



Appeal No: MDRKE049	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 8 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 12.5 million	
Glide No: DR-2021-000111-KEN	People [affected/at risk]: 3.1 million people	People to be assisted/targeted: 500,000 people
DREF allocation: CHF369,354	Appeal launched: 09/09/2021 Revised Appeal issued: 29/03/2022	Appeal ends: 30/09/2023

A large-scale, climate-induced, humanitarian crisis is unfolding in the Horn of Africa, and 3.1 million people in Kenya are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The IFRC is revising its Emergency Appeal, increasing Federation-wide funding requirements to CHF 12.5 million and extending the timeframe of the Appeal to 24 months. This Revised Appeal includes scaling up the emergency humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities for the most vulnerable communities affected by food insecurity, in line with the IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative. Urgent funding contributions are needed to enable the Kenyan Red Cross to scale up its humanitarian assistance to those most affected by the hunger crisis.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

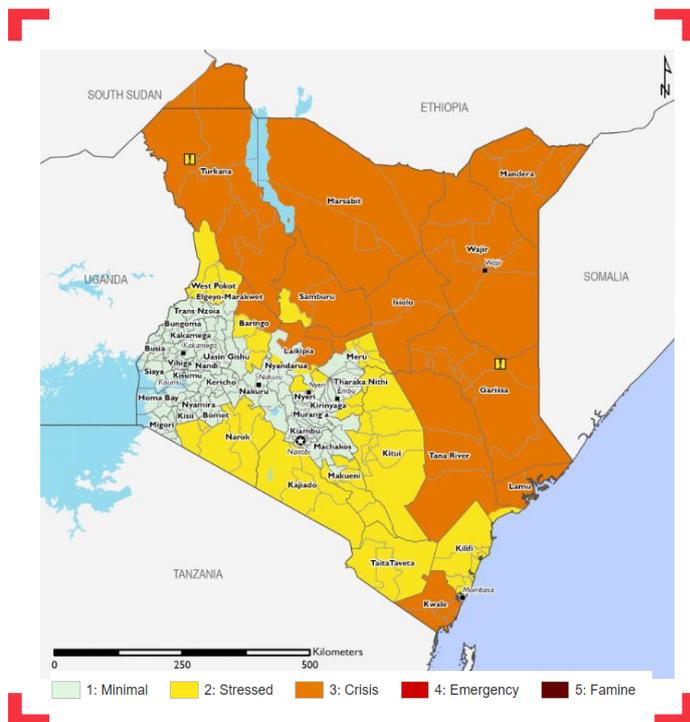
HORN OF AFRICA

Across the Horn of Africa (in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia), millions of households now face multiple concurrent shocks to food security. Millions of men, women, and children are facing hunger and malnutrition in the Horn of Africa. People are missing meals, parents are going without food for the sake of their children, and families are struggling to find enough water to keep their livestock alive. There is serious concern that another failed rainy season will bring further devastation to the lives of people who have already endured multiple climate disasters. **As of March 2022, 14 million people are severely food insecure in the Horn of Africa, and acute malnutrition rates have increased considerably, affecting 5.5 million children.**

Entangled with the drought, southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, and the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) regions of Kenya and Somalia, have been affected by three exceptionally wet seasons, bringing widespread floods, displacement, and a locust outbreak across the region in the 2020-2021 period. The exceptional series of consecutive drought and flood shocks is having devastating impacts on agriculture, rangelands, and water resources, leading to a sharp decrease in food availability and access due to worrisome food production shortages, an increase in staple food and water prices, and the erosion in livelihoods, which in turn driving an upsurge of food insecurity and malnutrition. In East Africa, food prices have been rising for many months in drought-affected areas, due to a combination of macro-economic challenges and below-average harvests, leaving families unable to afford even basic items.

Sustainable livelihoods are rural people's best asset against hunger and malnutrition. Building more resilient livelihoods is one of the most powerful means to mitigate and prevent food security crises. Food security, nutrition, and livelihoods sustainable interventions can save lives, mitigate gender inequalities, strengthen resilience in disaster and conflict situations, and can contribute to generating peace dividends and sustaining peace¹.

While large humanitarian needs are clearly visible and must be addressed through life-saving humanitarian support in the shortest time possible, there is a growing recognition that its drivers are deeply rooted in the larger climate-induced hunger crisis which requires a more complete and coordinated approach to building long-term community resilience to the evolving environmental conditions.



In addition to the pre-existing shocks, the crisis in Ukraine will mean disrupted supply chains and even higher prices, which could have far-reaching and long-lasting consequences for people who are already facing acute hunger.

IN KENYA, AN ESTIMATED 3.1 MILLION PEOPLE ARE CURRENTLY IN NEED OF FOOD ASSISTANCE.

Following the failure of a third consecutive rainfall season in eastern and northern Kenya, most Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) are experiencing critical drought conditions. **According to Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS Net), 3.1 million people are currently estimated to be food insecure IPC² (Integrated food security Phase Classification) and above, including over 360,000 people in IPC 4 (Emergency).** Malnutrition rates

¹ UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Resilience Strategy for East Africa

² [IPC – \(1\) Minimal; \(2\) Stressed; \(3\) Crisis; \(4\) Emergency; \(5\) Famine](#)

also remain high and could worsen if no immediate humanitarian assistance is provided.

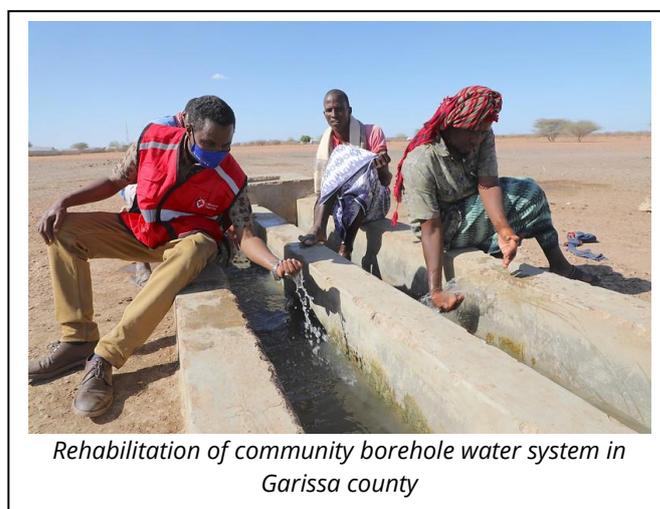
Intense and heavy rainfall during rainy seasons causes cyclical floods in other areas of the country, the latest being flooding in Kitui County in December of 2021³ and flash floods in Marsabit County in January 2022⁴. Furthermore, the 2021-22 season saw the worst desert locust upsurge in 75 years. These climatic shocks are all drivers of food insecurity across the country. Making matters worse, climatic events are occurring alongside the compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.

Most areas that have been experiencing food insecurity are in the ASAL areas of Kenya, where communities practice agro-pastoralism and pastoralism and thus depend mainly on meat and milk for nutrition and income. Three consecutive failed rainy seasons resulting in lost crops and an extremely high rate of livestock deaths have had a devastating effect on the livelihoods of communities. In Kenya alone, 1.4 million livestock perished in the final period of last year because of drought.

Fifteen out of 23 ASAL counties are experiencing widespread water stress, as the latest rains (October to December) replenished less than 50% of surface water sources⁵. Moreover, many water sources that are usually resilient to climate variability have dried up in Kenya, significantly increasing trekking

distances to and from water sources for both livestock and communities. Severe to extreme vegetation deficits and water stress in some areas, as well as flooding in others, have led to high livestock mortality through early 2022.

The lack of rain is also driving displacement as families are forced to move in search of water and pasture, leading to intercommunal conflicts. The disruption of markets has also been noted further limiting communities' access to income and food. Poor households are increasingly dependent on non-agricultural waged labour opportunities, firewood, charcoal sales, and petty trade to bridge income deficits and support market purchases.



TARGETING

On 8 September 2021, the Government of Kenya declared the drought a national disaster. On 10 September 2021, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for 8 million Swiss francs to support the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to deliver humanitarian assistance to 500,000 people over 18 months. Since then, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has risen to 3.1 million people across Kenya.

This Emergency Appeal has now been revised with a new funding ask of 12.5 million Swiss francs to support KRCS in scaling up immediate humanitarian actions for 500,000 people over an extended timeframe of 24 months with immediate humanitarian actions and early recovery activities, to ensure that the programmes enhance sustainability. Based on KRCS assessments, the revised Emergency Appeal will continue to target eight affected counties: **Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit, and Kilifi.**

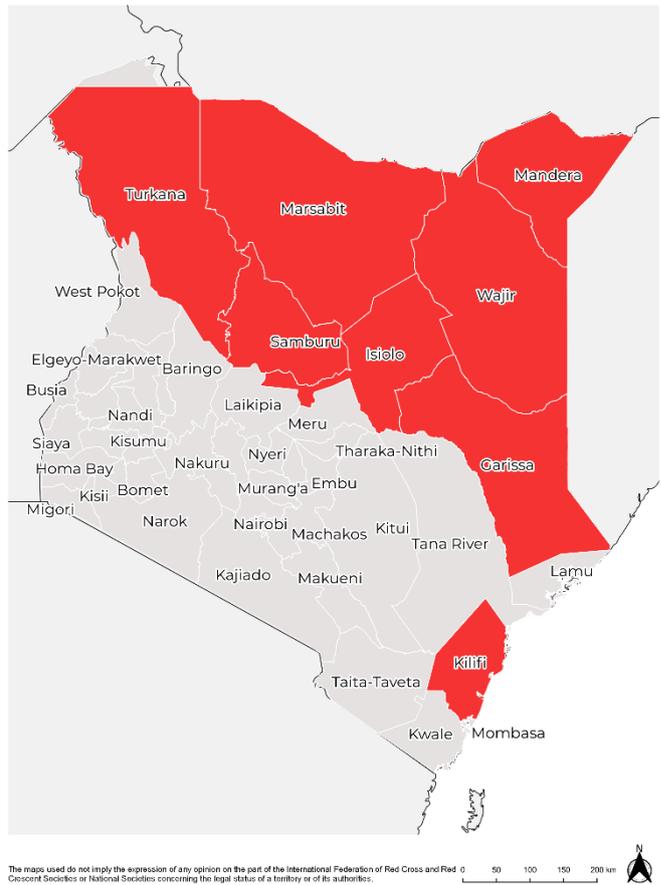
³ [FEWS.net](https://www.fews.net)

⁴ [Reuters](https://www.reuters.com)

⁵ [NDMA 2021 Short Rains Mid-Season Assessment Report](#)

The targeted groups are food and water insecure households struggling to meet their basic needs due to climatic shocks and the compounding effects of other food insecurity drivers introduced above. Community engagement and accountability, as well as protection, gender, and inclusion standards, will further help refine the targeting methodology, with attention to particularly vulnerable and/or most at-risk groups:

- Extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five
- Households nursing older people, and/or people terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions
- Children or adolescent-headed households
- Households with specific social protection needs
- People with disabilities
- Internally displaced households



PLANNED OPERATIONS

The intervention strategy for this Hunger Crisis Appeal aims to support the KRCS in responding to the climate-induced hunger crisis by saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and promoting the early recovery of the most food-insecure people. In the proposed methodology, the phases of intervention will overlap, from life-saving humanitarian response to early recovery to enhance sustainability against the recurring climate-induced food insecurity.

The Kenya Cash Working Group - which is co-chaired by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Kenya Red Cross Society - works in close collaboration with county coordination structures, with the overall objective to support the effective and efficient implementation, delivery, and potential scale-up of quality cash transfer programming in Kenya. The Cash Working Group will, amongst other actions, look at ways to optimize the work across the multiple mechanisms in Kenya that provide cash assistance and/or social safety nets, including but not limited to the Hunger Safety Net Programme, the State Department of Special Programmes, the State Department of Social Protection, UN entities and non-governmental organizations' programmes.

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This revised Emergency Appeal will scale up the lifesaving and early recovery activities by focusing on the following three main implementing sectors: **livelihoods and basic needs; water and sanitation; health and nutrition**, as follows:

	<p>Integrated assistance (Livelihoods and multi-purpose cash) (Target: 125,000 people)</p> <p>Urgent support is needed for rural families to help them meet their daily food needs during this lean season, and to also assist farmers and agro/pastoralists in safeguarding their livelihoods and assets. There is strong evidence of the positive impact of multi-purpose cash on nutrition, food security, and livelihoods. This Appeal supports KRCS to scale up life-saving humanitarian operations, and immediate food security needs will be addressed by:</p>
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- Focusing on averting acute food insecurity through unconditional cash transfers and in-kind food distributions reaching **125,000 rural people** for up to four months to support them through to the next harvest. The immediate impact of the cash assistance will be to increase the purchasing power of the households, allowing families to cover their most urgent requirements.
- The cash grants programme will be carried out in coordination with the Kenya Cash Working Group, through which market assessments and regular joint market monitoring will be carried out.

Safeguarding livelihoods support is needed for vulnerable communities to protect and adapt livelihoods (preferably existing government schemes), diversify food production and nutritional intake, and generate opportunities for early recovery on/off-farm and non-agricultural livelihoods strategies, thereby improving food security. The following activities will be carried out:

- In the short-term, targeted farmers and agro/pastoralists will also be supported to safeguard their livelihoods and assets by providing early maturing and drought-tolerant crops, livestock supplementary feeds and grass seeds for fodder, and facilitation of animal zoonotic disease surveillance, treatment, vaccination, and off-taking or restocking of livestock.
- Training for farmers and agro/pastoralists to teach them how to maximize their productivity and reduce losses before and after harvest. Diversification of income sources through support for “non-climate dependent” income-generating activities, including business training, value addition and marketing skills, and improving links with market stakeholders.



Health & Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) **(Target: 500,000 people)**

Access to safe and clean water for household and livestock consumption is one of the biggest challenges that communities face. Shortages of water also reduce good hygiene and sanitation **practices**, which augment the risk of epidemic outbreaks. Floods increase the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases and destroy water infrastructure. Through this Appeal, the following activities will be carried out:

- Considering the risk that people are exposed to with the intake of unclean water, KRCS plans to embark on an **extensive hygiene promotion campaign to reach 500,000 people** to strengthen WASH knowledge and best practices, along with the targeted provision of sanitary materials for women and girls, and provision of hygiene packs.
- To meet the immediate needs for water and support safeguarding of agro/pastoral livelihoods, vulnerable households will receive emergency safe water provision through support to rehabilitate and protect water sources, pre-paid tokens from water vendors using pre-paid water metering, distribution, and training on water treatment chemicals and water trucking.
- Support vulnerable households with solarization of boreholes to reduce the need for diesel, rehabilitation of basic borehole infrastructure (and including troughs for livestock and standpipes for human water supply).



Health and nutrition activities are essential in the context of acute and chronic hunger. Multiple diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, malaria, and measles have a greater incidence in communities with high malnutrition rates. This Appeal will support KRCS activities to address malnutrition, promote the sustainable reduction of health and nutrition risks, and increase the overall nutrition practices of the targeted communities by:

- **Reaching 500,000 people affected by drought with continuous access to health and nutrition services.** The integrated package of essential health and nutrition services will be offered based on the NDMA assessment findings, KRCS's assessment findings as well as the Ministry of Health and nutrition situation updates.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRCS will scale up actions such as nutrition screening and referrals, immunization, nutrition promotion, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, Community-based Health and First Aid, Family MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference), and Epidemic Control, which is all complementary to the food security and livelihoods activities, by addressing malnutrition, promoting a sustainable reduction of health and nutrition risks, and improving the overall nutrition practices of the targeted communities. • KRCS will further conduct community mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions and engage local community platforms, to provide psychosocial first aid (PFA) based on needs, aligning with the Government’s Mental Health Policy 2015-2030.
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Protection and Prevention ((Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), disaster risk reduction, CEA)
(Target: 500,000 people)

Protection of communities, especially the most risk-exposed groups, and ensuring their safety and access to opportunities, is essential to meet the needs and rights of the most vulnerable both in emergencies and through the recovery pathway. Through this Appeal, the following activities will be undertaken:

- KRCS will continue to ensure targeting based on protection gender and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards in emergencies through all sectors. Safe and equitable provision of services will be provided with consideration of needs based on gender and other diversity factors, and sex, age, and disability disaggregated data will be included in assessments and reporting.
- Multipurpose cash assistance offered (through livelihoods and basic needs activities) will be linked with awareness-raising to halt or reduce household survival coping mechanisms (survival sex, child marriage, child labour, and school dropouts).
- KRCS will further develop community-based information and education initiatives and materials on the culture of non-violence and peace (including discrimination, violence, exclusion, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and child protection) and develop individuals’ abilities to address them.



The operation will contribute to **disaster preparedness** through the mobilization of communities to conduct risk assessments for prevalent risks and provide mitigation strategies. The activities to be implemented under this sector will support households in protecting their livelihoods from shocks, to make food production systems more resilient and more capable of absorbing the impact of and recovery from disruptive events, as well as the chronic impacts of climate change. The following prevention activities will be undertaken:

- Support communities’ resilience in the identification of risks and mitigations/plans of action for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by conducting community-led vulnerability and risk assessments. These will also be used to support sustainability and linkages to longer-term development programming. Support will be provided to organizational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders, and support will be provided to include food safety into their contingency response plans.
- Support communities with risk mapping, holistic monitoring, and integrated analysis of agriculture and livelihoods indicators.
- Engage more communities in the Tree Planting and Care initiative to support reforestation, land restoration, and livelihood promotion, hence a diversified eco-system.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

- Ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders, especially the affected communities, through close consultation throughout the response, and conducting regular



surveys with communities to assess their views and satisfaction with the services provided and adapt the response accordingly.

- KRCS has a toll-free hotline for members of the community to offer feedback.

Sustainability and linkages to longer-term resilience funding ask and programming

This strategy is aligned with the IFRC-wide Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative that undertakes a holistic approach to food security, associating specific interventions for rapid nutrition, food security, and livelihood support for acute food-insecure communities with a long-term strategy working towards zero hunger and more sustainable development.

Through this Appeal, community-led vulnerability and capacity assessments will be carried out to design long-term plans to address the root causes of hunger and break the cycle of aid dependency. These plans and the interventions under this Appeal will be articulated in multi-year objectives in 2023 through the IFRC Kenya plan and lead to proposals for longer-term funding requirements, to maximize the impact of funds available for the emergency through this Appeal and long-term resilience programming.

KRCS will engage relevant Government and development partners to prioritize longer-term resilience activities within existing programmes. The Government is focused on implementing interventions that will build resilience in all vulnerable households, diversify livelihoods from drought-sensitive activities to drought-resilient ones, as well as improve early warning and impact forecasting systems. To ensure the longer-term impact and sustainability of the recovery and resilience-building component, this response is aligned with Kenyan Government policies to address climate change, such as the *National Climate Change Framework Policy*⁶, which highlights the need to enhance climate resilience and adaptive capacities of communities. Adaption and disaster risk reduction activities supported by this Appeal will consider the goals set out in the national *Vision 2030*, which highlights the need to enhance disaster preparedness and improve capacity for climate change adaptation.

Enabling approaches

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



National Society strengthening

- Support Branch development by incorporating the results of the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) carried out in 2021, linking with the Africa Red Ready programme.
- KRCS will also strengthen the capacity for risk reduction and climate adaptation.
- Volunteer duty of care will be emphasized through appropriate management services, provision of equipment, training, and an insurance package.
- Youth and volunteers' management support and training to ensure that they play their instrumental role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership.

⁶ [Ministry of Environment](#)

	<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate engagement and coordination with partner National Societies and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, and ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including the Government’s policies and programmes, development actors, UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Connect the response with existing Government-led response mechanisms for climate and drought, social safety nets, food security, emphasizing the auxiliary role of KRCS. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communication plan, with appropriate linkages to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies.
	<p>IFRC Secretariat services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRC will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office. Human Resources; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER); Information Technology (IT); Information Management (IM); Logistics; Finance and Administration; Communications and Advocacy; Security; and Resource Mobilization.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal revision. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the coming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach, which includes response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT’S PRESENCE IN-COUNTRY

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) 

Core areas of operation	
	
Number of branches	47
Number of staff:	580
Number of volunteers:	216,000

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has 216,000 volunteers across the country, supported by about 580 staff in 8 Regional Offices and 47 County Branches across Kenya. 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.

KRCS is headquartered in Nairobi, with capacities in both emergency and developmental programming at both national and field levels. In addition, the organization has skilled staff experienced 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 programmes (CTP), who can roll out cash transfers effectively within a brief period. The staff and volunteers have also been trained on community engagement and accountability (CEA) to support the mainstreaming of CEA in activities; by promoting meaningful engagement and participation of communities and establishing complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability to the communities in all KRCS responses. KRCS has a strong capacity in logistics, finance, procurement, information communication technology (ICT), and all other support functions required to meet the demands of this Emergency Appeal. KRCS has conducted BOCA for its 47 branches and the outcome is crucial for the strengthening of the National Society and branches, with a focus on youth, volunteers, and good governance, that need to be supported to ensure the smooth running of the humanitarian response, with a high level of accountability and integrity.

IFRC Membership coordination

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 and Regional Office, provides resource mobilization and technical support to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in the implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming.

This Revised Emergency Appeal promotes a Federation-wide approach to the response, inclusive of all Partner National Societies present in Kenya: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. It builds on their expertise, capacities, and resources as active members in the targeted areas and supports KRCS. The National Society will develop one response plan, and a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation will be adopted. Therefore, the IFRC will emphasize building a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies. A more comprehensive Federation-wide picture will be provided in the upcoming Operational Strategy document.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

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. In partnership with the KRCS, the ICRC supports restoring family links (RFL)/tracing, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa and enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. KRCS and IFRC organize Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings for information exchange, updates, and harmonization of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Partner National Society activities in Kenya.

External coordination

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

Contact information

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