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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Kenya Drought and Food Insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

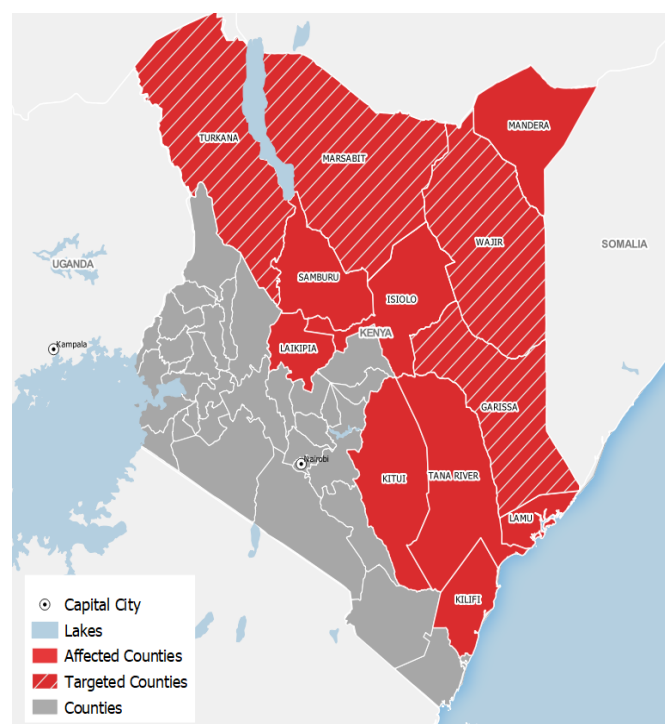
DREF Operation n°	MDRKE049	Glide n°:	<a href="#">DR-2021-000111-KEN</a>
Date of issue:	17 August 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	12 August 2021	Expected end date:	30 November 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF			
Total number of people affected:	1,913,265 people	Number of people to be assisted:	60,000 people (10,000 households)
Provinces at risk:	Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui, Lamu, Isiolo and Laikipia	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Turkana, Garissa, Wajir and Marsabit
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 210,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 Regional offices, 47 County Branches across Kenya			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross Society. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a regional delegation hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> County governments in the affected counties, WFP, National Drought Management Authority			

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

The food security situation has been on a worsening trend in the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) counties in Kenya, attributed mainly to the poor performance of the October-November-December 2020 short rains and the March-April-May 2021 long rains. Both seasons were characterized by late onsets, below average cumulative quantities, and poor distribution both in time and space. This has resulted in worsening drought conditions manifested in poor vegetation conditions, increased distances to water sites in 78% of ASAL counties, worsening livestock body conditions and reduced milk production in 9% and 61% ASAL counties respectively (NDMA Bulletins, May 2021).

According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) drought bulletin for July 2021, twelve (12) counties of Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui, Lamu, Isiolo and Laikipia are in the alert drought phase, while eleven (11) counties including Nyeri (Kieni), West Pokot, Baringo, Embu, Kajiado, Kwale, Meru, Narok, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, and Makueni are in Normal drought phase. The worst affected counties are Turkana, Garissa, Wajir and Marsabit counties which have



Map of Kenya highlighting affected and targeted counties ©IFRC

about 5% of their populations in IPC 4 (NDMA, July 2021). During the month under review, fourteen (14) counties reported a worsening trend. Based on the NDMA July National monthly drought updates,<sup>1</sup> Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) launched a full drought operation on 2 August 2021 to support response to immediate effects in the ASAL Counties.

The trend of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) – used to measure acute malnutrition- has remained stable and on improving trend, however the following counties namely, Mandera, Tana River, Marsabit Turkana and Wajir have MUAC above long-term average. The observed long-term negative trend in malnutrition of the five counties was attributed to reduced milk consumption owing to a decrease in milk production and fewer number of integrated health outreaches delivering essential nutrition services in these areas.

Trekking distances to and from water sources for both livestock and communities, have increased significantly especially in Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Baringo counties. Pasture and browse conditions are poor with Marsabit, Turkana, Kilifi, Tana River, Isiolo and Samburu counties among the worst affected, where pastoral livelihood zones are at alert to alarm phase, trending to a worsening situation. Selected sub-counties in Kilifi (Rabai and Kilifi South sub-counties), Isiolo (Isiolo North and Isiolo South sub-county) and Garissa (Lagdera sub-county) counties are experiencing severe vegetation deficits (VCI) following poor performance of the March-April-May 2021 rains season (NDMA, July 2021 bulletin). In addition, Marsabit, Wajir, Samburu, Tana River, Laikipia, Kitui and Kwale counties are experiencing moderate VCI, trending towards a worsening situation. Diminished forage resources have triggered migration and concentration of livestock in particular dry season grazing areas. 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. The food insecurity situation in some counties has been compounded by sporadic cases of conflicts, particularly in Baringo county where a conflict and an ongoing security operation has disrupted community livelihoods. Other counties where conflicts have been reported include, Marsabit, and Isiolo counties. The conflicts have resulted in displacement of communities as well as loss of lives and livelihoods. Disruption of markets has also been noted further limiting communities' access to income and food.

According to the latest report by the NDMA, the total projected population of people in need of assistance is estimated to be **1,913,265** people between July to December 2021. With the current drought situation coupled with the forecast of generally dry conditions expected in ASAL counties for the period June-July-August and September 2021, it is anticipated that counties in the South-Eastern, North-eastern and Coastal strip and other ASAL regions are likely to remain food insecure. Below-average household food stocks and income-earning opportunities, and declining livestock body conditions are expected to limit food and income access for communities whose livelihoods are dependent on them.

The above average temperatures are expected to drive a deterioration of forage and water resources and earlier than normal onset of the lean season. Livestock productivity is expected to decline further, driving more intensified migration to areas with better forage and water conditions. This will increase incidences of livestock disease outbreaks and resource-based conflicts where livestock congregate in large numbers. Household food access is expected to remain constrained as staple food prices remain above average and livestock to maize terms of trade remain below average. As a result, critical nutrition outcomes will persist in children under five years of age. As a result of the low total income, households will be unable to meet their basic food requirements and so are expected to exhibit borderline or worse food consumption, as measured by food consumption score. Households are also likely to increase consumption-based coping strategies like reducing the number of daily meals, eating less nutritious foods, limiting adult intake for children to eat, borrowing food from friends and relatives and sale of more livestock than normal.

This food insecurity situation is thus projected to persist till December 2021, especially in marginal agricultural and pastoral areas. The performance of the October-November-December (O-N-D) 2021 rainfall will be a key determinant on whether the affected counties will experience an improvement or a worsening drought and food insecurity situation. Currently, early projections for the O-N-D 2021 indicate that the country is likely to experience La Nina conditions, which are associated with less rainfall over Eastern Africa. Water availability is expected to continue to decrease significantly resulting in an increase in trekking distances to water sources by communities and livestock and a possible breakdown of key water facilities due to increased use. The number of counties in IPC 3 facing increased food insecurity will likely increase with a resultant increase in the number of people affected by food insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/send/39-drought-updates>

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society.

Kenya Red Cross Society has over 216,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 Regional offices and 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) with a mandate to support the first 150,000 people affected by disasters in the country. In addition, the organization 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; via promoting meaningful engagement and participation of communities, complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability to the communities in all KRCS responses. KRCS has strong capacity in logistics, finance, procurement, ICT and all other support functions required to meet the demands of this DREF operation request.

In response to the current drought, KRCS has continued to support affected communities since March 2021, when IPC 3 outcomes were noted from assessments in the affected areas and following requests for support from a number of counties. The DREF will complement and not duplicate the efforts already performed or planned. Key actions already undertaken include.

### Food Security and Livelihoods

- With support from the King Salman Foundation, KRCS has undertaken in-kind food distribution in Marsabit County targeting 7,889 households. KRCS has so far reached 4,333 families in North Horr, Turbi, Bubisa, Dukana, Maikona and parts of Moyale. An additional 3,556 are targeted in Laisamis, Saku and the remaining parts of Moyale in order to reach 100% of the targeted population.
- KRCS with support from WFP is implementing the sustainable food systems in Tana River County supporting 5,800 households.
- KRCS has developed a plan for supporting 15,000 households through in-kind food distribution – 5,000 each in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa counties. Targeting of the beneficiaries for food distribution will be coordinated with the County government and the list approved by County Steering Group to avoid duplication. The food distribution started in the first week of July 2021.
- Through the [IFRC Locust Appeal](#), KRCS has also undertaken once-off cash transfers supporting 500 HHs in Marsabit (250HHs) and Turkana (250HHs) counties. The current DREF will complement this intervention. The targeting of the population to be supported by this appeal will not include the areas already targeted by the [IFRC Locust cash appeal](#).

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- KRCS undertook an assessment and rehabilitation of Basakurow Borehole in Wajir county, that had been damaged due to increased usage by community members as a result of the ongoing drought situation in the county. The rehabilitation has provided access to clean water for 2,348 households in the area.
- During the food distribution in Marsabit, water treatment chemicals were also distributed. A total of 7,889 Households received the water treatment chemicals and health education on its proper use was done to ensure efficiency in Marsabit, 5,800 households are also targeted in Tana River with the food distribution. Health education on hygiene was done during the health outreaches in Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Tana River, Garissa & Wajir.

### Health and Nutrition

- KRCS is currently supporting 30 outreach sites in Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Tana River, Garissa and Wajir counties with integrated health, immunization, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and nutrition services.

### Lessons learnt from previous drought response operations in Kenya

During the previous drought response in Kenya in 2019, KRCS learned a number of lessons that will be crucial in informing the design of the current operation.

- The targeting for the previous was too broad and resulted in KRCS spreading too thin. In this operation, KRCS aims to target only specific sub-counties that are worst affected in the counties. This will ensure specific targeting and maximising of impact among the affected communities.
- In the previous DREF operation, the KRCS response strategy was to use one-off cash disbursement to communities at a transfer value of KES 3,000 (25 CHF) Consistent feedback from the community indicated that the cash was not sufficient to cover intended needs. Therefore, this response will have an increased transfer amount of KES 4,000 (33 CHF)

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

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia and the Regional Office for Africa, based in Nairobi. The IFRC, through the Delegation, provides resource mobilization and technical support to Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming. KRCS has been in contact with the IFRC and has been providing timely updates on the drought situation as well as on the general humanitarian situation in the country. KRCS updated the IFRC Go Platform in March 2021, highlighting the deteriorating drought situation in the country. The update followed the release of a report of the 2020 Short Rains Assessment conducted in **February 2021** by the **Kenya Food Security Steering Group** in collaboration with the County Steering Groups. The assessment indicated that the number of people facing IPC outcomes stood at 1.4 million<sup>2</sup>.

The KRCS works and collaborates with 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 hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. The Finnish Red Cross supported KRCS to undertake a food security assessment in January 2021 covering Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa counties. Findings from this assessment, have continued to inform KRCS actions in the targeted counties.

The KRCS is currently implementing two DREF operations including (i) [Dengue Fever DREF](#) launched in May to August 2021 targeting 250,000 people directly and 1.5 M people indirectly in Mombasa and Lamu Counties which is 99% complete (ii) [Floods DREF](#) launched in April to October 2021 targeting 4,565 Households in 7 most affected Counties which is about 70% implemented.

### Overview of other actors' actions in country

Other actors have been undertaking actions to support affected communities in the counties (this DREF will not duplicate but compliment these interventions). Specific actions undertaken include:

- The county governments of Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, and Baringo have been undertaking in-kind food distribution targeting areas where IPC 3 and IPC 4 outcomes are being reported. The food distribution has supported communities to cope with the negative effects of the ongoing drought and food insecurity situation.
- In addition, the National Government through the Hunger Safety net programme (HSNP) continues to provide support to **101,800 households** in four counties (Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir) in the country, with each household receiving KES 5,000 every two months.

Other actions have included.

- Child Fund through livelihoods project is conducting cash transfer targeting 500 HH (3000) people in Loima and Turkana Central Sub Counties (April –June 2021),
- ADRA (BRACE) are supporting 1,000 HHs (6000 people) with cash transfer in Pokot Central Sub County at 6000 per household per month from (June 2021-June 2023).
- WFP is currently supporting 44,835 HHs with food assistance in Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera and Baringo counties (this DREF will complement and not duplicate this actions).
- Self Help Africa has also supported 6,954 people (1,159HHs) with green grams, sorghum and millet in Baringo county.
- World Vision is implementing a food assistance programme targeting 200 HHs (1,200 people) with a one-month cash disbursement planned in the month of July (100 in Pokot North and 100 Pokot central).

The targeting will be coordinated with the respective County steering committees to avoid duplication. As a result of these, the DREF operation would be complementing already ongoing action in the four counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa and Wajir.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Findings from assessments conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), KRCS and other partners indicate that the food security situation is set to deteriorate even further within counties facing the highest risk, including those currently facing IPC 2 and above outcomes. Specific counties in this category include Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui and Kajiado. As well, the monthly NDMA drought report was released on the 02 August showing worsening trends including deteriorating vegetative conditions, increased distances to water sources, worsening livestock conditions, reduced milk production and increased number of children at risk of malnutrition. With the report indicating an increase in needs KRCS see the need for upscale of ongoing operation and are based on that requesting for the DREF.

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-2020-short-rains-season-assessment-report-february-2021>

Community livelihoods are likely to be further impacted compounding the food insecurity situation as forecasts are predicting still that the food insecurity situation will last at least until December 2021. This will 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. Below is a summary of needs by sector for communities in the affected areas:

#### **Livelihoods and basic needs**

- Need for food assistance through cash to support the most vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs and promote household level food security to avoid negative coping strategies.
- Provision in-kind food distribution for areas where cash is not feasible.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Need for assessment and rehabilitation of community water systems that are broken down in areas affected by drought to ensure that communities have access to water.
- Need for distribution of water treatment chemicals to communities in affected areas to promote household water treatment and prevent outbreak of diseases.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

- Need for disease surveillance, hygiene and sanitation promotion in communities, health outreach and screening to avert any possible outbreak of diseases or an increase in Non-Communicable Diseases incidence as well as MHPSS support.
- Scale up of integration of nutrition services in integrated health centres for U5 and PLWs. Promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding and breastfeeding continuity and appropriate nutrition for pregnant women and individuals with special nutrition needs older persons, persons living with HIV and persons affected by NCDs)

#### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

- Due to increasing protection risks for communities including special groups such as women who face heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, there is need for gender and protection to be mainstreamed into the proposed action by ensuring the selection criteria is based on vulnerabilities such as disabilities, age, gender and health conditions of the drought affected communities to protect affected communities.

#### **Targeting**

Through this action, KRCS aims to support the four (4) affected counties; **Turkana, Garissa, Wajir and Marsabit** which have at least 5% (60,000 people 10,000 HH) of their population in IPC 4. Assistance will be targeted at the worst affected sub-counties in the above affected counties which are currently not supported by any partner. Specific sub-counties to be supported will be reached through discussion with the County Steering Group (CSG).

KRCS has been able to undertake a gap analysis taking into consideration actions by other actors and will target populations not covered by other assistance. The support will include targeting 10,000 households with health interventions, 10,000 households with WASH services and 3,000 households with livelihood support which will include 2,000 with cash support and 1,000 in-kind food distribution. Specific sub-counties to be targeted include Turkana North and Turkana East in Turkana County, Lagdera in Garissa County, Eldas, Wajir West and Wajir South in Wajir county, and Laisamis, and North Horr in Marsabit county. Most of the population in these sub-counties are livestock farmers who depend on good milk and meat production. These sub-counties are among the worst affected areas in the targeted counties with IPC 4 levels.

Beneficiary identification and selection processes will be community-centred and led. Due to continuing COVID-19 Pandemic in Kenya, KRCS staff and volunteers will ensure full compliance with ministry of health guidelines and protocols to curb spread of the virus. The process will ensure use of selection criteria that are inclusive and only the most vulnerable and deserving communities are reached. Additionally, KRCS will enhance community consultation through local leaders and project relief committees who will be instrumental in the process. To ensure protection, gender and inclusion, the voices of all people groups considered to be at risk or vulnerable will be heard through ensuring their representation in relief committees in community-based targeting and registration activities. Community committees will be involved through the process of setting out the beneficiary selection criteria and choosing the beneficiaries, to ensure that only the most vulnerable person/households' benefit. Through a community-based targeting approach KRCS will target 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.

### Estimation of the disaggregation of the target groups

Category	Estimation %	% Female	% Male
Under 5's	13%	6%	7%
Children (5-17 years old)	36%	18%	18%
Adults (18-49 y)	37%	19%	18%
Elderly (>50 y)	12%	7%	5%
People with disabilities	2%	1%	1%

### Scenario

Approximately 1.9 million people are currently food insecure and require humanitarian support (NDMA bulletins for June 2021). Most of the ASAL counties received generally depressed rainfall which resulted in below-average forage regeneration in these counties, and this is reflected in declining livestock prices. It is projected that the situation will continue to deteriorate going into the lean season from July 2021 to September 2021 with the number of families in IPC 3 and IPC 4 outcomes likely to increase substantially.

The latest forecast from the Kenya Meteorological Forecast for June-July-August-and-September (JJAS) 2021 season, indicates that generally dry conditions will be experienced in the country which will contribute to a deterioration in the effects of drought. In addition, early projections indicate a possibility of La Nina conditions being experienced which will further compound the situation in the coming months.

In a further deterioration of the situation and further assessment a potential upscale to an Emergency Appeal might be consider addressing the needs of the people affected.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Response
<b>Scenario 1:</b> Albeit late, rainfall is recorded in sufficient quantity in the next six weeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate rainfall during the August and September 2021 as well as the OND 2021 seasons to recharge water sources and support growth of crops and pasture and improve livestock condition</li> <li>Water trekking distance within normal ranges</li> <li>Markets will have adequate food supply recharged by good crop yields.</li> <li>Affordable food market prices</li> <li>Less than 3% of drought prone counties in need of food assistance</li> <li>Animal and human health and nutrition indicators within acceptable growth ranges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the rains and support agricultural and livelihood initiatives.</li> <li>Conduct periodic market assessments</li> <li>Support food needy communities (social cases)</li> <li>Execute routine health nutrition and community engagement activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Scenario 2:</b> The crisis persists and worsens within next 2 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target areas receive below average rainfall - with low crop yield and reduced pasture regeneration.</li> <li>Less than average soil moisture</li> <li>Longer dry spells</li> <li>Inadequate food stocks and high prices in the local markets</li> <li>Increased cases of malnutrition among the affected population</li> <li>Increase in water shortage related diseases such as dysentery</li> <li>Out of 23 ASAL counties in stressed phase classification, 10 are in IPC 3 and above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the actions in the best case scenario in addition to the following:</li> <li>Monitoring of early warning indicators and advocacy and dissemination of early warning for preparedness and early actions.</li> <li>Resource mobilization for humanitarian and development needs (cash transfers and in-kind distributions).</li> <li>Prepositioning of health and WASH NFIs</li> <li>Activation of 'no regret' early actions and initiation of Focus Based Financing initiatives</li> </ul>

		(Destocking, repair of boreholes, fodder packaging storage etc)
<p><b>Scenario 3:</b> The crisis persists and a cholera outbreak emerges due to poor WASH conditions, in addition to already raging COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe drought situation with most ASAL Counties in crisis and emergency where all indicators are outside of normal ranges with above 11 counties at Alarm phase of drought.</li> <li>• More than 3 million people are food insecure and cannot meet their basic dietary requirements and therefore in need of food assistance.</li> <li>• Increase in acute malnutrition rates with at least 50% of counties where nutrition surveys conducted with GAM rates of &gt;15%</li> <li>• Livestock deaths reported in some of the ASAL counties.</li> <li>• Substantial increased cases of resource based conflict among the communities</li> <li>• Most community resources will have dried up</li> <li>• Upsurge of water borne diseases</li> <li>• Increased cases of livestock diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the actions in the moderate case scenario in addition to the following:</li> <li>• Continuous assessments in the affected areas</li> <li>• Design and implementation of cash transfer programs</li> <li>• Destocking programs to protect communities from heavy losses from increased livestock losses.</li> <li>• Emergency water interventions – that include rehabilitation and construction of boreholes.</li> <li>• Increased volume in relief programs</li> <li>• Animal health interventions including disease control and surveillance</li> <li>• Human health interventions including disease control and surveillance</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Implementation of priority early recovery activities as determined by detailed needs assessment</li> <li>• Support government action on control and relief food distribution.</li> <li>• Enhanced coordination for drought response</li> </ul>

### Operation Risk Assessment

There is a **risk of tension** between recipients and non-recipients of KRCS programmes, especially with regards to cash assistance. To address this, KRCS will develop a communication plan to engage communities on all project dynamics to ensure communities are aware of project objectives, selection criteria, entitlements and the project implementation. All community members will be involved in determining the selection criteria in line with the project objectives, and identification of beneficiaries to be supported through the project. This will ensure ownership and acceptance, thereby minimizing the risk of tension in the community.

**COVID-19** will continue to pose a risk to KRCS operations. There is a risk of a substantial increase in the number of cases reported in the country resulting in more restrictions to manage the outbreak. KRCS will review its operational strategy as the situation evolves. KRCS will always ensure compliance with Ministry of Health (MoH) guidelines for management of COVID-19. In addition, KRCS teams will integrate COVID-19 messaging and sensitization in all activities undertaken under this operation.

**Inter-communal conflicts** and terror attacks also pose a risk to KRCS operations as they constrain 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. To minimize the risk of disruption of activities, KRCS will work with all stakeholders including the communities to ensure ownership of the interventions and safety of the response teams. KRCS will 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 undertaken to help ensure safety and security of response teams.

During implementation of activities, KRCS will undertake continuous monitoring and sensitization of community members to mitigate the risk of an increase in intimate partner violence due to shifting gender roles resulting from the introduction of a new resource of commodity especially in areas where cash assistance will be provided. The institutional feedback and complaints mechanisms will be communicated to community members to allow them to provide feedback and complaints including on protection issues, as guided by the KRCS Accountability to Communities' framework. Feedback and complaints received will be addressed through the various mechanisms available to support affected communities, including enhanced community sensitization, linkage with relevant authorities for action, and provision of safe spaces for those affected by SGBV.

**Corruption and fraud** continue to pose a risk in humanitarian activities. To address this, KRCS will develop a communication plan to inform the communities on all aspects of the project and sensitize them on the need to prevent corruption. Communities will be informed of their entitlement and notified that assistance is provided free of charge, where they will not be required to pay anything in order to access assistance. Communities will also be notified of existing mechanisms to report in case they experience corruption of any kind – suspected or real.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF is to meet the immediate needs of 60,000 (10,000 HH) drought-affected persons in four priority counties (Turkana, Garissa, Wajir and Marsabit) through cash assistance for food, nutrition interventions and basic health services, access to water, hygiene and sanitation.

### Proposed strategy

KRCS will implement response actions guided by the national sector specific action plans and continue to review its strategy based on additional information from forecasts by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) Long and Short Rains Impact Assessments, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Bulletins, and nutrition sector Standardized Monitoring and Assessment in Relief and Transition (SMART) Survey reports.

KRCS will:

- Continue to coordinate with the two levels of government and non-state actors and through this, update the Movement partners on the progress being made in curbing the effects of drought.
- Participate in nutrition SMART surveys, as well as Long Rains Impact Assessment for the MAM Rains 2021.
- Monitor drought situation and undertake relevant detailed assessments, in areas showing rapid deterioration in the drought situation.

### Livelihoods and Food security (Target: 18,000 people or 3,000 HH)

Under this, KRCS has planned the following actions to support affected communities.

- Direct cash assistance (KSH 4,000x2 per HH) to improve the purchasing power amongst food insecure households to increase access to food (increase meal frequency). A total of 2,000 families are targeted for two disbursement cycles over two months. During the various food security assessments, communities expressed a clear preference for cash as the most effective modality to deliver assistance due to its flexibility, offering communities choice, ability to enhance other economic activities due to the multiplier effect, its ability to support communities to repay any debts they have with shop owners and supporting savings by communities aside from supporting the immediate community needs. Cash feasibility and Market assessments will be conducted to ensure cash feasibility before beneficiary targeting is done.
- In-Kind food distribution will be carried out in areas where cash is not feasible. This will target 1,000 families. The number of targeted families is based on the estimated number of people displaced by conflicts in parts of Marsabit and Wajir counties. Commodities to be distributed include cereals (mainly rice or maize meal), pulses (pulses mainly green grams or beans), cooking oil and salt.
- Each family would be entitled to the ration below which represents 50% of the household food ration per month, comprised of: Cereals – 41kg per household; Pulses – 7kg per households; Cooking Oil – 3 litres; Salt – 0.5kg

### Health and Nutrition (Target: 60,000 people or 10,000 HH)

- Review and update surge staff for possible deployment to support with management of diseases epidemics
- Carry out integrated health and nutrition outreaches to support scaling up of screening and admission of children with acute malnutrition into programmes for integrated management in line with national guidelines. The outreaches will be jointly planned and implemented with participation of county departments for health and will focus on identification and enrolment of children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition as well as pregnant and lactating women into immunisation and treatment programmes.
- Child essential services including immunization will be provided especially among communities who have emigrated to areas without health centres.
- Referral of children with acute malnutrition requiring admission in stabilisation centres (ITFC).
- Nutrition counselling of caregivers on the best Infant, Young child Feeding Practices.
- Nutrition counselling for pregnant women, older people, PLHIV and individuals living with NCDs / chronic diseases
- Carry out community level disease surveillance using clinical data from outreaches, and community level activities carried out by community health workers.
- Support survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in counties experiencing conflicts and displacements as well as areas with ongoing security operations.

- Coordinate meetings with stakeholders at national and county levels to review response actions and advocate for more support to health and nutrition.
- Disseminate key health and nutrition messages in emergencies, including maternal infant and young child nutrition.
- Provide psychosocial support to affected communities in relation to loss of livelihoods due to drought (livestock deaths etc).

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (target: 60,000 people or 10,000 households)**

Through this sector, KRCS will undertake.

- Continuous assessment and water needs analysis including assessment of strategic water facilities to ascertain their functionality
- Rehabilitation/equipping of key strategic water supply schemes in acute drought-hit areas and training of the water management representatives.
- Servicing and deployment of KRCS Emergency WASH Response Units.
- Procurement and distribution of point of use water treatment chemicals for household water treatment
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household visits.

### **Operational Support Services**

**Human resources:** Key staff from the disaster management team will support this operation. A total of 10 staff and 120 volunteers will directly support this operation. No staff salaries will be paid from the DREF.

**Logistics and Supply Chain:** KRCS will rely on the National Society's capacity to conduct procurement, which will be undertaken in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. KRCS will procure emergency supplies that will be used in health and nutrition outreaches as well as in-kind food to be distributed to affected communities. The supplies will be procured locally, and the process will be done centrally. A number of regional hubs will be operationalized to support operations in counties. The procurement will also involve supplies required for the rehabilitation of boreholes and other community water sources, as well as fast moving spare parts. After procurement, the supplies will be transported to the regional hubs, where temporary storage will occur, and release will be done based on demand.

The KRCS logistic and warehousing unit will avail light 4x4 vehicles to support field operations. Field logistics in regions will support emergency field logistics operations related to procurement, fleet and storage to increase effectiveness and efficiency. Transportation of supplies will be supported by KRCS fleet of trucks and the setting up of temporary satellite warehouses where deemed necessary to support in storage.

**Communication and Visibility:** KRCS will provide timely communication to various stakeholders (media, public, donor community, corporates, the government) to support realization of the DREF objectives. KRCS will also work closely with the IFRC and PNS to highlight the needs of the drought-affected people and the Red Cross response through proactive media outreach in Kenya and with international media.

Monthly meetings will be held together with movement partners to provide them with an update on progress with the situation.

The ICT department will support the operation through data collection tools on KOBO and the Red Rose platforms in this operation. IT officers and volunteers based at the KRCS Headquarters and some in the branch levels will fully be engaged. KRCS will also work closely with Safaricom engineers to ensure cash transfer on the M-PESA platform is possible. The ICT team will ensure adequate functionality of the HF and VHF radio systems to support the operation.

### **Security**

#### Northern Kenya (the counties of Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Marasabit, Isiolo): HIGH

Cattle-rustling, tribal or clan rivalry, ethnic conflict and armed banditry pose significant risks in rural areas. While expatriates, staff and residents are not usually the targets of local conflicts in rural northern Kenya, they should exercise particular caution during any overland travel in such regions and seek up-to-date security advice from local contacts before travel. Furthermore, travelling in convoy provides additional back-up; satellite phones and spare fuel, tyres and supplies are recommended for all travel. Avoid stopping in towns along the route unless there is a contingency plan in place.

#### Counties bordering Somalia (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Lamu): HIGH

These counties remain vulnerable to Islamist militancy, inter-communal violence and high levels of societal violence or criminality, including kidnappings. The al-Shabab militant group is known to be active in the area and stages low-level militant attacks – including improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, roadside ambushes and abductions – on a recurrent basis. More often than not attacks target the security forces or the local population, specifically Christian

communities, though foreigners would present themselves as attractive targets if the opportunity arose. The group has on rare occasions attacked industrial and construction sites which employ foreigners.

The areas targeted for drought response have been experiencing security challenges ranging from terror attacks, cattle rustling, inter-clan tensions and clashes and resource-based conflicts amongst others. To avert these risks, KRCS will ensure engagement of local staff and volunteers as applicable and continue with security surveillance and using opportunities provided by existing public goodwill and its acceptance approach to ensure successful implementation of the proposed activities. The headquarter-based security manager will continue to offer security briefings throughout the operations. The team leaders in the respective operation areas will continue to liaise with local authority officials and community leaders to ensure safety of the target population throughout operations implementation.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC personnel throughout. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.

Travelling into the operational areas will be directly coordinated with the Kenyan RC Security Unit – Most of the operational areas either falls under RED or Orange Security phases, and as such will have to be specially assessed and analyzed.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The KRCS Headquarters (through an M&E and Disaster Management team) will support the implementing teams to ensure effective, timely and efficient delivery of the operation. The monitoring process will focus on, among others, adherence to minimum standards in humanitarian service delivery, compliance to humanitarian principles guiding the Movement's humanitarian operations, timeliness in delivery of supplies and services to beneficiaries, management of supplies during storage, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of reporting. All program indicators in the sectors highlighted will be regularly tracked and reported through approved tools. Regular field monitoring visits will be undertaken to the sites at different levels to track quality of implementation.

The implementation teams will seek to document all human-interest stories and lessons learnt and disseminate the same for decision making. The operation will be assessed monthly through Post Distribution/Disbursement Monitoring following each cash transfer, to track utilization of the funds at the household level. At the end of the operation, KRCS will undertake an after-action Review to ensure lessons learned through the operation are shared and documented to inform other future operations.

**Administration and Finance:** The KRCS has an administrative and financial department, which will ensure proper use and adherence to financial resources as laid down in the grant agreement document. The management of financial resources will be in line with the KRCS procedures and guidelines specific to this operation. To ensure timely and good quality financial reporting systems KRCS will appoint a Finance Officer who will work with the IFRC team from the Regional Office for East Africa in the financial management of the DREF.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People targeted: 18,000 people (3,000 HHs)

Male: 8,820

Female: 9,180

Requirements (CHF): 277,350

**Needs analysis:** A total of 1.9 million people are currently facing IPC 3 and IPC 4 outcomes with many households in pastoral communities in north-eastern, northern and coastal parts of the country experiencing food gaps due to depleted incomes and at an acute food security state. This is due to poor livestock productivity. Also, chronic factors such as poor child feeding practices, prevalent poverty, inter-community conflict, low literacy and limited access to health facilities are likely to play a role. It is due to these underlying vulnerabilities of the population that will make a majority of households still unable to afford some essential expenditures without engaging in negative coping strategies and likely to be in IPC 3 and above up to October 2021. These households are likely to continue to require humanitarian assistance.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 18,000 people will be targeted for livelihoods and basic needs support in the target counties

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The activities planned in this area of focus will seek to meet the Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	Number of people reached with livelihoods and basic needs support (target: 3,000HH / 18,000ppl)															
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	Number of people reached through cash assistance (target: 10,000H/ 60,000ppl)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP007	Conduct market assessment																
AP007	Conduct cash feasibility assessment																
AP007	Beneficiary targeting and registration																
AP007	Procurement of food																
AP007	Direct cash assistance to improve the purchasing power amongst food insecure households to increase access to food (increase meal frequency)																

AP007	In-Kind food distribution will be carried out in areas where cash is not feasible																		
AP007	Post distribution monitoring																		



## Health

**People targeted: 60,000 people (10,000 HHs)**

**Male: 29,400 people**

**Female: 30,600 people**

**Requirements (CHF): 19,549**

**Needs analysis:** Health effects related to drought include death, illness (related to hygiene and sanitation and complications arising from SAM); nutrition related effects (malnutrition, micronutrient deficiency etc.); water related disease including cholera and dysentery; vaccine preventable disease outbreaks such as measles due to lowered immunity caused by nutrients deficiency among others. Further, loss of livelihoods due to drought may cause increased financial barriers to access health services, which may lead to reduced or delayed access to treatment and care, increasing risks of complications and case fatality rates. Malnutrition may also increase risks or maternal health complications, yet mortality rates are unacceptably high in the affected counties.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 60,000 people (10,000 HH) will be targeted for Health interventions in the target counties

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Activities will be undertaken as per Sphere, the ministry of health and WHO standards

P&B	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Number of people reached with health interventions (target: 10,000HH /60,000ppi)															
	Output Code	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	Number of people reached through integrated health outreaches (target: 10,000HH /60,000ppi)														
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Review and update surge staff for possible deployment to support with management of diseases																
AP022	Carry out integrated health and nutrition outreaches (mobile outreach clinics) to support scaling-up of screening and admission of children with acute malnutrition into programme for integrated management in line with national guidelines																

AP022	Carry out community level disease surveillance using clinical data from outreaches, and community level activities carried out by community health workers																
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>Health Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referral established for severe cases.</b>	<b>Number of people reached with nutrition interventions 10,000HH 60,000ppl</b>															
<b>Output</b>																	
<b>Code</b>	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP014	Nutrition counselling of caregivers on the best Infant, Young child Feeding Practices.																
AP014	Identify referral pathways and treatment options for children identified as potentially malnourished																
AP014	Disseminate key health and nutrition messages in emergencies including maternal infant and young child nutrition.																
AP014	Coordinate meetings with stakeholders at national and county levels to review response actions and advocate for more support to health and nutrition.																
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>	<b>Number of people reached with psychosocial support (target: 10,000HH /60,000ppl)</b>															
<b>Output</b>	<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>	<b>Number of people reached with psychosocial support (target: 10, 000HH / 60,000ppl)</b>															
<b>Code</b>	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Support survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in counties experiencing conflicts and displacements as well as areas with ongoing security operations.																
AP023	Provide psychosocial support to affected communities																



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 60,000 people (10,000 HHs)

Male: 29,400 people

Female: 30,600 people

Requirements (CHF): 44,837

**Needs analysis:** In most of the drought affected counties, distances to water for both people and livestock are still increasing. As open water sources dry up, the pressure on permanent sources such as boreholes increases, leading to longer waiting times and the risk of breakdown. There is a decrease in water availability and quality in the livelihood zones due to poor or no-recharge of water bodies.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 60,000 people (10,000 HH) will be targeted for WASH interventions in the target counties

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Activities will be undertaken as per Sphere, the ministry of health and WHO standards

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context (target: 10,000 HH / 60,000ppl)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	Activities planned Week						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other Water and sanitation actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) (target: 10,000 HH / 60,000ppl)															
	Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Continuous assessment and water needs analysis including assessment of strategic water facilities to ascertain their functionality																
AP026	Rehabilitation/equipping of key strategic water supply schemes in acute drought-hit areas and training of the water management representatives.																
AP026	Servicing of KRCS Emergency WASH Response Units																
AP026	Procurement of Point of Use water treatment chemicals for household water treatment																

AP026	Distribute 25,000 household water treatment products sufficient for 30 days.																	
AP026	Sensitize population of targeted communities on safe water storage																	
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>	<b>Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities (target: 10,000 HH / 60,000 ppl)</b>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																	
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																	
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																	

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 27,619

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>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</b>	<b>Number of volunteers insured (target: 240 volunteers)</b>																
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<b>Number of insured volunteers engaged in the operation (target: 240 volunteers)</b>																
	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																	
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																	
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																	
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																	
AP040	Conduct a training for 15 Volunteers on CEA for 1 day in each County																	
AP040	Determine and put in place the best communication channel																	
AP040	Manage CEA feedback mechanism																	
AP040	Manage and respond to community feedback, including rumours, questions, suggestions...																	

## D. Budget

The required budget for this DREF operation is CHF 369,354 as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs  
(CHF)

### DREF OPERATION

MDRKE049 - KENYA - DROUGHT

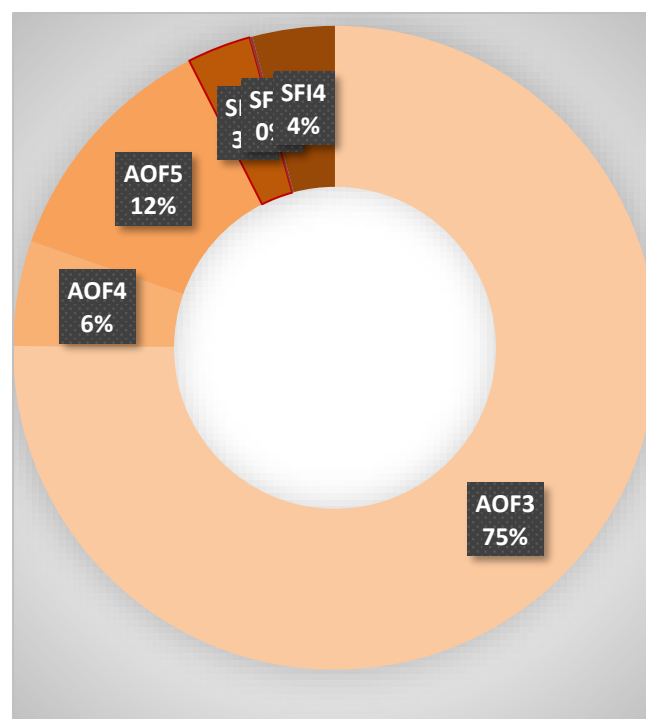
11/08/2021

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,890
Medical & First Aid	15,830
Cash Disbursement	260,422
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>314,142</b>
National Society Staff	4,210
Volunteers	4,547
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>8,757</b>
Workshops & Training	15,914
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>15,914</b>
Travel	505
Information & Public Relations	5,052
Communications	1,768
Financial Charges	674
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,999</b>
DIRECT COSTS	346,811
INDIRECT COSTS	22,543
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>369,354</b>

#### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	277,350
AOF4	Health	19,549
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	44,837
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	11,837
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	538
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	15,244
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>369,354</b>



## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

### For the Kenya Red Cross Society:

- Secretary General Dr Asha Mohammed, [mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke](mailto:mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke), +254701812658
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### In IFRC Geneva:

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto:franciscah.kilel@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](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office: IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional PMER Manager; email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); phone: +254 732 203 081

## 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.

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.