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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)
Kenya: Drought

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRKE044 / PKE076	**Glide n°**
Date of issue: 04 February 2019 **Operation start date:** 01 March 2019	**Expected timeframe:** 3 months **Expected end date:** 01 June 2019
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 385,000	
IFRC focal point: Marshal Mukuvare, DM Delegate for East Africa Cluster, will be project manager and overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances	**NS focal person:** Ayaz Manji, Director of Programmes & Operations, Kenya red Cross Society
Total number of people affected: 900,000[1] people[2] (150,000 households)	**Number of people to be assisted:** 60,000 people (10,000 households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 134,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 Regional offices, 47 County Branches across Kenya	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Drought Management Authority	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The 2018 October–November–December (OND) short rains season was characterized by poor rainfall performance in many parts of the country, leading to below-average crop performance and inadequate replenishment of rangeland resources in rainfall-deficit areas. Real time observations showed that rains in the OND season had a late start and early cessation, with long dry spells experienced in many places. Many areas received below average rainfall with most Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties receiving depressed (below normal) rainfall, except for counties such as Makueni, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Embu (Mbeere) and Laikipia, which received near normal rainfall. Counties in Western, South Eastern and Coastal regions of Kenya received average rainfall. This resulted in overall unfavourable conditions for rain-fed agriculture, surface and ground water storage recharge and pasture regeneration.

According to National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletin of January 2019, nine (9) counties (Wajir, Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo, Kitui and Tharaka Nithi) are at the alert[3] phase of drought (IPC 2 equivalent) with four (4) counties (Mandera, West Pokot, Laikipia, and Kilifi) in the Normal (IPC 1 equivalent) but with worsening situation. Out of the nine counties at IPC 2, five (5) are classified as worsening. With the cessation of the short rains, there is warning of a decline in food, water and pasture in a number of counties.

[1] Kenya National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
[2] Six (6) people per household
[3] Alert Phase categorization in Kenya is equivalent to IPC 2 (FEWSNET)

A summary of the drought phases according to Kenya's NDMA classification for the 23 ASAL counties is as below (NDMA Bulletin, January 2019):

Drought Status	**Trend**		
	Improving	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Normal		Baringo Embu (Mbeere) Kajiado Kwale Lamu Makueni Meru (Meru North) Narok Taita Taveta	Kilifi Laikipia Mandera Nyeri (Kieni) West Pokot
Alert	Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka)		Garissa Isiolo Kitui Marsabit Samburu Tana River Turkana Wajir
Alarm	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

Pasture conditions continue to deteriorate in most pastoral livelihood zones with the worst cases reported in Baringo, Tana River and Wajir, where pastoral livelihood zones are at alert to alarm phase, trending to a worsening situation. Diminished forage resources have triggered migration and concentration of livestock, particularly dry season grazing areas. For example, the cattle from Wajir South, Samburu East and Marsabit are concentrating in Isiolo, along the border of these counties. Diminishing resources increases competition for the resources, which is a major trigger of resource-based conflicts if not managed early enough.

Most areas that have started experiencing food insecurity are in the ASAL areas in Kenya, where communities practice mainly agro-pastoralism and pastoralism and thus depend mainly on meat and milk for nutrition and income. Efforts must be made to protect and maintain the health and nutritional status of livestock, improve any post-harvest management and improve access to water and sanitation for communities in these areas. According to the NDMA January 2019 bulletin, over 900,000 people (approximately 150,000 households) are food insecure within the pastoral livelihood zones.

While much of the country is expected to experience near-normal to above-normal (enhanced) rainfall during the March-April-May (MAM) 2019 rainfall season, many of the ASAL counties are likely to experience depressed rainfall in the ASAL counties (KMD Seasonal forecast for MAM 2019) especially in the South Eastern Kenya, the Coastal strip and parts of North Eastern Kenya. According to the IGAD[4] Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)'s Consensus Climate Outlook for March to May 2019, there is a high chance of earlier than normal withdrawal of the rainfall over eastern Kenya. This will negatively impact crop production, food, water, pastures and livestock situation in the arid and semi-arid lands.

The food insecurity situation in some counties has been compounded by sporadic cases of conflicts reported in parts of Marsabit, Mandera, Isiolo, Turkana, West Pokot and parts of Baringo county. The conflicts have resulted in displacement of communities as well as loss of lives and livelihoods. Disruption of markets has also been a major consequence of conflicts which hamper the flow of commodities in markets, resulting in a rapid increase in commodity prices.

[4] IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Increased food prices and increased malnutrition rates among vulnerable groups, including children under 5, community conflicts caused by influx of pastoralist in search for resources (water and pasture) are projected as the situation deteriorates. Pastoralist communities have already begun experiencing poor terms of trade as food prices increase against reducing livestock prices due to diminishing body conditions of cattle.

Summary of the current response

Following the developing drought situation, KRCS participated in assessments to establish the level of needs, the most affected areas, as well as the number and location the most affected families. The Short Rains Assessment (SRA) 2019, is currently ongoing in the ASAL counties. Full results of the SRA will be shared in early March 2019 with indications already pointing to a deteriorating situation.

As part of its preparedness activities, KRCS is rolling out a cash preparedness programme with support from British Red Cross. This aims to enhance KRCS capacity to deliver assistance to communities affected by drought through cash. Through the programme, KRCS aims to carry out orientation for its cash focal points in counties already affected by drought and those at risk of being affected. The programme also aims to support targeting and registration of beneficiaries in readiness for roll out of cash interventions.

KRCS with support from WFP (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation) is currently carrying out in-kind food distributions targeting a total of 85,250 households in Garissa (50,250HHs) and Tana River (35,000HHs) counties. Areas being covered in Garissa include Mbalambala, Fafi, Lagdera, Modogashe and Garissa Central while in Tana River county, areas being covered include Tana North, Bura and Tana Delta. Households in the two counties are receiving a 75% food rations for two months (February and March 2019). Food items being distributed include Cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

In addition, through the Supplementary feeding program that primarily target pregnant and lactating mothers, Corn Soya Blend (CSB), Read to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and vegetable oil will be dispatched to 56 Health facilities in Garissa and 46 Health facilities in Tana River for IMAM.

KRCS has also supported peace initiatives by the national and county governments in areas affected by conflicts in the country. These include in Marsabit, Turkana, Isiolo, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties. Distribution of NFIs has also been a key action by KRCS in response to resource-based conflict in the ASAL counties. In January 2019, KRCS responded in Marsabit county, distributing NFIs to 745 households displaced by conflict in the areas – 315HHs in Shur, 350HHs in Qubi Kallo, and 80HHs in Jaldesa.

In addition, KRCS has taken part in coordination meetings with Government agencies including the NDMA and other humanitarian actors to review the status of the drought and develop joint plans of actions of the drought response. On 14th February 2019, KRCS organized a meeting to update partners on the evolving drought situation, as well as to appraise and seek their support on its planned course of actions in support of affected communities.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) on its part, has rolled limited interventions focusing on rehabilitation of water facilities, enhanced disease surveillance with support from Ministry of Health (MoH), as well as plans to enhance water storage capacities for communities in the affected areas. The NDMA has already developed plans for a scale up of its response to the drought and is already seeking support to roll out interventions focusing on provision of food aid, enhanced disease surveillance, limited feed supplement targeting core breeding herd, rehabilitation of water facilities, hygiene & sanitation promotion in communities and institutions as well as peace initiatives in counties at risk of resource-based conflicts.

Overview of Host National Society

Kenya Red Cross Society has over 134,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 Regional offices, 47 County Branches across Kenya. KRCS HQ is in Nairobi, with capacities in both emergency and developmental programming at both national and field levels. The National Society is designated as the first line of response in all sudden onset disasters by the Government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT).

The KRCS disaster management operations has skilled staff with experience in managing drought response operations, working with different skilled sector leads in WASH, Health and Nutrition, and Livelihoods. KRCS has staff and volunteers trained in Cash transfer programs (CTP) who can roll out cash transfers effectively within a short period of time. The staff and volunteers have also been trained on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to support in mainstreaming CEA activities; vis promoting meaningful engagement and participation of communities, complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability to the communities in all KRCS responses. KRCS has elaborate capacity in logistics, finance, procurement, ICT and all other support functions requisite to the demands of this DREF operation request.

KRCS has responded to drought in the past from October 2016 to October 2018 with support from Movement partners. Indeed, from 2016, IFRC on behalf of the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) launched an Emergency Appeal to enable KRCS to assist the drought affected people in the 15 affected counties that were in IPC3. The Kenya Red Cross used funding from various sources to meet the needs of the drought affected population; multi-lateral funding from the IFRC, bilateral funding from Partner National Societies and local resource mobilization efforts. The interventions focused on Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, and Nutrition and Food Security. Through these interventions, KRCS reached a total of 1,415,812 people (approx. 235,968[5] households) representing 103% of the 1,373,294 persons (228,882 households). The increased number of people reached by KRCS is mainly due to additional interventions carried out by KRCS in partnership with county governments for instance in Kitui county where KRCS partnered with the county government to drill 36 boreholes.

Despite the above efforts, the recovery of communities was impeded by floods during the MAM 2018 rainfall season which resulted in the destruction of livelihoods in 41 counties. Communities which had prepared for the planting season, in anticipation of the rainfall, did not manage to harvest as crops were washed away. Water logging was experienced in farms and damages experienced in farm infrastructure. In addition, livestock was also impacted due to diseases. Further weakening the recovery, was the depressed rains in OND 2018 that impacted on the planting season and vegetation cover for livestock, leading to a further deteriorating food security situation.

In view of the above, Kenyan authorities anticipate the risk of a fall back into IPC 3 of nine (9) counties. These include, Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo, Kitui, Wajir and Tharaka Nithi. An additional four (4) counties have pocket areas which are equally experiencing IPC 2, and sliding into IPC 3 – these include Baringo, Kajiado, Meru and West Pokot. In total, there are 13 counties and sub-counties at risk of falling back into IPC 3. The indication of the seasonal forecast is that the Eastern sector is expected to receive normal to below normal rainfall with the emphasis of below normal rainfalls in some areas. Therefore, these areas are not expected to fully recover by the end of the 2019 rainy season in May.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for Eastern Africa and the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. The IFRC, through the CCST, provides resource mobilization and technical support to Kenya Red Cross in implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming. The KRCS works and collaborates with

[5] Six (6) persons per household

various partner National Societies (pNS) present in Kenya including; American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a regional delegation also hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries.

KRCS is in contact with the IFRC and has been providing timely updates on the drought situation as well as general emergency updates on the humanitarian situation in the country. British Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross, through the disaster management strengthening programme, have been supporting the KRCS in various aspects of disaster management, including contingency planning for various hazards, standardization of practices in response preparedness, capacity development of response teams, policy regulations and learning from preparedness and response actions.

The Netherlands Red Cross is currently supporting a Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project to build the capacity of KRCS and other Government agencies to use real time data to predict disasters and trigger early actions that include the use of cash transfers.

In February 2019, KRCS partner National Societies were briefed on the outcome of the January 2019 NDMA assessment, which forecasted worsening drought situation in 13 counties. Following this meeting, pNSs have been discussing potential commitments (to be informed by the prioritized needs on the action plan) to further support the NS through an Emergency Appeal (targeting 25,000 households) to be launched in March 2019. As such, the current DREF response will serve as a start-up to the planned EA.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The United Nations has strong presence in Nairobi for country and regional programmes. The UN Agencies working in partnership with KRCS include UNHCR (Refugee Programmes), UNICEF (Nutrition, Epidemics and child protection), UNFPA (Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence), UN-OCHA (coordination of partners and Trainings on Kenya Interagency Rapid Assessments), UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization (Programmes on Livestock including vaccination, Animal Offtake, distribution of hay), and the International Organization for Migration (Shelter sector partnership). The Non-Governmental Organizations include Christian Blind Mission (CBM) (Focus on Disability and Aged mainstreaming in emergencies), World Vision, International Rescue Committee, Danish Refugee Council and Norwegian Refugee Council. KRCS also works with in country donors including European Commission Humanitarian Aid, USAID/OFDA, DFID and the European Union. The UK Space Agency is also supporting KRCS in developing space satellite technology for response preparedness and planning.

KRCS also works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in coordinating humanitarian emergencies, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in drought management, and as co-chairs of Kenya Cash Working Group. In terms of emergencies coordination and management, eight (8) coordination hubs across the country were established as part of contingency measures prior to the general elections and continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage and distribution. Other state actors include Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) that coordinates cash transfer for most vulnerable households in four (4) counties as well as the Ministry of Health (MoH) at national and county level (responsible for implementation of nutrition interventions targeting malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly). Other Government Ministries like Ministry of Water, Ministry of Agriculture, among others, also support in the drought assessments.

KRCS, in collaboration with UNOCHA and other humanitarian partners, operates eight (8) regional hubs (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Lodwar, Eldoret, Garissa, Isiolo and Nakuru) in the country for coordination and efficiency of response. KRCS teams will coordinate response activities with other partners in the hub structure. KRCS also works in partnership with UNICEF during emergencies.

The below table highlights the various areas where Movement and External partners are planning to provide support to the National Society:

Partner	Support to be provided to KRCS in response
IFRC	Launch of an Emergency Appeal, with start-up fund from the DREF through this operation, targeting 10,000 households for using cash modality.
British Red Cross	Providing support in capacity building of cash focal points to conduct targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries who will be reached through the DREF/EA.
Danish Red Cross	Providing funding to reach 1,500 households, in additional to those reached through DREF.
WFP	Supporting in-kind food distribution through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), targeting 85,250 households in Garissa (50,250HHs) and Tana River (35,000HHs) counties as part of a longer-term project.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Based on the assessments and bulletins from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) January 2019 outlook for February to May 2019, and NDMA's drought early warning bulletin of January 2019, most parts of the country will experience stressed levels of food security - IPC 2. The Kenya Government has indicated that nine (9) counties; Garissa, Tharaka Nithi, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Kitui, Isiolo and Wajir are already in the Alert Phase of drought. The situation is expected to deteriorate further due to the depressed rainfall expected in South-eastern Kenya, the Coastal strip and parts of North-eastern Kenya during the March-April-May (MAM) 2019 rains season. Some of the counties still in IPC 1 (minimal) including Mandera, West Pokot, Meru (North) and Kilifi indicate worsening and deteriorating food security situation. The negative effects of drought will manifest in below average crop performance, coupled with inadequate replenishment of rangeland resources in the rainfall-deficit ASAL areas.

The NDMA reports indicate that over 900,000 people or approximately 150,000 households (six (6) persons per household) are currently food insecure. A majority of these people spread across the pastoral livelihood zones. The number of affected households is expected to increase further as the drought situation worsens. The deteriorating drought continues to affect community livelihoods which were also affected by floods in March 2018.

As the food security worsens, community livelihoods are likely to be impacted significantly and will possibly result in adoption of negative coping strategies like selling productive assets to meet their food, health, and other basic needs. Education is also likely to be disrupted as families pull their children out of schools.

Incidents of conflict are likely to increase as a result of influx of pastoralist in certain dry season grazing areas where conflicts over scarce resources could increase. Pastoralist communities have begun experiencing poor terms of trade as food prices increase against reducing livestock prices due to diminishing body conditions of cattle.

Based on the analysis above, the table below summarizes the needs by sector.

Sector	Needs
Livelihoods and basic needs	Need to expand the Government safety nets to support the vulnerable households to meet basic needs and promote household level food security.

	Need to support the agro-pastoralists to make good use of any little down pour to plant fast maturity seeds for their livelihoods.
	Need to support the pastoralists with animal health surveillance, animal disease outbreak prevention and animal vaccination.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	The key community water systems that are broken down in areas affected by drought will require rehabilitation to ensure that communities have access to water.
Health and Nutrition	Disease surveillance, hygiene and sanitation promotion in communities, health outreach and screening to avert any possible outbreak of diseases.
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Gender and protection will be mainstreamed into the action by ensuring the selection criteria is based on vulnerabilities disabilities, age, gender and health conditions of the drought affected communities.

Targeting

Based on the NDMA drought assessments, the most affected Counties are Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo, Kitui, Wajir, Tharaka Nithi. Baringo, Kajiado, Meru and West Pokot.

KRCS will concentrate its interventions in the worst hit sub counties of these Counties which are currently not supported by any partner. The decision on the specific sub-counties to be supported will be reached through discussion with the County Steering Group (CSG). This operation will target 60,000 people (10,000 households), that is 6.66% of the overall affected 900,000 people.

Beneficiary households will be selected through a community-based targeting approach to identify the most vulnerable for cash transfers. These will include widows or divorced women heads of households with children under 5 years; pregnant or lactating mothers with children under 5 years; widows or divorced women headed families with no source of income; families with severely malnourished children or child (under 5 years); households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income; and children-headed households.

The most vulnerable will be prioritized as described above, the elderly, children and persons with disability or chronically ill family members as the bread winners. Since there are other interventions ongoing in limited scale in the targeted counties, this operation will work with other partners to avoid duplication.

Scenario planning

Early indication of 2019 Long Rains - March to May Season

In January 2019, global climate models did not present a clear signal on the amounts of rainfall to expect during the 2019 March-April-May (MAM) Long Rains season. The models investigated included European models: UK Met Office and European Centre for Medium range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) which showed no strong indication on the MAM 2019 seasonal rainfall while American models: CMCC and IRI (International Research Institute for Climate and Society) showed potential for West and North Kenya to get average rains in MAM 2019.

In February 2019, the Kenya Meteorological department issued a forecast for indicating that much of the country and especially the Western and Central Highlands, are likely to experience near-normal to above-normal (enhanced) rainfall. However, several parts of South-eastern Kenya, the Coastal strip and parts of North-eastern Kenya are likely to experience near-normal rainfall with a tendency to below-normal (i.e. generally depressed rainfall).

In the ASALs, where depressed rainfall is expected, problems related to water scarcity and lack of pasture for livestock is expected to increase following the poor rainfall performance observed during the October-November-December 2018 ‘Short-Rains” season.

The poor performance of the O-N-D 2018 rains is already having a negative impact in some of the ASAL where food security and water availability has been deteriorating. The [FEWSNET 2019](#) outlook for February to May 2019 indicates that most of the country will experience stressed levels of food security. There is a significant risk that counties in stressed (IPC 2) are likely to experience crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3).

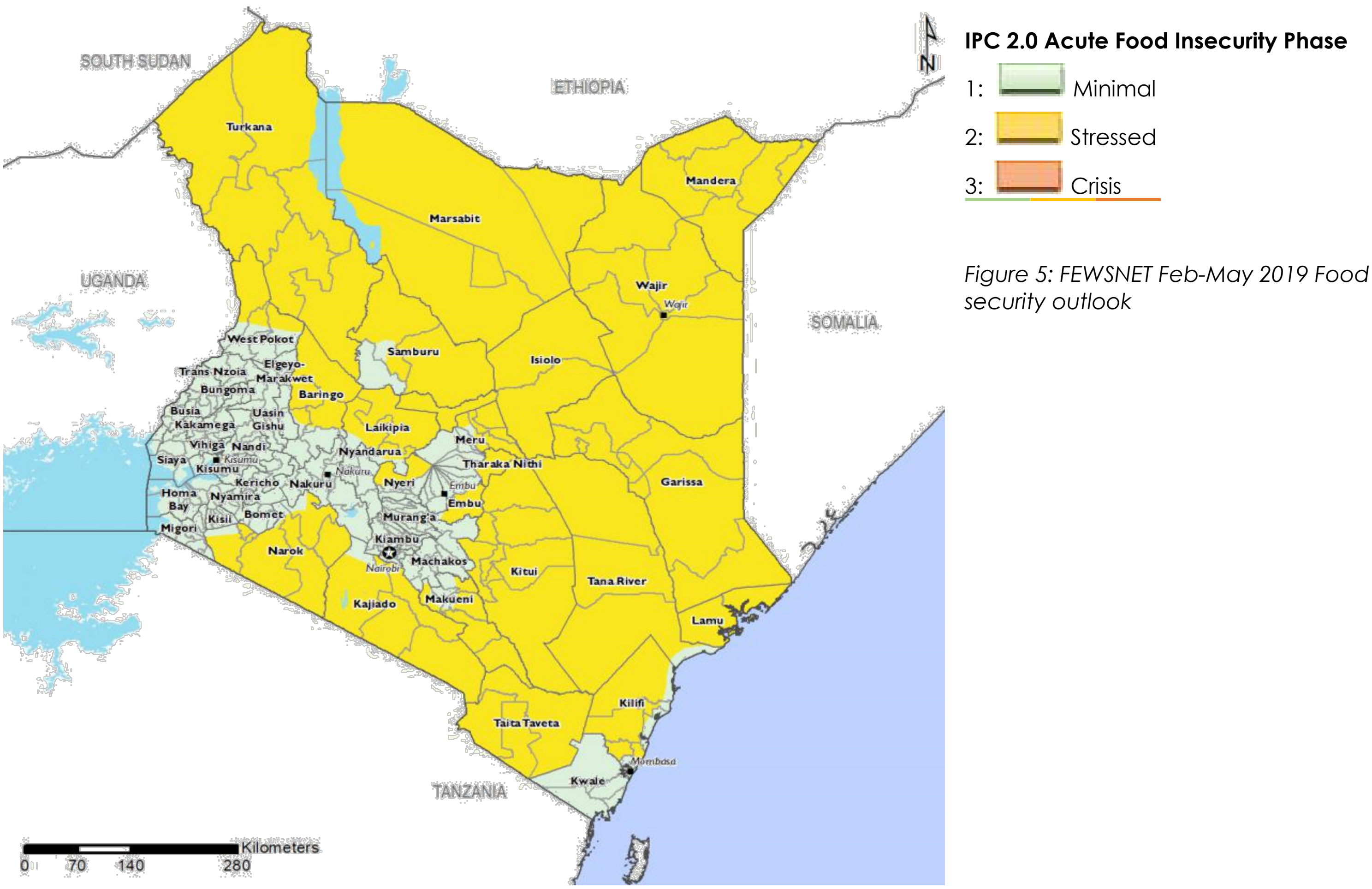

Figure 5: FEWSNET Feb-May 2019 Food security outlook

Counties classified as Normal and Stable are receiving influx of pastoralists from drought affected counties in search of water and pasture for their animals (Isiolo is now receiving pastoralists from Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir), a situation that may lead to resource-based conflict amongst neighbouring communities.

As a result of the worsening situation, KRCS is rolling out a "No Regrets" Early Action to this drought Early Warning. The early actions would strengthen community resilience to the effects of the drought and enhance the economic outlook for these vulnerable communities. KRCS will consider multi-sectoral interventions as early warning early action (EWEA) activities associated with co-benefits and build on existing Government safety net programs and organizational preparedness (prepositioning of essential response commodities and human resources).

EWEA approach is beneficial as it helps reduce the impact of hazards which would otherwise be costlier if addressed when the disaster is full blown. The early actions will be designed around thematic areas specific to the local context and needs of the community at risk, to protect their livelihoods and strengthen resilience in the Counties/Sub Counties that have already started experiencing the drought effects. This will be done in close collaboration with the National and County Governments, NDMA and other stakeholders in the targeted Counties.

KRCS early action will prioritize cash transfers targeting 10,000 households to cushion them from the adverse effects of drought and prevent them from adopting negative coping strategies.
KRCS will subsequently scale up interventions in other sectors informed by the context, the needs and the unfolding drought situation. KRCS has taken the following actions:

- Monitoring of the drought situation including taking part in the multi-sectoral short rains' assessment in various ASAL Counties led by Government agencies;
- Disease surveillance including nutrition situation assessments;
- Coordination with relevant Government actors and other humanitarian agencies both at National and County levels.

In view of the above, there is therefore a need for early actions to prevent further deterioration in the food security situation in the country.

Operation Risk Assessment

Kenya is currently facing an industrial strike by the Government health nurses in 11 counties crippling health service delivery. This is already increasing pressure on the existing health facilities and hindering timely provision of essential health services. The labour action is likely to have a worsened health outcome for populations already experiencing the negative effects of drought. While KRCS aims to roll out immediate drought interventions, there is risk that the health gap occasioned by the strike will have an adverse impact on KRCS operations.

Conflicts and terror attacks also pose a risk on KRCS operations as they constraint access to certain areas making it difficult for KRCS to access teams to deliver assistance in affected areas. Already, conflicts are being experienced between some of the drought-affected communities caused by cattle rustling with such cases likely to increase as the drought worsens.

While KRCS has a strong network, presence and acceptance within counties, there is need to exercise Safer Access to ensure the safety of the responders. KRCS will work with all stakeholders including the communities to ensure ownership of the interventions and safety of the response teams. KRCS will thus continue to prioritize dissemination of its mandate and the humanitarian principles to increase understanding and acceptance by communities. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will also be a requirement prior to deployment of teams. This will help ensure safety and security of response teams.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective: Contributing to reduced negative impact of drought on vulnerable communities through unconditional and unrestricted cash transfers targeting 10,000 households (approximately 60,000 people) in 13 affected counties.

It should be noted that the choice of unconditional and unrestricted cash grants is driven by the Hunger Safety Net program (HSNP) of the Kenyan Government, to which all humanitarian partners are aligned. As part of this DREF intervention, it is meant to cushion the beneficiaries from negative coping mechanisms and from falling back into food insecurity as per warning from NDMA Early Warning bulletins. Also, despite the grants being unrestricted and unconditional, communities will be sensitized on the use funds for livelihood and basic needs, through the various inception meetings and by volunteers during community engagement. The post-distribution monitoring will equally help to assess how cash was utilized and will allow for a review of this strategy if necessary, in the subsequent response.

The implementation of the drought operation will be coordinated by the KRCS disaster management operations department, regional managers and county coordinators in their areas of responsibility. Some 130 KRCS volunteers (10 per County) will play a key role in the delivery of the emergency assistance. KRCS will consider recruitment of surge capacity, where needed, to complement and strengthen implementation of response activities in areas where technical support is needed and where volunteer capacity is low.

KRCS will also carry out continuous situation and needs assessments including markets in the affected areas to establish better functionality and access to markets. Assessment reports from government and partner agencies will also be used to inform the design of responses for the various sectors. Monitoring, Evaluation and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) will be streamlined throughout the response process to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities as earlier highlighted.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

Over the years, the humanitarian sector has increasingly embraced Cash Based Interventions (CBI) as an effective, dignified, and fast emergency response mechanism. This has proven to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance and result in more aid directly reaching beneficiaries, giving dignity and better value for money to beneficiaries and donors alike. It has also given choice and flexibility to beneficiaries.

Building cash capacity and putting systems in place for cash transfers programming as an early action to be ready for humanitarian response will make cash transfers more relevant and cost-effective action to support those at risk.

The proposed action will target 10,000 vulnerable households with a once-off distribution of KES 3,000 pro-rated with the current Government safety nets and will complement existing cash transfer mechanisms such as the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and other actions by different humanitarian actors. In addition, KRCS will continue working with existing sector groups on the ground and national level Cash Working Group through which synergies will be harnessed.

This intervention will roll out cash transfers for 10,000 most vulnerable households in 13 affected counties. Resources from the DREF will be used for;

- Cash disbursement to the most vulnerable communities already facing the effects of drought;
- Carry out post distribution monitoring.

The registration of beneficiaries will be done through the RedRose data management system to enhance accountability and improve data management in KRCS CBI processes. The action will ensure consultation and comparing registers from the Government Safety nets as well programmes being implemented by other partners to prevent double targeting.

KRCS is also in discussion with BRC to implement cash preparedness actions to complement the DREF operation in the drought-affected counties. Actions to be rolled out under the BRC funded preparedness programme will include;

- Selection and orientation of cash focal persons (including community-based volunteers) in counties affected and those at risk of being affected by drought,
- Mobilization and community-based identification, targeting and registration of the most vulnerable households using agreed targeting criteria with clear community communication plan
- Verification and validation of the targeted households in consultation with the Government Safety net programs especially Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) to avoid duplication
- Integrating sound community engagement and accountability approaches including,
    - Provision of feedback to communities the selection criteria for eligibility into the programme
    - How the cash transfer value was determined i.e. through alignment with the already on-going government safety net programmes
- Cash transfers using appropriate payment system, and post cash distribution monitoring.

Exit Strategy

Given the protracted nature of the current crisis, KRCS intends to use this DREF operation as a start-up for an Emergency Appeal, which will target an overall 25,000 households of the affected 150,000 households. The Emergency Appeal will work on addressing the immediate emergency needs of the affected people, including additional disbursements (3 months) as well as interventions in other sectors including WASH, Health & Nutrition and Livelihoods while KRCS continues working with its traditional Movement and external partners such as OFDA and affected County Governments amongst others, to source for more funds to implement DRR and resilience programs.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 60,000
Male: 29,400
Female: 30,600
Requirements (CHF): 361,372

Needs analysis: In Kenya, most areas which have started experiencing food insecurity are in the Arid and Semi-arid (ASAL) areas. In these areas, communities practice mainly agro-pastoralism and pastoralism thus, they depend on meat and milk for nutrition and income. Actions to prevent a deterioration in the food security in the country are a key priority in these areas. While the number of food insecure people is 900,000 people, KRCS aims to support 60,000 people identified as the most vulnerable households currently not benefitting from any of the ongoing government programmes. The total amount to be distributed to beneficiaries is CHF 300,000.

Population to be assisted: KRCS plans to support 10,000 households through once-off cash transfer in Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo, Wajir, and Kitui Counties. Households to be supported will be selected on below criteria:

Selection Criteria:
1. Widows or divorced women heads of households with children under 5 years;
2. Pregnant or lactating mothers with children under 5 years;
3. Widows or divorced women headed families with no source of income;
4. Families with severely malnourished children or child (under 5 years);
5. Households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income;
6. Children-headed households.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Kenya Red Cross will align its cash transfer value with the current Government safety nets transfer value of KES 3,000 per household and will complement existing cash transfer mechanisms such as the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and other actions by different humanitarian actors including WFP.

P&B Output	**Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Livelihoods are protected, and negative coping strategies reduced among affected populations/households**	***Number of community members reporting, during PDM, reduced negative coping strategies as a result of KRCS support (Target: 10,000 households)***

Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs							• Number of households reached through Cash Based Intervention (Target; 10,000 HHs) • Number of inception and coordination meetings held with County Governments (Target: 13 meetings in all targeted counties and sub counties)									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Identification and Sensitization of the project focal persons and volunteers																	
AP008	Inception and coordination with County Governments including HSNP																	
AP008	Community engagement to determine the beneficiary selection criteria																	
AP058	Community involvement in the processes, ensuring communities understand selection and distribution processes																	
AP058	Set up feedback and complaints mechanism																	
AP008	Targeting and registration of beneficiaries using RedRose platform including validation																	
AP081	Cash transfer to 10,000 households																	
AP058	Post distribution monitoring and reporting in targeted 13 counties																	

Protection, Gender and Inclusion[6]

People targeted: 60,000

Male: 29,400

Female: 30,600

Requirements (CHF): 0

Needs analysis: Most people with various impairments are usually left out and miss humanitarian assistance because they are either ignored or discriminated upon, yet they feel the worst effect of any crisis. This intervention will design the targeting criteria based on vulnerabilities leveraging on such impairments among others like age and gender. The intervention will seek to engage the vulnerable people so that they gain access to the assistance.

[6] This area of focus is a merge of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, so for now it represents the physical merge of three existing relevant outputs.

Population to be assisted: Families headed by vulnerable groups like women, the elderly or children and or disabled or chronically ill family members as the bread winners will be prioritized. Since there are other interventions ongoing in limited scale in the targeted counties, the beneficiaries who are participating in any other/similar activity and those with stable source of income or remittances from relatives will not benefit from this assistance. The families meeting multiple inclusion criteria will be prioritized for assistance. However, to be eligible for the assistance the beneficiaries must be in drought affected areas.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities to be conducted under this sector will seek to meet the IFRC minimal standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs								*Percentage of people with special needs within target population, reached by KRCS through CTP (Target: 100%)*									
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.								• *Number of assessments of specific needs conducted as per minimum standard commitments (Target: 1)* • *Percentage of activities reviewed after assessment to address PGI (Target: at least 20%)*									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs and protection risks of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standard commitments on gender and diversity																	
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning																	
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in (forthcoming) revised MSCs)																	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 130

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	*Number of volunteers insured (Target: 130 volunteers)*

	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																	

Budget

The overall ask for this DREF operation is CHF 385,000 as detailed in the attached budget.

DREF - KENYA DROUGHT BUDGET

01/03/2019

DREF: MDRKE044

	Budget Group	DREF BUDGET (CHF)
578	Cash Disbursements	300,000
	Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	**300,000**
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	20,400
	Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	**20,400**
662	National Society Staff	2,000
667	Volunteers	31,330
	Total PERSONNEL	**33,330**
680	Workshops & Training	1,872
	Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	**1,872**
710	Information & Public Relations	1,000
760	Financial Charges	4,900
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	**5,900**
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	23,498
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	**23,498**
	TOTAL BUDGET	**385,000**

Reference documents ☐ Click here for: • Previous Appeals and updates • Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)	**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact the below persons:** **Kenya Red Cross Society:** • Dr. Abbas Gullet, Secretary General; email: gullet.abbas@redcross.or.ke; phone: +254 722740789 **IFRC East Africa CCST Office:** • Andreas Sandin, Emergency Operations Coordinator; email; andreas.sandin@ifrc.org, phone; +254 732 508 060 • Marshal Mukuvare, Disaster Management Delegate; email: marshal.mukuvare@ifrc.org; phone: +254780930280 **IFRC Office for Africa Region:** • Adesh Tripathee, Head of Africa DCPRR, Email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, phone: +254 731 067 489 • Alina Atemnkeng, DREF Delegate Africa Region, Tel +254 (0)731 067 277, email: alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org **In IFRC Geneva:** • Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org, phone: +41 (0)22 730 4236 **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:** • **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: Kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org , phone: +254 202 835 155 **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:** • **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022 **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):** • **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email. fiona.gatere@ifrc.org; phone: +254 780 771 139

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.