

OPERATION UPDATE

Kenya| Drought and Hunger Crisis

Emergency appeal №: MDRKE049 Emergency appeal launched: 12/08/2021 Operational Strategy published: 12/08/2021	Glide №: DR-2021-000111-KEN
Operation update: 6 Month Date of issue: 05/04/2022	Timeframe covered by this update: From 09/07/2021-28/02/2022
Operation timeframe: 18 months (12/08/2021 - 30/09/2023)	Number of people being assisted: 500,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 369,354

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8,000,000, is 18 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable Kenya Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the activities outlined in the EPOA



Widespread livestock death has been reported following another failed rainy season and severe vegetation deficits

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A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

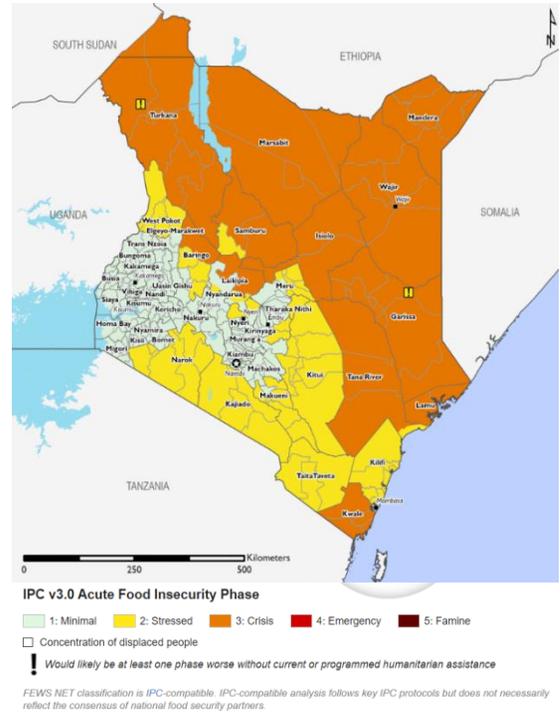
Description of the crisis

According to the KFSSSG short rains assessment food insecurity in Kenya has been deteriorating since August 2021. **In February, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased to 3.1 million. The high level of emergency needs highlights the urgent and critical need for further funding to be able to appropriately and timely respond to critical needs and mitigate the impacts of the expected prolonged drought conditions. To date, the Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8 million, is only 18% funded.**

The food security situation has been on a worsening trend in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) due to the poor performance of rainfall, starting with the October- November- December (OND) 2020 spots of rain. Since then, three consecutive rainfall seasons have failed. The latest OND 2021 season was late-onset and below average in Northern and Eastern Kenya, performing 30-60% below the 40-year average. The coastal and eastern pastoral areas observed one of the driest seasons on record. False, late, and failed onsets of the rains across marginal agricultural areas have severely impacted farmers' planting of crops and failed harvests are expected. Forage is also reported to continue decreasing in the pastoral areas leading to emaciation and death of livestock. Households are increasingly depending on non-agricultural wage labour, firewood, and charcoal sales, and increased livestock sales for income in the absence of typical agricultural wage labour opportunities. Households are increasing their reliance on humanitarian assistance from national and county governments, NGOs, humanitarian agencies, and school meal programs to minimize food consumption gaps. An increasing number of households are likely to engage in coping strategies indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3)¹. This food insecurity situation is thus projected to persist till December 2022, especially in marginal agricultural and pastoral areas, and if the coming March-April-May 2022 drops of rain fail, the situation will worsen critically.

Most areas that have been 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, Lamu County, and Marsabit County where conflict and an ongoing security operation have disrupted community livelihoods. Other counties where conflicts have been reported include Meru and Isiolo counties. The conflicts have resulted in the displacement of communities as well as the loss of lives and livelihoods. Disruption of markets has also been noted further limiting communities' access to income and food.

Above-average temperatures have driven the deterioration of forage and water resources and earlier than the 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 malnutrition 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



¹ FEWS.NET

number of daily meals, eating less preferred foods, limiting adult intake for children to eat, borrowing food from friends and relatives, and sale of more livestock than normal.

Summary of 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 and Voucher Assistance (CVA) who can roll out cash transfers effectively within a short period. The staff and volunteers have also been trained on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to support in mainstreaming of 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 a strong capacity in logistics, finance, procurement, ICT, and all other support functions required to meet the demands of this Emergency Appeal

A DREF was launched by KRCS and the IFRC on 17th August 2021. This was scaled up to an Emergency Appeal on September 09, 2021. In response to the current drought, KRCS has continued to support affected communities since March 2021, when IPC 3 outcomes were first noted from assessments in the affected areas and following requests for support from several counties.

For this reporting period, KRCS activities have primarily focused on FSL, particularly the distribution of multipurpose cash grants and in-kind food, as well as distribution and training on the use of Point of Use water chemicals, nutrition screening services, assessment, and appraisal of key water systems.

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 the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) in the implementation of emergency response operations as well as long-term programming. KRCS updated the IFRC Go Platform on 31st October 2021, highlighting the deteriorating drought situation in the country.

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 following table shows an overview of the pledges KRCS has received for the drought response, outside of the Emergency Appeal:

Partner	Intervention area	Counties	Pledge (Kshs)	Remarks
Danish RC	Cash and Livestock Offtake	Kwale	15,635,600	Intervention Complete
British RC	Food Security & Cash	Makueni, Samburu	36,249,938	Intervention Complete
ICRC	Cash/WASH/Health	Mandera, Garissa	17,400,000	Ongoing Intervention
British RC	Food Security & Cash	Isiolo and Garissa	17,400,000	Intervention complete

Overview of other actors' actions in country

KRCS has received support from external partners, and coordinates with both national and county governments and other humanitarian partners, to ensure harmonization of efforts. The following donations have been made to the KRCS by other partners, which have been distributed from May 2021:

Donor	Intervention area	Counties	Budget (Kshs)	In-kind	Comments
King Salman Relief	Food	Marsabit	78,400,000	78,400,000	7,989 HH supported with Food
Last Resort	Food	Wajir	3,571,200	3,571,200	500HH Supported by food
Last Resort	Food	Mandera	3,571,200	3,571,200	500HH Supported by food
RUTF Commodity	Food		171,023,265	171,023,265	
UNICEF	Nutrition	Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa, Mandera,	139,803,557		
Last Resort	Food	Baringo	3,571,200		500HH Supported by food
Last Resort	Food	Taita Taveta	3,571,200		500HH Supported by food
Twafiq Hospital	Food	Kilifi and Lamu			2,400HH Supported by food
Last Resort	Food	Isiolo	3,571,200		500HH Supported by food
Government of Kenya	Ground Offtake	23 ASAL Counties	500,000,000		Stalled
USAID/BHA	Cash	Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot	201,879,999		Ongoing talks

Other actors have been undertaking actions to support affected communities in the counties. Specific actions undertaken carried out by the National and Local Governments 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. 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.
- The National Government has also rolled out general food distribution in the affected counties of Kajiado, Wajir, Marsabit, Turkana, Baringo, Mandera, Garissa, Samburu, Isiolo, Lamu, Kitui, Makueni, Kwale, and Kilifi

Actions carried out by other humanitarian actors have included.

- Child fund through livelihoods project is conducting cash transfers targeting 500 HH (3000) people in Loima and Turkana Central Sub Counties (April –June 2021),
- ADRA (BRACE) is supporting 1,000 HHs (6000 people) with cash transfers in Pokot Central Sub County at 6000 per household per month from (June 2121-June 2023).
- WFP is currently supporting 44,835 HHs with food assistance in Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera and Baringo counties.
- 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 July (100 in Pokot North and 100 Pokot central).

Needs analysis

The identified needs from the assessments conducted by the [Kenya Food Security Steering Group](#) indicate that the food security situation is set to deteriorate even further within counties facing the highest risk, including those currently facing IPC 3 and above outcomes. Specific counties in this category include Marsabit, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Samburu, Kitui, and Kajiado. The [monthly NDMA drought bulletin from December 2021](#) and further funding are urgently needed to be able to respond appropriately and timely.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs: 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 the poor performance of the March-April-May 2021 drops of the rain 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.

Community livelihoods are likely to be further impacted, compounding the food insecurity situation as forecasts are still predicting that the food insecurity situation will last at least until December 2022. This will result in the 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 school. Pastoralist communities have begun experiencing poor terms of trade as food prices increase against reducing livestock prices due to diminishing body conditions of cattle.

According to the [KFSSG 2021 Short Rains Assessment](#), the deterioration in the food security situation has resulted in an estimated 3.1 **million people facing acute food insecurity** and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in the next six months. Compared to the long rains assessment from 2021, this is an increase from 2.8 million found to be acutely food insecure in December 2021. There is a 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, and provision of in-kind food distribution for areas where cash is not feasible. Given the level of need established through the rapid assessment of markets, it was established that cash is feasible in most counties affected by drought. The counties have recognized authorities and available financial infrastructures. Preference is made for unconditional cash which the community considers appropriate adaptive and highly flexible to meet the drought needs. Cash modality has a high impact on functional markets that are accessible, responsive, and resilient in all ASAL counties as from the assessment done.

Health: According to the integrated phase classification for acute malnutrition (IPC AMN) conducted in February 2022 in the [Short Rains Assessment](#), the nutrition situation has deteriorated though within the same phase in most counties compared to the August 2021 analysis. Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Samburu, Turkana, North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties in Marsabit and Tiaty Sub County in Baringo were critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) while Tana River, West Pokot Counties and, Moyale and Saku in Marsabit were in serious phase (IPC AMN Phase 3). Several areas could not be classified due to insufficient evidence and require investment in data by county governments. The nutrition situation is expected to further deteriorate during the projection period (March to May 2022) except for West Pokot and Tana River counties where the situation is likely to remain similar. The deteriorating situation is mainly attributed to worsening food insecurity situation especially reduced milk production resulting from the cumulative effects of three failed rainfall seasons. Other key drivers include poor WASH, high morbidity, and stock-out of essential supplies for the management of acute malnutrition.

Most ASAL areas have reported disease outbreaks, due to reduced availability of safe water sources and lack of access to improved sanitation and hygiene services. Since 23 May 2021, at least 68 suspected cases of cholera have been reported in Garissa (Dadaab Refugee Camp) and Turkana counties, according to WHO, in addition to active outbreaks of measles in endemic areas of West Pokot and Garissa, and a new flare-up of kala-azar in Wajir since January 2021. Upper respiratory tract infections have steadily increased across all drought-affected areas since January and malaria is rising in Turkana and Samburu counties².

² [OCHA](#)

There is a 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 NCD incidence as well as MHPSS support. Furthermore, the integration of nutrition services in integrated health centres for U5 and PLWs should be scaled up, alongside the promotion of IYCF 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).

WASH: Household water availability remains constrained following the low recharge of most open water sources such as rivers, water pans, and dams. Many open water sources have dried up across pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihood zones. In the pastoral areas, surface water sources have dried up, with groundwater sources and rivers currently the only available sources for households. Trekking distances to and from water sources for both livestock and communities have increased significantly, especially in Marsabit Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Baringo counties.

There is a 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. Affected communities need the distribution of water treatment chemicals to promote household water treatment and prevent the outbreak of diseases.



In Northern Kenya families are going deeper into wells in search of water due to the continued dry spell © KRCS

Conflict and security: Across all counties, there is intra-and inter-county migration to areas with better forage and water resources. In some cases, cross-border migration to Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda has resulted in conflicts over resources. The most significant incidences of conflict were along the border of Wajir and Isiolo. However, in Turkana, Lamu, Baringo, and Marsabit separate incidences of conflict since March and December, respectively, have displaced over 8,000 households, destroyed 116 homes, closed schools and health facilities (80 percent of facilities have reopened), and resulted in over 200 fatalities as reported by KRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). There have also been reports of cattle rustling and banditry across pastoral areas, while inter-clan conflicts led to six fatalities in Mandera. A typical livestock migration is expected to intensify from January 2022 until the beginning of the 2022 March to May long rains. The intensified migration is expected to increase incidences of resource-based conflicts that will disrupt market functions, schooling activities, access to health facilities and services, and disrupt livelihood activities³. Sporadic conflict in some counties (Baringo, Marsabit, and Isiolo) has also disrupted livelihoods and contributed to food insecurity, and scarcity of water is raising concern about the potential for increased resource-based conflicts between communities⁴.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: Due to increasing protection risks for communities including special groups such as women who face a heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, there is a 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.

COVID-19 Pandemic: There is reported improvement in income and earnings due to reduced COVID-19 restrictions in the country. However, people in urban areas are still experiencing the effects due to the slow economic activities hence the continued reliance on coping strategies of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). There is also minimized food consumption in urban areas due to reliance on agricultural counties which have been affected by drought and leading to increased prices. A restriction on government services will be enacted since the start of the year 2022 to all those who have not been vaccinated hence resulting in more effects on those dependent on them and more likely leading to a constraining in household income-earning opportunities.

Targeting

KRCS aimed to support the eight (8) affected counties; **Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Samburu, and Marsabit** which have at least 10% (195,990 people 32,666 HH) of their population in IPC 4. Assistance has targeted 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 reviewed the targeting of the Counties as per the widening drought areas and considered interventions from other partners in the seven

³ [FEWS.net](https://www.fews.net)

⁴ [ACAPS](https://www.acaps.org)

Counties. This informed the inclusion of **Kilifi County** for support under this IFRC appeal due to the deteriorating drought situation affecting at least 1,000Hhs.

KRCS conducted a gap analysis taking into consideration actions by other actors in the targeted populations not covered by other assistance. The support included targeting 6,565 households (24,825 People) with health interventions that are still ongoing, 15,000 households (90,000 people) with WASH services, and 2,000 households (12,000 people) with livelihood support which will include 2,000 in-kind food distribution 3,854 households with cash support where the post distribution for the initial disbursement of 2,000 is ongoing in Kilifi, Wajir, and Garissa. 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 observed.

Beneficiary identification and selection processes have been community-centered and led. Due to the continuing COVID-19 Pandemic in Kenya, KRCS staff and volunteers have ensured full compliance with Ministry of Health guidelines and protocols to curb the spread of the virus. In all the counties continued sensitization on covid-19 vaccine intake is also being integrated. The process has ensured the use of selection criteria that are inclusive and only the most vulnerable and deserving communities are reached. Community committees have been involved in 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 targeted the most vulnerable for cash transfers. These have included 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 children (under 5 years); households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income; and children-headed households.

Operation Risk Assessment

Please, refer to the [Emergency Appeal](#) document for details on operation risk assessment, as they remain unchanged

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

At this time funding to the Emergency, Appeal is limited and activities are still focused on those identified in the original [Emergency Appeal](#). The operational strategy remains the same as at the time of publication of the [Emergency Appeal](#).

Proposed strategy

KRCS implemented response actions guided by the national sector-specific action plans and continues 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 Short Rains Impact Assessment for the OND Rains 2021.
- Monitor drought situation and undertake relevant detailed assessments, in areas showing rapid deterioration in the drought situation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 31,343	Female < 18:
		Male > 18: 16,877	Male < 18:
Objective:	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with livelihoods and basic needs support	9,644HH/ 48,220 Pax	25,000 HH / 125,000 Pax
Objective:	Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of counties that have conducted inception meetings	12	12
	Number of people reached through cash assistance	2,994	15,000
	Number of people that have received in-kind food distributions, when cash assistance has not been feasible	3,850	10,000
Objective:	Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income-generating activities		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of households that have received drought-tolerant seeds	Subject to Funding	6,000
	Number of counties conducting periodic disease surveillance, treatment, and vaccination of livestock	1	10

Progress Towards Outcome

KRCS has completed the following actions to support affected communities;

Inception Meeting: KRCS has been leading in the coordination of drought response in counties affected by drought. The twelve counties are Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit, Kilifi, Lamu, Kwale, Mandera, Westpokot and Baringo. This has been made possible through the inception meetings held at the county and Sub-county levels. KRCS is also a member of the County Steering Groups (CSG) in the 23 ASAL counties that are chaired by the county

commissioner and co-chaired by NDMA. The CSGs bring together all the stakeholders involved in drought response at the county level to support mapping targeting and also prevent duplication of activities at the county level.

Cash assistance: Direct cash assistance (Half the monthly food basket of KSH 5,400 with a withdrawal charge of KSH 67 per HH) to improve the purchasing power amongst food insecure households to increase access to food (increase meal frequency). KRCS has done a rapid market assessment and distributed cash to 2,994 households in four counties; 996HH in Lamu, 498HH in Wajir, 750HH in Kilifi and 750HH in Garissa counties. The cash was disbursed in two tranches in all the counties except Lamu county which was a one-off.

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 was done in the four counties before targeting and registration were done to the communities. KRCS has plans to continuously assess the rest of the drought-stricken counties.



Multi-purpose cash grants are distributed using the mobile money service M-PESA © KRCS



KRCS Samburu Branch team conducting household surveys © KRCS

In-Kind food distribution was carried out in areas where cash was not feasible. The areas do not have functional markets to buy commodities and also there are no financial service providers to aid in cash transfer. In these areas, the community could buy commodities in case cash assistance was there and also they were so remote for them to access cash transfer values. This targeted 3,850 households from six counties, Turkana 1,000HH, Isiolo (Merti) 500HH, Wajir 500 and Lamu 1,000HH counties, and targeted vulnerable communities with the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers, people living with disability, and the poor in the community. Commodities distributed included cereals (mainly rice or maize meal), pulses (pulses mainly green grams or beans), cooking oil, and salt. Each family was entitled to the ration which represented 50% of the household food ration per month, comprising Cereals – 41kg per household; Pulses – 7kg per household; Cooking Oil – 3 litres; Salt – 0.5kg. These foods were distributed during September and early October to the communities since they are still experiencing the effects of drought. The challenges with the food distribution were the transportation of food commodities to these remote areas with poor road networks, however, the KRCS fleet has trucks that were able to get to these areas although this is slowing the response time. Using the IFRC Appeal KRCS has been able to support relief distribution through mileage and other operational costs incurred from local food donors such as Last resort and Twafiq Hospital



KRCS has been providing life-saving in-kind food distributions in counties where cash support has not been feasible © KRCS

For the upcoming months, the prioritized activities are market assessment & CVA targeting 15,000HH in Kilifi, Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, and Mandera. In-kind food distribution targets additional 20,000 households in areas where cash is not feasible.

Food Distribution from IFRC through the support of the Italian Government in Turkana and West



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18: **896**

Female < 18:

Male > 18: **860**

Male < 18:

Objective:	Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		Number of people reached with health interventions	1,756

Objective:	Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of counties that have conducted health assessments and risk mapping	6	12
	Number of counties that have reviewed contingency plans and engaged in coordination meetings	6	12
	Number of response coordination meetings conducted	4	6

Objective:	Output 1.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referrals established for severe cases.		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		Number of people reached with nutrition interventions	1,756

Objective:	Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target

Number of volunteers trained on communicable disease coordination	30	160
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Objective:	Health Output 1.4: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of counties supporting mental health and PSS TWG meetings	4	12
	Number of community mental health and psychosocial support sessions conducted	4	30

Objective:	Health Output 1.5: Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of health outreach sessions conducted	4	72
	Number of CHVs sensitised on using family MUAC	Pending Income	30
	Number of caregivers trained and sensitised on using family MUAC	Pending income	30
	Number of GOK staff sensitised on integrated management of acute malnutrition	Pending Income	3
	Number of county team staff that has been sensitized in maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in emergencies	33	90
	Number of malnutrition cases referred to health facilities	Pending Income	180

Objective:	Health Output 1.6: Minimum initial maternal and neonatal health services provided to target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of counties ensuring access to EMONC services and mothers to health care services	Pending Income	12
	Number of counties where health care workers have been oriented on MISP	Pending Income	3

Progress towards Outcome

KRCS has been conducting health outreaches to 492Turkana, 123 Baringo, 386 Marsabit, 281 Garissa, 334 Mandera, and 140 people in Tana River. Wajir county will also be supported with health outreaches from the funding from the Italian Government through the IFRC Appeal until June 2022 to support the county government in screening and admission of children with acute malnutrition.

Wajir county conducted rapid health assessments in Wajir sub-counties which include Eldas, Wajir West, Wajir East, and Wajir South. The data collected was mainly through the key informant and it's currently being administered to the Sub-county coordinators, the FGD group for mothers with children below 5 years. The targeting is mainly only

households that are affected by drought. Data collection is mainly on nutrition, SGBV, and non-communicable diseases. One of the main issues picked during the targeting is that most of the breastfeeding mothers affected by drought are still not able to practice exclusive breastfeeding with children below 6 months as they have to leave their siblings when in search of daily meals and water for the family.



In addition, KRCS is still conducting health sensitization to healthcare workers on MOH guidelines and protocols for the prevention and control of county-specific epidemics for 21 Male, and 36 females making a total of 57 healthcare workers. However, there is a need to expand these activities to other counties affected by drought. The target and key participants are public health officers, health facilities in charge, and community health assistants.

KRCS since the start of the Emergency Appeal has conducted sensitization of 33 County teams members on maternal-infant and Young Child Nutrition in Emergencies in two sub-counties of Wajir South. The health facilities are from August have been mapping out high-risk areas in terms of disease outbreaks and continuous monitoring and surveillance have been activated. In continued partnership, KRCS with other stakeholders, which include the local administration, health facilities in-charge, religious leaders, community health assistants, and police officers will also be conducting a continuous sensitization on SGBV.

Mental Health has been a challenge to communities affected by drought and there are high cases reported across the counties. KRCS has been able to support four counties with mental health assessments, and establish safe spaces for SGBV victims in Tana River, Garissa, Lamu, and Marsabit county. Sessions have also been conducted in these counties to communities including vulnerable groups to strengthen their mental capacity due to the effects of drought. The county government has applauded the initiatives and is willing to have a long-term intervention on the same through the response coordination meetings in the four counties.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 76,500	Female < 18:
		Male > 18: 73,500	Male < 18:
Objective:	Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with WASH services	30,000HH 150,000 people	100,000HH or 500,000 People
Objective:	Output 1.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of trainer of trainees trained in PHASTER methods	Pending Income	20

Number of CHVs trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion	Pending Income	30 per county
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Objective:	Output 1.2: Hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards are provided to the target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of households who have received Point of Use water treatment chemicals	1,116 HH	100%
	Number of community trainings conducted on Point of Use water treatment chemicals	Pending Income	56
	Number of women and girls who have received sanitary materials	Pending Income	7200

Objective:	Outcome 2: Improved access to safe water by communities		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people accessing safe water	30,000 HHs (150,000)	100,000 HH / 500,000 ppl

Objective:	Output 2.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of assessments and appraisals of water systems	5	20
	Number of key water supply schemes rehabilitated	Pending income	56

Progress towards outcomes

KRCS carried out drought assessments in counties, namely Kilifi, Mandera, Turkana, Samburu, and Makueni. Assessments are planned to be conducted in all 20 water points in drought-affected counties. The assessment from the various counties has established the need to do cleaning and flushing of boreholes, solar pump equipping of boreholes, construction of gabion platform in major water points across the various counties that are drought-stricken and have a challenge with the access to water. Boreholes, water pans, and shallow wells are most common in ASAL areas since they are the source of water for the communities around. Contamination and limited water results in endemic diseases in these areas.



KRCS conducting a visit and assessment to one of the dried water pans in Kilifi county © KRCS

A total of 1,116 households in Wajir were given water treatment chemicals. There are ongoing activities around community sensitization on hygiene and sanitation in Tana River, Taita Taveta

During all the food distribution KRCS, has ensured that they distribute water treatment chemicals to the communities who are trained by the Public Health officers on how to use the chemicals.



Rehabilitation of the borehole water system and provision of water tanks in Dertu, Dadaab Sub-County © KRCS



The rehabilitated water system ensures clean drinking water and water for sanitation and hygiene for the pastoralist community © KRCS



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18: **31,343**

Female < 18:

Male > 18: **16,877**

Male < 18:

Objective:

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination, and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people supported through PGI

9,644HHs
48,220 Ppl⁵

100,000 HHs /
500,000 Ppl

Objective:

Output 1.1: Programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of trainers trained on PGI and PSEA

Pending Income

10

Objective:

Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people reached with communication on non-violence and peace, including SGBV and child protection

Pending
Income

100,000 HH /
500,000 ppl

Number of volunteers, staff, and contractors who sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines

396

396

⁵ Through the multipurpose cash transfer program

KRCS personnel, including volunteers, staff, and contractors have signed the PSEA policy which is usually accompanied by the contracts of engagement. Before they sign these documents, they are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines. Further activities, such as training of trainers and communication activities are pending funding from EA. During all the community targeting and registration volunteers and staff have ensured that the communities are aware of Protection Gender and inclusion. The community using the vulnerability criteria was able to identify and ensure that children were protected, women were included and all those with a disability during in-kind and cash transfers. KRCS also created awareness among community leaders on how best they can create safe spaces for people affected during the drought period. The distribution of the population reached in the counties is similar to that of livelihood where interventions on in-kind and cash transfer were done.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective: Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with DRR activities	Pending Income	12,000 HHs

Objective: Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of counties with developed and implemented community plans of action	2	12
	Number of counties with Early Action and Early Warning systems	2	12
	Number of people trained for community disaster response teams	Pending Income	12,000

Progress towards Outcomes

The only counties that have developed early action and early warning systems are West Pokot and Tana River. However due to the limitation of funds they have not been able to implement the system.

Activities are pending funding from EA.
Insert sectoral update here.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	Outcome 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.		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of volunteers engaged in response who are ensured	100	100

Objective:	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of volunteers engaged in the operation	396	360

Progress Towards Outcomes

396 volunteers have been involved in the Emergency Response activities. KRCS volunteers conducted focus group discussions targeting displaced populations and host communities as well as household visits to the affected population to consult the affected population on their needs, as part of the needs assessment and community sensitization on KRCS complaints and feedback mechanism has been done. Feedback mechanisms include feedback desks in temporary camps as well as the KRCS toll-free hotline. A CEA refresher training is being planned for the volunteers engaged in the operation.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	Output: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of workshops conducted for governance and management	Pending Income	2

Objective:	Output: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Work in coordination with movement partners and organizations	3 Partners engaged	3 partners Engaged

Objective:	Output: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	SMCC and movement coordination (monthly)	Ongoing	18 Months
Objective:	Output: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Information on the EA published	2	3

Progress Towards Outcome

During all the major activities in the field like in-kind food distribution and cash transfer, KRCS has been conducting documentation both internally and externally through the local media. The beneficiary who received cash transfers and food distribution participated in giving their human interesting stories in the media for example in [Star Newspaper](#) and [Standard Media](#).

D. FUNDING

Please find attached the latest Financial Report. Of the total Emergency Appeal budget figure of CHF 8,000,000, to date, CHF **1,510,263** has been received, with coverage of 18%. **Further funding contributions are urgently needed.**

Contact information

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

Kenya Red Cross Society:

- Dr. Asha Mohammed, Secretary-General; email: mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke Mobile: +254 701 812 258
- Venant Ndighila, Emergency Preparedness and Response Manager email: ndighila.venant@redcross.or.ke Mobile: +254 703 114 882

IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster Delegation:

- Head of IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Kenya and Somalia: Mohamed Babikar. Mobile: +254 110843974. Email: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org

IFRC Office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731 067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge: Francisah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org;

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: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operations Update #1](#)

How we work

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

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/8-2022/2	Operation	MDRKE049
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2023/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 Mar 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKE049 - Kenya - Drought Hunger Crisis 2021

Operating Timeframe: 12 Aug 2021 to 09 Mar 2023; appeal launch date: 09 Sep 2021

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	208,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	4,500,000
AOF4 - Health	754,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	878,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	126,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	726,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	158,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	650,000
Total Funding Requirements	8,000,000
Donor Response* as per 18 Mar 2022	1,510,263
Appeal Coverage	18.88%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	827,833	292,809	535,023
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	369,636	369,657	-21
AOF4 - Health	23,421	0	23,421
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	69,767	0	69,767
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	143,320	0	143,320
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	86	-86
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	75,756	219	75,537
Grand Total	1,509,733	662,771	846,962

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,510,263
Expenditure	-662,771
Closing Balance	847,492
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	847,492

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	369,354	Reimbursed :	369,354	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/8-2022/2	Operation	MDRKE049
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2023/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 Mar 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKE049 - Kenya - Drought Hunger Crisis 2021

Operating Timeframe: 12 Aug 2021 to 09 Mar 2023; appeal launch date: 09 Sep 2021

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	328,583				328,583		
Austrian Red Cross	20,816				20,816		
Finnish Red Cross	107,336				107,336		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	524,175				524,175		
Japanese Red Cross Society	40,057				40,057		
On Line donations	530				530		
Red Cross of Monaco	20,983				20,983		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	183,308				183,308		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	284,475				284,475		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,510,263	0	0	0	1,510,263	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,510,263	0	