1 Situation updates from EOC
- 1.1.2 Conduct After Action Review to inform learning

Achievements

1.1.1. 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 was restored, the EOC continued to monitor the situation as it unfolded through the follow ups with the county coordinators.

1.1.2. After Action review sessions focussing on the preparedness and response actions were conducted among the response teams at both HQ and regional hubs.

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

- While the internal reflections among the various response teams helped coordinate activities better, there is need to organize much more formalized sessions to specifically review how the teams conducted themselves before, during and after the elections. Value for Money aspects similarly need to be evaluated using the approved Value for Money (VfM) matrix.

Health and Care

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

- 1.1.1 Procurement of IHEK (3)
- 1.1.2 Procurement of 320 dignity kits.
- 1.1.3 Procurement of 40 occupational first aid kits and 100 volunteers' first aid kits
- 1.1.4 Deliver first aid treatment and mass casualty incidence management for injured victims of violence
- 1.1.5 Preposition Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support ambulances in violence hotspots
- 1.1.6 Increase national surveillance through central command centre
- 1.1.7 Deliver pre-hospital care and medical evacuations to patients with severe injuries

Achievements

- 1.1.1 & 1.1.2.** The procurement of IHEK basic kits, supplementary module, malaria module and 320 dignity kits were completed, and distribution done in all the 8 regional hubs.
- 1.1.3.** 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) were distributed across the 8 regions.
- 1.1.4.** Despite the intense protests and safety concerns in the affected areas, more than 2,000 Kenya Red Cross responders spread across the country managed to gain access to provide prehospital care and medical evacuation services to the affected people that included 358 injuries and 58 deaths across the country. Part of this support was also from the DFID election preparedness budget.
- 1.1.5.** KRCS facilitated the transfer of 4 seriously wounded people to local hospitals.
- 1.1.6.** To monitor and report on the evolving humanitarian situation, the Emergency Operations Centre had two full time staffs who monitored and reported on the situation to the KRCS situation room.
- 1.1.7.** Injuries were reported across the areas where street protest 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

Other services that KRCS provided (without funding from the DREF) to the victims included restoring 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.

Challenges

- Misinformation on social media that KRCS had prepositioned body bags elicited some degree of mistrust from the community. KRCS vehicles in West Kenya were taken through a thorough search in Migori, which caused delay in response. KRCS cooperated and engaged with the community to pass the correct message about response interventions in case of loss of lives.
- Other than the prehospital care, post disaster care services such as psychological support were not adequately provided due to limited number of responders with skills in psychosocial support. KRCS mobilised the services of counsellors from both private and public institutions to support as members of the surge teams. The few counsellors within the KRCS branches were also deployed to support several branches.

Lessons Learned

- Through working with the community over time, KRCS has gained acceptance from the community in most parts of the country which enabled access to areas that had been barricaded and locked off. This was witnessed in informal settlements in Nairobi and Kisumu. Timely response was achieved, allowing responders to reach affected persons promptly.
- Strong stakeholder involvement in the coordination meetings ensured effective coordination and synergy in response.
- Continued engagement of trained teams in various activities such as deploying NDRTs, using RCAT TOT to train First Aid has resulted into competent teams that can be relied on from time to time.
- KRCS ambulances placed on standby across the country enabled timely response and medical evacuation of casualties injured in election related violence.
- Training of RCATs on personal safety, First Aid and safer access equipped them with the right skills to ensure their safety. The knowledge and skills ensured the RCAT members strengthened confidence in achieving objectives in elevated security risk situations.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall DREF allocation granted for this operation was CHF 349,794 of which CHF 343,840 (98.29%) were spent. The balance of CHF 5,954 will be returned to the DREF. Of the amount utilised, CHF 322,854 was transferred to the National Society to be used in implementing this DREF operation of which 100% was spent. A detailed financial report is annexed to this final report.

Contact information

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Click here

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget *(if needed)* **below**
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

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 Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKE040 - Kenya - Election Preparedness

Timeframe: 06 Jul 17 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Jul 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/6-2017/11	Programme	MDRKE040
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		349,795				349,795	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		349,794				349,794	
C4. Other Income		349,794				349,794	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		349,794				349,794	
D. Total Funding = B + C		349,794				349,794	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		349,794				349,794	
E. Expenditure		-343,840				-343,840	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		5,954				5,954	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKE040 - Kenya - Election Preparedness

Timeframe: 06 Jul 17 to 30 Nov 17

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Jul 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/6-2017/11	Programme	MDRKE040
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						349,795		349,795
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	41,905							41,905
Clothing & Textiles	38,476							38,476
Medical & First Aid	73,714							73,714
Utensils & Tools	57,143							57,143
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	211,238							211,238
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	9,333							9,333
Distribution & Monitoring	11,429							11,429
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,646							14,646
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	35,408							35,408
Personnel								
National Society Staff	20,881							20,881
Volunteers	27,414							27,414
Total Personnel	48,295							48,295
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	26,410							26,410
Total Workshops & Training	26,410							26,410
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	4,762							4,762
Communications	1,905							1,905
Financial Charges	429							429
Total General Expenditure	7,095							7,095
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			322,854			322,854		-322,854
Total Contributions & Transfers			322,854			322,854		-322,854
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	21,349		20,986			20,986		363
Total Indirect Costs	21,349		20,986			20,986		363
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	349,795		343,840			343,840		5,955
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,955			5,955		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRKE040 - Kenya - Election Preparedness**

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Reporting Timeframe	2017/6-2017/11	Programme	MDRKE040
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	349,795		349,794	349,794	343,840	5,954	
Subtotal BL2	349,795		349,794	349,794	343,840	5,954	
GRAND TOTAL	349,795		349,794	349,794	343,840	5,954	