


## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Kenya: Anticipatory actions towards General Elections

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRKE051</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>13 May 2022</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>4 months</b>
<b>Operation Start date:</b>	<b>12 May 2022</b>	<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>30 September 2022</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 189,070 from the Anticipatory Pillar</b>			
<b>Total number of people at-risk</b>	12 million	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	25,000 people or 5,000 households
<b>At risk provinces:</b>	<b>28 Counties</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>6 Counties including Kisumu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Kiambu</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of Volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Approximately 540 volunteers and 18 staff in the 6 counties. In addition, the counties each have 30 RCAT members			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> KRCS has been coordinating its response activities with other actors including the National and County government line ministries and agencies as well as UN agencies and NGOs.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Kenya is now entering the 2022 election campaign period which runs from April to the election on 9<sup>th</sup> of August and if there is a runoff, it could be extended to the 31<sup>st</sup> of October. Based on the experience of previous elections there is a potential for heightened tension leading to disturbances. As such, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has allocated funds through this Anticipatory DREF to Kenya Red Cross to be prepared to support potentially affected communities.

As 2022 marks the 6<sup>th</sup> general election cycle since the introduction of the multi-party democracy in Kenya, electoral disturbances have been experienced in most of the election years though of smaller magnitude. However, the 2007/2008 post-election violence is the worst disturbance in the multi-party era of Kenya with over 1,133 fatalities and 650,000 displacements, 3,561 injuries, and 117,216 private and 491 government properties destroyed<sup>1</sup>. The 2017 electoral process affected Kenya's key democratic institutions and social cohesion, leaving the country deeply divided after an annulled presidential election, followed by a rerun of the election marred by low-level violence and an opposition boycott. While Kenya was able to avoid the large-scale violence that undermined several past elections, the 2017 elections were characterized by a tense political environment throughout the electoral period, from the party primaries in April to the rerun presidential election in October 2017. There were multiple violent protests, more than 100 reported deaths, and many more injuries, including children.<sup>2</sup> This indicates a fragile political environment that could deteriorate. This represents a potential cause for unrest during each General Election period.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.kas.de/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=d8aa1729-8a9e-7226-acee-8193fd67a21a&groupId=252038](https://www.kas.de/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=d8aa1729-8a9e-7226-acee-8193fd67a21a&groupId=252038)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace\\_publications/election\\_reports/kenya-2017-final-election-report.pdf](https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/election_reports/kenya-2017-final-election-report.pdf)

With regards to the upcoming 2022 General Elections period, and especially during the recent by-elections across the country, incidences of inter-communal conflict and displacement, have so far been observed in many parts (Marsabit, Baringo, Wajir, and Isiolo amongst others). Whilst the priority is to support peace-building and prevention efforts, previous outbreaks of violence have demonstrated the importance of planning for potential humanitarian response activities.

Based on the above, there is potential for humanitarian consequences requiring a response from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the run-up to the election and the post-election period. As such, Kenya Red Cross will take preventive measures to prepare for the anticipated impact that these events could have on the humanitarian situation before, during, and after the elections.

### Election Timeline

To note, the critical dates around which tensions could occur currently include:

- **9<sup>th</sup> April 2022:** Party Membership sends lists to the Commission
- **16 -17 April:** Publishing by the Commission of the names of candidates contesting in a party primary and the date of the party primary. This will be published in the Gazette.
- **22 April:** Holding of party primaries and resolution of intraparty disputes
- **28 April:** Presentation of presidential candidates through direct nominations by parties
- **2<sup>nd</sup> May:** Presentation of independent candidates and their symbols to the Commission
- **13 May:** Publishing, in the Gazette, of the names and symbols of the independent candidates
- **23 May:** Candidates intending to participate in the Presidential election deliver to the Commission a list bearing the names, respective signatures, identity cards or passport numbers of at least 2000 voters registered in each of a majority of the counties on or before Monday, 23rd May 2022
- **29 May to 8 August:** Official campaign period, which will mark the beginning of major rallies right down to its end.
- **9 August:** General Election Day, according to Gazette Notice published by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) on Friday, 21 January 2022.
- Should there be a need for a rerun, this would extend the election period up to the **end of October 2022.**

### Summary of the current response

#### Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

KRCS has 47 Branches with emergency response teams located in each County which includes a pool of over 69,000 volunteers.

KRCS has been coordinating its response activities with other actors including the National and County government line ministries and agencies as well as UN agencies and other NGOs. KRCS is designated operational lead in humanitarian work in the country, especially managing displacement camps including camp setup. The national and county government take the lead role in coordinating the response planning and implementation.

Given upcoming elections, KRCS intends to strengthen preparedness through improved conflict monitoring in 28 risk counties, responder training in First Aid in Conflict, Safer Access, Emergency Shelter, Psychosocial Support and purchase and prepositioning of shelter Non-food items, emblem jackets, PPEs, First Aid Kits. The teams will be allocated areas of responsibility and put on standby for quick activation

As part of the preparedness activities, KRCS has initiated a conflict monitoring system which included surveillance and analysis of conflict early warnings and mapping of conflict risk areas. KRCS has set up Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) on standby for rapid activation in all 28 risk counties which have varied levels of risk as seen in Table 1 on the right.

KRCS has initiated selected activities aimed at improving the overall capacity of the branch teams to respond effectively to the effects of violent conflicts. Out of the 28 at-risk counties, KRCS has completed 3 RCAT refresher

High-risk localities for 2022 General Elections in Kenya including risk levels	
High-risk counties	Risk level
Kakamega	3
Machakos	2
Makueni	3
Mombasa	1
Kwale	2
Mandera	2
Murang'a	2
Turkana	3
Samburu	3
Trans Nzoia	2
Uasin Gishu	1
Elgeyo Marakwet	3
Narok	2
Kericho	2
Siaya	3
Busia	3
Homa bay	2
Migori	2
Marsabit	2
Nakuru	1
Kiambu	1
Bungoma	3
Nandi	2
Meru	3
Nairobi	1
Kisumu	1
Kirinyaga	2
Lamu	2
<b>28 high risk counties</b>	<b>6 hotspots</b>

Table 1: At risk counties for the General Elections ©KRCS

training for 94 branch responders in Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, and Nakuru, NDRT training for 32 regional staff and volunteers, and the procurement of 90 emblem jackets for three (3) branches/counties.

These training will strengthen volunteers' readiness to provide First aid, psychosocial first aid, and emergency relief services. In line with the RCRC mandate, KRCS will also use these trainings to reinforce the need for non-politicization communication/actions when performing volunteering duties.

### **Lessons learnt from previous elections operations**

On 20 April 2022, the KRCS elections response planning team held a workshop with staff volunteers and former staff who participated in 2007-08, 2013, and 2017 elections responses and identified the following lessons learnt and recommendations for improvements.

#### **Communication and Information management:**

- To adopt innovation of digital applications that can function without the internet as the services may be interrupted in the elections period. This will ensure continued communication in the response teams, for their safety.
- Information Collection, monitoring, and analysis at the grassroots level should continue in the period towards election day.
- The need to conduct effective social media use and monitoring to support information management and analysis
- More involvement of volunteers and drivers in elections response plans due to the information they access as they traverse the country.
- It is important to align Contingency Planning and Business Continuity plans, ensuring their communication at every level of the preparedness/response management chain
- The need to ensure a deeper understanding of change in conflict dynamics beyond ethnic differences e.g., class wars, through proper analysis of information received.

#### **Staff and Volunteer Welfare and Duty of Care:**

- Adequate plans are to be put in place to guarantee the safety and security of staff and volunteers during election emergency response activities.
- Staff and volunteers participating in election response to operating in a shift system to allow sufficient resting time, thereby contributing to avoiding burnout.
- Plan to include PSS support of staff and volunteers both on the disaster scene and afterward as psychosocial support has a greater impact when provided immediately after any shock.
- To create safe spaces for staff and volunteers at the grassroots and headquarter level as part of preparedness.

#### **Financial management:**

- To set up a financial team to support a scale-up of the response. This may require emergency procedures during the specific periods and setup of parallel funds transfer methods.

#### **Protection:**

- SGBV prevention, response and provision of referral support services shall be mainstreamed in the election response operation plans.
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding shall be mainstreamed in the election preparedness and response operation.
- Data management protection policies and guidelines shall be embedded in the response plan to ensure effective information security.

#### **Advocacy to the humanitarian community, Government partners, and other stakeholders:**

- Humanitarian diplomacy efforts targeting the Government of Kenya, UN agencies, other stakeholders, and community resource persons to be scaled up during this period to ensure synergies of action between all responding actors
- KRCS engagement and coordination with respective line Ministries and government agencies for elections contingency planning and preparedness to discharge the auxiliary role to the Government of Kenya and reinforce the RC/RC Principles of Independence and Neutrality.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an in-country presence in Kenya, through its Africa Regional Office and the Nairobi Cluster Delegation (which covers Kenya and Somalia), which are based in Nairobi. The IFRC Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) has been providing close technical support and guidance to the KRCS for the development of a request for a DREF allocation to support the ongoing efforts towards election preparedness efforts.

KRCS has updated the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the unfolding situation through various coordination forums. In support of the National Society, ICRC has funded SAF access sensitization sessions for first responders in five (5) counties for an overall 150 volunteers, a PEV reflection workshop in addition to supporting a community engagement forum, and the repositioning of visibility items.

KRCS hosts several partner National Societies (PNS) in the country including the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, American Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and the Norwegian Red Cross. KRCS has been issuing updates to its partners on the unfolding situation in the country. There is no ongoing support from any of the in-country PNS so far, however, KRCS is updating them on emerging gaps.

Movement coordination meetings are planned to be held regularly with the first in the coming weeks, before the launch of the official campaign period on 30 May 2022.

### **Overview of other actor's actions in country**

KRCS works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in the coordination of humanitarian emergencies. In terms of emergency coordination and management, eight coordination hubs for coordination of elections have been activated in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Garissa, Isiolo, and Machakos. They continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage, and distribution.

The United Nations has a strong presence in Nairobi for country and regional programs. The UN Agencies working in partnership with KRCS include UNHCR (Refugee Programs), UNICEF (Nutrition, Epidemics and child protection), UNFPA (Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence), UN-OCHA (coordination of partners and Trainings on Kenya Interagency Rapid Assessments), UN Women, and the International Organization for Migration (Shelter sector partnership).

KRCS also works with in-country donors including the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO), the US Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

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

#### **Needs analysis**

The recent developments in Kenyan politics with shifting political alliances, indicate the potential for tensions and require KRCS to be prepared to provide humanitarian assistance to potentially affected communities. Learning from the previous election periods the situation could lead to a direct impact on the population in areas that have been identified as hotspot areas, thus would need effective humanitarian support.

#### **Disaster risk reduction:**

- Insufficient equipment to support response operations (first aid kit, ambulances, vehicles to transport teams, insufficient fuel), could jeopardize the National Society's response capacity. Sourcing for these items during the election period could be risky as it is likely that movements will be limited. As such, it is important to ensure repositioning of these items to ensure the full capacity of KRCS in the event of tensions. This is even more relevant now as the country is currently experiencing supply chain disruptions, fuel shortages, and first aid consumables have been depleted due to other previous and ongoing responses.
- The inability to access information from the branches to support operational planning, due to potential interruption of communication e.g., Internet shutdown or telephone lines cut increases the need for use of VHF radios to ensure.
- Ineffective coordination with external partners/actors due to interrupted communication and transfer of information. As such, there is a need to strengthen coordination before the elections, to ensure all partners/actors have agreed on SOPs for the various possible scenarios.
- With the potential for tensions to arise before, during, and even after the elections, it is important to set up a base for KRCS volunteers and staff, considering the possibility of them having to spend several days away from their homes on operations. As such, it is important to decentralize the emergency operation centre (EOC) to equally have an operation base in each of the hotspot regions, where volunteers/staff can rest, receive PSS, and most importantly, share information collected from working within the community to support overall strategic planning.

#### **Health and care:**

- Election campaign rallies in hotspot counties may lead to violence which could result in fatalities, injuries, separation of family members, and significant psychological effects. As such, the population in these high-risk areas will need support in terms of first aid care, medical evacuation, and referral to hospitals in the event of serious cases.
- In addition, KRCS volunteers and staff involved in activities will be exposed to any potential tensions/fights which could result in injuries and deaths if health and safety recommendations are not respected. This could cause

psychological trauma, in both the affected communities and the volunteers/staff responding thus requiring psychosocial support.

### Risk Classification & Rationale for Anticipatory Actions

According to the [HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies](#), the country's post-independence history is recurring with episodes of election-instigated violence, in which many have died and hundreds of thousands more internally displaced, with 1992, 1997, 2007, and 2017 elections being marred with varying degrees of violence. The article, published in October 2021, highlights the rise in inflammatory political rhetoric and ethnicized narratives that cause divisions and stir hate emanating from shifting political alliances and divisions. In addition, there seems to be a shift in political narratives from what has been predominantly an ethnic identity-based politics to one that seeks to exploit socio-economic grievances.



Figure 1: Motorcade carrying a politician flees a crowd at the Kondele roundabout in Kisumu after rowdy youth stoned the car in November 2021. ©Nation Media Group

In a more recent analysis, by the [Danish Institute for International Studies](#) in an article dated 30 March 2022, three factors may lead to violence in the upcoming General elections. This includes -- a) the leading political contesters having a track record of inciting violence b) Climate change concerns that have grown into security questions and created states of latent volatility and c) new ethno-political constellations are dividing the supporters of the incumbent.

Although the [International Crisis Group](#) indicates an unchanged alert level for Kenya in March 2022, it, however, highlights various incidents of intercommunal violence linked to cattle raiding, land and pasture access as well as local political competition which have left several dead across the country.

Other factors considered the potential to trigger election violence include:

- **The exploitation of socio-economic grievances:** Kenya's widespread poverty, severe economic inequality, and long history of perceived ethnically biased development could serve as potential trigger effects. In addition, some bike [or boda boda] riders have also organised themselves into groups ready for political hire with a propensity to cause violence and mayhem in rival political rallies.
- **Prevalence of misinformation:** The current digital advancement has set a precedent for rumours and misinformation (including disinformation that malicious actors deliberately spread), exacerbating political and intercommunal tensions in various African countries. Kenya is a perfect example of such a country due to the high degree of digital connectivity among its population, especially the youth who live in the counties. Kenyans are affected by ethno-political tensions and are easily swayed by social media messaging. When combined with relatively low levels of digital literacy and limited access to reliable information sources, this situation is ripe for misinformation and manipulation to incite violence during the election.
- **Perceived state inclination towards one political side:** A narrative of state support of one political candidate has emerged among other political coalitions. This is likely to trigger uncontrolled actions against the candidate perceived to have state support as some voters resist his political activities.
- **COVID-19 impact:** The COVID-19 pandemic has severely damaged major economic sectors, disrupted Kenyan society, and worsened the country's debt burden. The disruptions caused by the pandemic have eroded economic power for many people and forced more into poverty. The economic effects are likely to become an election issue as more Kenyans continue to be faced with the widening socioeconomic gaps in their society. This will exacerbate the "haves and have not" situation which could be a trigger factor for violence.
- **Unresolved injustices:** Various perceived historical injustices around land and other atrocities against communities in the past remain unresolved including land ownership disputes among communities in Lamu, Kwale, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, Laikipia, Trans Nzoia, Narok, Kajiado, Garissa, Nakuru counties and are likely to be used by politicians to re-align voting blocks. Land issues being sensitive could trigger violence in some counties<sup>3</sup>.
- **Public expectations of violence:** There seems to be a general expectation of violence in the 2022 General Elections due to a lack of definite alignments in the presidential succession politics, and experiences from past votes with similar dynamics. This expectation risks becoming a self-fulfilling prophecy if the state and various political actors do not address the many root causes of violence and reduce the high level of political polarization.
- **General Insecurity:** The various intercommunal conflicts across Kenya due to scarcity of resources have led to insecurity in the arid and semi-arid land areas of the country. With this situation continuing to build over time,

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.kas.de/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=d8aa1729-8a9e-7226-acee-8193fd67a21a&groupId=252038](https://www.kas.de/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=d8aa1729-8a9e-7226-acee-8193fd67a21a&groupId=252038)

small triggers can result in a deadly conflict between these communities. Key areas where this has reached a crisis level include the relations between the Turkana/Merus and Somalis/Boranas in Isiolo; Boranas and Gabras/Burjis in Moyale/Marsabit; Degodia and Gare in Mandera and/Wajir and Bajuni and various communities in Lamu County. The effects of conflicts since January 2022 to date have resulted to 119 injuries, 204 fatalities, and 2,764 Households displaced.

### Targeting

Based on KRCSs Contingency Plan, it is estimated that approximately 12 million people<sup>4</sup> live in the at-risk Uasin Gishu, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kiambu counties identified as hotspots for the 2022 General Elections. Through this DREF operation, KRCS aims to prepare to reach out to at least 25,000 people (5,000HH) in the high-risk counties of Uasin Gishu, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Mombasa and Kiambu.

### Scenario planning

Based on all of the above, and following the 2022 General Elections Contingency Plan, KRCS has developed 4 possible scenarios which may emerge before, during, and after the voting day. Given that this is a preparedness operation, the planning is based on the **most likely scenario**, while setting the operational teams ready for a possible scale-up to respond to the **probable scenario**, which indicates likely regional violence.

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<sup>4</sup> [Kenya Population Per County - Census 2019 Results \(victormatara.com\)](https://www.victormatara.com)

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scenario 1</b></p> <p><i>Description:</i> Smooth General Election with <b>localized pre-election violence in some of the targeted hotspots, affecting less than 1,000 households</b>. This is the best-case scenario which represents an ideal situation where all the good and desired values and ideals in modern society are practiced and observed with utmost civility.</p> <p><i>Early warning indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The IEC is consensual</li> <li>- Commitment by candidates to a Code of good conduct</li> <li>- Peaceful countryside</li> <li>- The decisions of the Constitutional Council are accepted</li> </ul> <p><i>Localities concerned:</i> 3 of the 6 targeted hotspot localities.</p>	<p>Some minor injuries to a limited number of people due to skirmishes between militants of various political clans.</p>	<p>Activities are implemented as laid out in this DREF operation, focusing on anticipatory actions to prepare the National Society and no need to trigger the response phase of the operation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scenario 2</b></p> <p><i>Description:</i> The General Election is marked by <b>localized pre-election violence and pre-emptive displacements of about 5,000 households across the targeted hotspot counties</b>. The election process is disputed resulting in localized violence and disturbances.</p> <p><i>Early warning indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contested process</li> <li>- Contested IEBC services</li> <li>- Demonstrations by rival groups</li> <li>- Increased deployment of law enforcement agencies,</li> <li>- Pre-emptive displacement of populations.</li> <li>- Isolated incidents of violence are reported during the electioneering period, but security mechanisms are in place to quell escalation. Cases of security bias are reported.</li> <li>- Delay in transmission and announcement of results trigger anxiety</li> <li>- Election results are contested at the county and national levels, but this does not lead to escalation of violence.</li> <li>- Transition is delayed by the need for a presidential runoff, likely in October 2022. This builds tensions in certain regions but the runoff takes place with minimal disruptions.</li> </ul> <p><i>Localities concerned:</i> All 6 targeted hotspot counties.</p>	<p>Pre-emptive population movement of approximately 5,000 families due to localized violence in targeted hotspot areas.</p> <p>Injuries and cases of sexual and gender-based violence are reported.</p>	<p>Implementation of the anticipatory actions and triggering of the response phase of this DREF operation, as detailed in the operational strategy, with the provision of first aid and PSS services essentially to those directly injured as well as KRCS staff/volunteers.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Possible</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> The General Election is marked by <b>localized pre and post-election violence with no rerun, leading to the displacement of approximately 10,000 households in all targeted hotspot counties, with a spillover to a few other hotspot counties.</b></p> <p>The country is highly polarized or divided along major political alignments and existing trigger factors may lead to widespread violence across regions.</p> <p><b>Early warning indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased violence and conflict during and after the elections</li> <li>- Increased activation of Security forces including the military for response to violence.</li> <li>- Increased number of casualties in various political strongholds</li> <li>- Increased population movement caused by violence and fear of attacks</li> <li>- Increased cases of disputes of vote outcome in the Counties and National vote.</li> <li>- Widespread violence and conflict during and after the elections is reported</li> <li>- Security forces are overstretched and are unable to mount an ineffective response.</li> </ul> <p><b>Localities concerned:</b> All 6 targeted hotspot counties as well as other high-risk counties highlighted in the Contingency Plan.</p>	<p>Election results are contested by the losing coalition whose supporters resort to mass action in their strongholds.</p> <p>The population affected and displaced is at least 10,000 households.</p> <p>The number of casualties increase with approximately 10,000 households internally displaced persons within 2 weeks</p> <p>Families are separated with a need for support in the areas of restoration of family links (RFL)</p> <p>WASH needs are highlighted in some of the targeted hotspot areas due to the living conditions of displaced persons</p> <p>Shelter needs are highlighted as host communities are unable to directly welcome the displaced due to political rifts.</p> <p>Increased cases of sexual and gender-based violence are recorded.</p>	<p>Implementation of the anticipatory actions and triggering of the full sectoral response phase of this DREF operation, through an update to the DREF operation, requesting for a second allocation and a two months timeframe extension for an overall six months timeframe.</p> <p>In addition to providing first aid and PSS services to those directly injured as well as KRCS staff/volunteers, the National Society will deploy full sectoral response teams for the provision of services including Shelter, WASH, Food, Health, and Nutrition, Social Services in the affected areas.</p> <p>Support teams from neighboring stations will also be put on standby.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scenario 3</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b> The General Election is marked by <b>generalized pre and post-election violence with a rerun in October 2022, leading to the displacement of more than 10,000 households in all 6 targeted hotspot counties as well as other high-risk counties highlighted in the Contingency Plan.</b></p> <p><b>Early warning indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widespread violence and conflict before, during, and after the elections</li> <li>• Increased population movements and displacements are caused by fear and violence.</li> <li>• The transition is marred by disputes and disagreements on election results mainly at the county level</li> <li>• Increased activation of Security forces including the military for response to violence.</li> <li>• Increased infringements of human rights including forced disappearance, extrajudicial killings, mass arrests, and detention</li> </ul>	<p>The election process is interrupted by serious differences in contesting coalitions leading to violence at County and Regional levels</p> <p>Election results are contested by the losing coalition whose supporters resort to mass action in their strongholds.</p> <p>The population affected and displaced is more than 10,000 households internally displaced persons within 2 weeks. The number of casualties increases.</p> <p>Families are separated with a need for support in the areas of restoration of family links (RFL)</p> <p>WASH needs are highlighted in some of the targeted hotspot areas due to the living conditions of displaced persons.</p>	<p>Implementation of the anticipatory actions and triggering of the full sectoral response phase of this DREF operation, through an update to the DREF operation, requesting a third allocation and a two months timeframe extension, for an overall six months timeframe.</p> <p>In the event the two months extension would not be enough for the response, an Emergency Appeal would be launched to be implemented within 12 months.</p> <p>In addition to providing first aid and PSS services to those directly injured as well as KRCS staff/volunteers, the National Society will deploy full sectoral response teams for the provision of services including Shelter, WASH, Food, Health,</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heightened population movements and internal displacements caused by violence and fear of attacks</li> <li>• Interruption of essential supplies including food, medication, and fuel</li> <li>• Interruption of the transport network</li> </ul> <p><i>Concerned localities:</i> All 6 targeted hotspot counties as well as other high-risk counties highlighted in the Contingency Plan.</p>	<p>Shelter needs are highlighted as host communities are unable to directly welcome the displaced due to political rifts.</p> <p>Increased cases of sexual and gender-based violence are recorded.</p>	<p>and Nutrition, Social Services in the affected areas.</p> <p>Support teams from neighbouring stations will also be put on standby.</p>
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## Operation Risk Assessment

The affected counties are categorized as high insecurity areas due to the threat of violence related to the elections process. This may cause a security risk to KRCS staff and volunteers during response activities as most of them are from the local areas and may be perceived as supporters of rival groups. KRCS will ensure the engagement of local staff and volunteers as applicable and continue with security surveillance, using opportunities provided by existing public goodwill and its acceptability approach to ensure successful implementation of the proposed activities. Security briefings will be continuously provided to the staff and volunteers to ensure continued vigilance.

Risks	Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation measures
Political and security tensions	Medium	High	Modules on Safer Access will be delivered to volunteers in coordination with ICRC, with the application of SAF being emphasized.
Other natural disasters or outbreaks	Medium	High	April, May, and June experience rains which can cause flash floods and displacement. Kenya is currently facing the most severe drought and food insecurity crisis in recent history. This has also led to displacement and in some cases conflict due to competition for scarce resources – pasture and water. KRCS is also currently in the midst of a yellow fever outbreak in some counties.
Possible lockdown due to increase in positive COVID-19 cases in targeted areas	Medium	Low	The current DREF operation and its operational strategy consider the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and are aligned with the IFRC global Emergency Appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 outbreak.
Increased workload for staff and volunteers already assigned to other interventions.	Medium	Medium	KRCS staff and volunteers are already responding to the Hunger Crisis through <a href="#">MDRKE049</a> Emergency Appeal and the Vector-borne disease outbreak through the <a href="#">MDRKE050</a> DREF operation. This is in addition to other thematic and annual projects. Given that the elections affect the entire country, the National Society must devise means to ensure all operations are properly catered for.  Through a clear distribution of tasks, KRCS will ensure that the coordination of the various interventions runs smoothly. KRCS will refocus its strategy, prioritizing hot spots to ensure it operates within its capacities.
The reluctance of the local population because of the image of the Red Cross during this period of multiple crises.	Low	Low	Accompanying targeted external communication/dialogue with stakeholders to be undertaken.

## B. Operational strategy<sup>5</sup>

### Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to strengthen the capacities of KRCS volunteers to respond to humanitarian needs in the event of election-related violence. This will be done through training, equipping, and deployment of 270 volunteers and 30 supervisors. It also involves strengthening the Emergency Operations Centres and communications, as well as strengthening awareness and reinforcing the use of existing standard operating procedures in emergencies. This will ensure smooth internal communication, adequate volunteer management, as well as clear information and security management.

Based on scenario planning, these preparedness actions aim to equip KRCS trained staff and volunteers to reach out to at least 25,000 people (5,000 HH) in the high-risk counties of Uasin Gishu, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kiambu with first aid services and psychosocial support, as well as dissemination of peace messages, during the campaign, voting and result proclamation phase of the election period.

To note, this operation strategy is aligned with the [Guidance note](#) for members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement on Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Actions Related to Situations of Electoral Violence, published in 2019 by the Red Cross Movement.

### Proposed Strategy:

Considering the scenarios described above which take into consideration the KRCS Contingency Plan and lessons learned events, the proposed operational strategy covers the three key phases (pre-election, election day, and post-election) of the elections period.

#### 1. PRE-ELECTION PHASE (Anticipatory Actions)

For this phase, the main activities will include training, coordination, prepositioning of relevant stocks, setting up the National Society operational teams including refresher training, and deployment of First Aid and PSS responders. Below actions that will be implemented:

##### a) Training

Due to the high turnover of volunteers since the last General elections in 2017, KRCS needs to conduct refresher trainings (or train afresh in some cases) for volunteers and staff in the below areas:

- **Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) Refresher trainings:** Organise 3 refresher RCAT trainings in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kiambu, including simulation exercises, to complement those already supported by ICRC in April 2021. Volunteers (first aid responders) will come from all sub-counties in these branches, for a total of 135 volunteers (45 per county). Each training will last 5 days, with the SIMEX being conducted on day five.
- **PFA Training:** Conduct trainings on Psychological First Aid, self-care, and safe referrals for 90 PSS champions including KRCS staff and volunteers in all 6 targeted counties. This training will last 3 days for an average of 15 volunteer supervisors per county, to later cascade the knowledge to their teams.
- **Emergency Needs Assessment:** Conduct 2-day refresher trainings for 60 volunteers (10 per county in all 6 targeted counties) on the use of Kobo Collect tools and information analysis to support situation monitoring.

It is expected that these trainings (mentioned above) will be cascaded to the overall number of volunteers and team leaders deployed on this operation during pre-deployment briefings. A total of 300 volunteers (270 volunteers and 30 supervisors to form teams of 50 persons per county) will be made available through this operation to support Kenya Red Cross actions. They will be working in shifts before, during, and if necessary, after the elections, to ensure sufficient resting time.

##### b) Coordination

- **Operational Command Post:** Set up a national situation monitoring room at the KRCS headquarters or any other location to be decided by the Secretary-General. This operation centre will be managed 24/7 during peak periods and will be cascaded to the targeted locations. Per diems will be provided for 6 staff and 12 volunteers for 30 days in all targeted locations (1 staff and 2 volunteers per county).
- **Coordination with Government and stakeholders:** Set up a high-level meeting on Humanitarian Principles with the Ministry of the Interior, the National Police Service leadership, the National Cohesion and Integration

<sup>5</sup> The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

Commission, representatives of key political parties, and community leaders, to re-explain the mandate and mission of the KRCS as an auxiliary to the Government but independent, impartial and neutral in the implementation of its humanitarian actions. This will also be an opportunity to present the Red Cross emblem jackets and bibs that will be used by the staff and volunteers during the general elections period. These meetings will be set to hold in all 6 targeted counties, to ensure safer access for volunteers and as means to promote a peaceful electoral process.

- **Dissemination of peace messages:** Develop and disseminate targeted peace messages and communication assets (social media material) for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools, and other stakeholders to trigger community peace promotion and coexistence.
- **Establishment of Communication Channels:** Ensure proper and regular communication lines are set-up with the authorities to ensure the safety of volunteers in the field and allow for the volunteers and staff to operate within the Red Cross mandate.

### c) Prepositioning of necessary items & NS Operational Costs

The following items will be procured before the election day to ensure National Society visibility during operations:

- Bibs: 300 bibs for volunteers in 6 targeted counties
- Emblem jackets: 90 for RCAT members in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kiambu counties
- Personal protective equipment: 300 helmets and goggles will be procured and distributed to volunteers to shield them from any potential stone throws or other projectiles.
- First aid kits: 120 equipped first aid kits for 6 targeted counties (20 per county)
- Stretchers: 30 stretchers/spine boards for 6 targeted counties (5 per county)
- Ambulances: 6 units in all targeted counties (1 per county)
- Flags: A total of 30 Red Cross flags will be procured for each of the 6 targeted counties (5 per county).

In addition to the above items, the National Society will, through this DREF, ensure prepositioning of the below operation support needs, which will support the proper implementation of the operation:

- Vehicles: Pre-position 8 vehicles strategically in the KRCS Regional Headquarters.
- VHF handsets: Due to the high risk of communication lines being interrupted, KRCS must beef up its internal communication to ensure the safety of teams deployed, as such, each prepositioned vehicle will also be equipped with a VHF to maximize the ability to communicate with the operation command post at the national level.
- Airtime for mobile phones: This will be provided to strengthen National Society communication between volunteers and their main offices (including KRCS HQ) in each county, for the security/safety of teams. Airtime will be provided for the 6 targeted counties monthly, to be distributed to RCAT members and volunteer supervisors.
- Food kit: Preposition ready-to-eat meal packs and water to be used by 300 volunteers and 24 staff for 5 days, in the event, there is any situation that requires them to camp at their various branch offices for safety reasons. The rationale for 5 days of planning is 2 days before election day, election day itself, and 2 days after election day. Volunteers will be deployed in shifts at the national and regional headquarters.

### d) Deployment of First Aid Responders and PSS Support (3 days)

- Deployment of 30 volunteers for each county, 3 days before elections to monitor the situation. They will be divided into teams, provide first aid, and psychological first aid, and ensure referrals to nearby health care facilities if necessary. These volunteers will be deployed on a rotational basis, of 3 teams per county (9 volunteers and 1 supervisor).
- Two KRCS branch staff in all 6 targeted counties and 2 HQ staff will be deployed to support field teams.

### e) Protection

If the elections lead to widespread violence and displacement, the affected population will be at a higher risk of protection concerns. Indeed, sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children are often heightened in civil unrest contexts. As such, the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, girls, and children will require support in the event of violence and displacement. The following activities will therefore be implemented by KRCS as a preparedness measure:

- Organise a one-day briefing for 270 volunteers and 30 supervisors on protection principles, including Child Protection (CP), Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Safe Identification and referral pathways, and Inclusion (ethnic/tribal) during the electoral process. During this session, they will sign the Code of Conduct.
- Ensure that referral pathways are identified and shared for all hotspot localities with branches for SGBV cases including e psychosocial support.

## 2. DURING ELECTIONS (1 day)

On election day, the volunteers will be deployed with the below tasks:

- **First Aid:** Deployment of 30 volunteers for each county on election day to monitor the situation. They will be divided in 3 teams per county (9 volunteers and 1 supervisor) to provide first aid and PFA to persons affected by election violence, ensuring referral of serious cases to closest health care centres.
- **Monitoring:** Two KRCS branch staff in all 6 targeted counties and 2 HQ staff will be deployed to support field teams.

## 3. POST-ELECTIONS PHASE (2 days)

- **First Aid coverage:** Deployment of 30 volunteers for each county, 2 days after elections to monitor the situation and provide a response (FA and PFA) in the event of post-election squabbles, ensuring referrals to nearby health care facilities if necessary. These volunteers will be deployed on a rotational basis, of 3 teams per county (9 volunteers and 1 supervisor). Two KRCS branch staff in all 6 targeted counties and 2 HQ staff will be deployed to support field teams and will ensure multisectoral needs assessments to determine if a scale up or scale down of the operation is required.
- **Lessons Learnt:** Organize a lesson learned and experience sharing workshop. Participants will come from all targeted counties as well as partners to ensure that lessons are captured to inform future operations.

If the situation plays out as described in scenario 3 or 4, KRCS will need to scale up the DREF or in the event of the worst-case to an Emergency Appeal to trigger the response component that includes activities such as:

- Increasing provision of first aid and ambulatory services
- Distribution of relief and provision of humanitarian assistance
- Continued Dissemination of RC/RC Principles
- Continued promotion of Safer Access in high-risk areas,
- Peace promotion activities in partnership with peace partners
- Partnership Coordination
- Treatment of GBV cases
- Dead Body Management support.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the election preparedness and response to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. KRCS will ensure that through active communication with Government, communities, humanitarian agencies, and other stakeholders, it has access to hotspots before, during, and after the elections.

A feedback mechanism will be set up, through which KRCS will address all complaints through its dedicated hotline for feedback (0800 720 577). Volunteers will receive orientation on the management of information and community feedback and rumors management during the PGI briefing. Community feedback will be documented, responded to, and used throughout the operation to adapt the response to community needs and improve KRCS services.

## Operational Support Services

### Human resources

This DREF operation is expected to involve the following human resources:

- KRCS Headquarters will make available 12 staff to support the operation at varying degrees.
- KRCS Branches: 270 volunteers, and 30 supervisors in 6 county branches
- To support election preparedness, the IFRC Regional office will provide technical support to KRCS alongside other departments such as logistics, HR, finance, PMER, and security who will work closely with the to ensure a successful operation.

### Logistics and Supply Chain

Local procurement and the financial service provider will be done by the KRCS following the operation's requirements and aligned to the logistics policies, processes and procedures. IFRC will provide all the technical guidance and support to KRCS to ensure compliance with IFRC standards whilst at the same time strengthening the capacity of the KRCS logistics unit. The procurement components are:

- Visibility materials (Procurement of emblem jackets flags and bibs)
- Safety PPE (locally procured PPEs including helmets, heavy-duty gloves, safety boots, and protective goggles)
- First Aid Kits for volunteers

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

The National Society M&E and operations team will support the implementing teams to ensure effective, timely, and efficient delivery of the operation. The monitoring process will focus on 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 among others. Field monitoring and technical support visits will be conducted where necessary. The KRCS will work closely with the IFRC Nairobi Country Cluster delegation to strengthen the implementation of the operation. Joint monitoring visits (IFRC and KRCS) will be conducted subject to security clearance by the security unit at KRCS and IFRC and have been budgeted. As noted, at the end of the intervention, an operational review/lessons learned workshop will be organized and a report compiled and shared to inform future operations.

### **Finance and Administration**

Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures, and the review and validation of operational invoices.

### **Security**

The main risks in Kenya stem from violent extremism, crime, intercommunal clashes, and road traffic accidents. Violent and petty crime pose the most significant security risks to those in urban centres, especially in the capital Nairobi. The risk of unrest tends to be heightened during national political events, including elections and referendums. Potential security threats stem from spontaneous or orchestrated protests and rioting, heavy-handed security crackdowns, vigilante roadblocks, and a possible increase in opportunistic crime on the back of political unrest.

Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Marsabit, Lamu, and Tana River are high-risk areas due to incursions of armed groups from neighbouring countries thereby causing security challenges as has been witnessed in the recent past. Nonetheless, KRCS will ensure the engagement of local staff and volunteers as applicable and continue with security surveillance and using opportunities provided by existing public goodwill and its acceptability approach to ensure successful implementation of the proposed activities. The headquarters-based security manager will continue to offer security briefings through mail and visits throughout the operations. The team leaders in the respective operation areas will continue to liaise with local officials and community leaders and update them on the situation.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, violence, or road hazards active risk mitigation measures will be adopted. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers). The security management as part of this operation will be based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- Regular security updates will be organized, and information disseminated to all participating staff and volunteers.
- Real-time monitoring of field activities through the KRCS information management system;
- All staff and volunteers must have undergone the Stay Safe courses and general security briefing sessions. They shall also sign and commit to abide by the Code of Conduct.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted<sup>6</sup>: 25,000

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,750

Requirements (CHF): 105,779

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of simulation exercises performed (Target: 3)															
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers recycled and who undergo the simulation exercise (Target: 135 volunteers)</li> <li># of volunteers trained in PFA (Target: 15 volunteers)</li> <li># of volunteers trained in ENA (Target: 60 volunteers)</li> <li># of coordination meetings held with Government and elections stakeholders (Target: 6 meetings)</li> <li># of volunteers deployed per county (50 volunteers per county)</li> <li># of RC bibs and jackets purchased (Target: 300 bibs and 90 jackets)</li> <li># of volunteer badges (Target: 300 badges)</li> <li># of first aid kits prepositioned (Target: 120 FA kits)</li> <li># of stretchers prepositioned (Target: 30 stretchers)</li> <li># of ambulances prepositioned (Target: 6 ambulances – 1 per county)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP001	Organise 3 refresher RCAT trainings + SIMEX for 135 volunteers in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kiambu branches (perdiems, accommodation, training facilities, etc)																
AP001	Organise PFA trainings for 15 volunteers/staff per targeted county in all 6 targeted locations																
AP001	Organise emergency needs assessment trainings for 60 volunteers/staff in 6 targeted counties																

<sup>6</sup> Reference to the guidance on counting people targeted guidance

AP001	Deployment of 6 staff and 12 volunteers for 30 days to the operation command post																		
AP001	Conduct 6 coordination meetings with Government and stakeholders of the electoral process at National and county levels																		
AP001	Purchase 300 bibs for volunteers (50 per county)																		
AP001	Purchase 90 emblem jackets for RCAT teams in 3 counties (30 per county)																		
AP001	Purchase of volunteer badges																		
AP001	Purchase and preposition 120 first aid kits for 6 targeted counties (20 per county)																		
AP001	Purchase and preposition 30 stretchers for 6 targeted counties (5 per county)																		
AP001	Preposition an ambulance in each of the 6 targeted counties																		
AP001	Red Cross flags (5 per county) for 6 targeted counties																		
AP084	Develop and disseminate targeted peace messages and communication																		



## Health

**People targeted: 25,000**

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,250

**Requirements (CHF): 32,921**

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people supported through the first aid response (Target: based on needs)																	
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of first aid response teams deployed (Target: 18 teams in 6 counties)</li> <li># of first aid response volunteers deployed per county (Target: 30 per county)</li> <li># of KRCS staff deployed (Target: 14 staff)</li> </ul>																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP022	Deploy 30 volunteers in each county to provide care to persons affected/injured before, during and after the 2022 General Elections for 6 days																		
AP022	Deployment of 14 KRCS staff for 6 days (3 days before, during and 2 days after election day) (2 per county and 2 at HQ)																		

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of volunteers equipped with PPE (Target: 300 volunteers)</li> <li># of monitoring missions conducted by NS coordination to field (Target: continuous)</li> <li># of Lessons learned workshops conducted (Target: 1 LLW)</li> </ul>															
	Health Output 7.1: The National Society and its volunteers are able to provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Procure and preposition protective equipment for volunteers and supervisors																
AP021	Mission to monitor activities																
AP045	Lessons learned and experience sharing workshop + Review/Revision of contingency plan																



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 25,000

Male: 11,250

Female: 13,250

Requirements (CHF): 3,201

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	# of volunteers briefed on PGI guideline based on the specific needs (Target: 300 volunteers)															
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Organise a basic training for 270 volunteers and 30 supervisors on protection principles, including Child Protection (CP), Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Safe Identification and referral.																
AP031	Mapping and strengthening and sharing of SGBV referral pathways																
AP031	Volunteers and staff are briefed on and sign, 1.Code of conduct 2.Child protection policy/guidelines 3.PSEA																
AP031	Develop and disseminate targeted peace messages and communication assets (social media material) for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools and																

MDRKE051 – Kenya Elections Preparedness – DREF EPoA

other stakeholders to trigger community peace promotion and coexistence.																			
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## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 47,168

P&B Output Code	<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># of volunteers insured (Target: 300 volunteers)</b>															
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<b># of volunteers provided with food (Target: 300 volunteers)</b>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Identify and/or update the listings of volunteers involved in the health coverage of the 2022 General Elections,																
AP040	Provide insurance for coverage for 270 volunteers and 30 supervisors																
AP040	Set up Ready to Eat Meals at National and Regional Headquarters																
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<b># of joint field monitoring visits conducted by KRCS/IFRC (Target: 1 visit)</b>															
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Conduct joint KRCS/IFRC mission to monitor activities																
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b># of community feedback reports generated (Target: at least 2 reports)</b></li> <li><b>% of community feedback responded to (Target: at least 80%)</b></li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Orientation to volunteers on management of the situation monitoring room including feedback and rumour management																
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																
AP084	Volunteer feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																

AP084	Online monitoring of social media comments																	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of situation monitoring rooms set up (Target: 1 per county)</li> <li>• # of vehicles set ready for deployment (Target: 7 vehicles – 1 per county and 1 for HQ)</li> <li>• # of ready to eat meal packs prepositioned (target: 300 packs)</li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP042	Set up an internal interdepartmental situation monitoring room																	
AP042	Purchase emergency supplies: Warm meals and water																	

## D. Funding Requirements

The overall budget requirement for this DREF operation is **CHF 189,070**. The costs budgeted under disaster risk reduction and protection, gender, and Inclusion, CHF 108,980, will support anticipatory and readiness actions of the Kenya Red Cross while CHF 80,089 represents initial response (first aid and PFA actions) as well as operational support costs.

To note, as the operation is mainly to prepare the National Society at this stage, volunteer costs are being considered as direct operational costs.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRKE051 - KENYA - ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS TOWARDS ELECTIONS

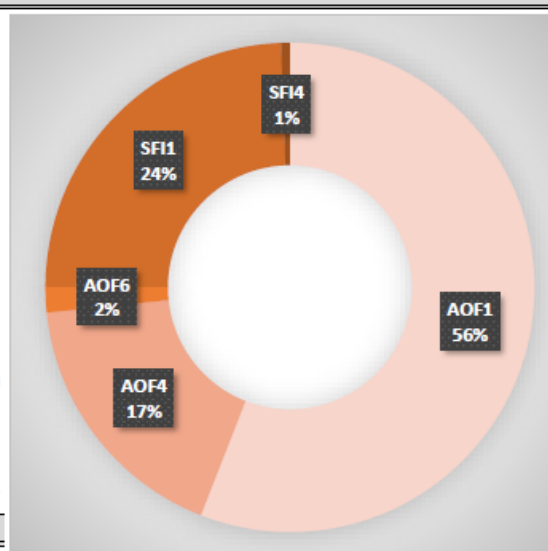
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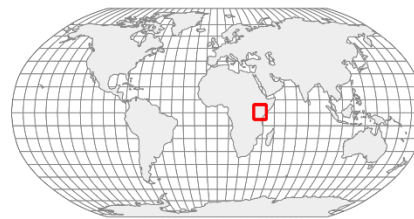
#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	4 760
Food	13 527
Medical & First Aid	11 022
Teaching Materials	4 133
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>33 442</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3 215
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3 215</b>
National Society Staff	12 124
Volunteers	42 084
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>54 208</b>
Workshops & Training	68 136
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>68 136</b>
Office Costs	13 269
Communications	3 173
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>18 530</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>177 531</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>11 539</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>189 070</b>

#### Budget by Area of Intervention

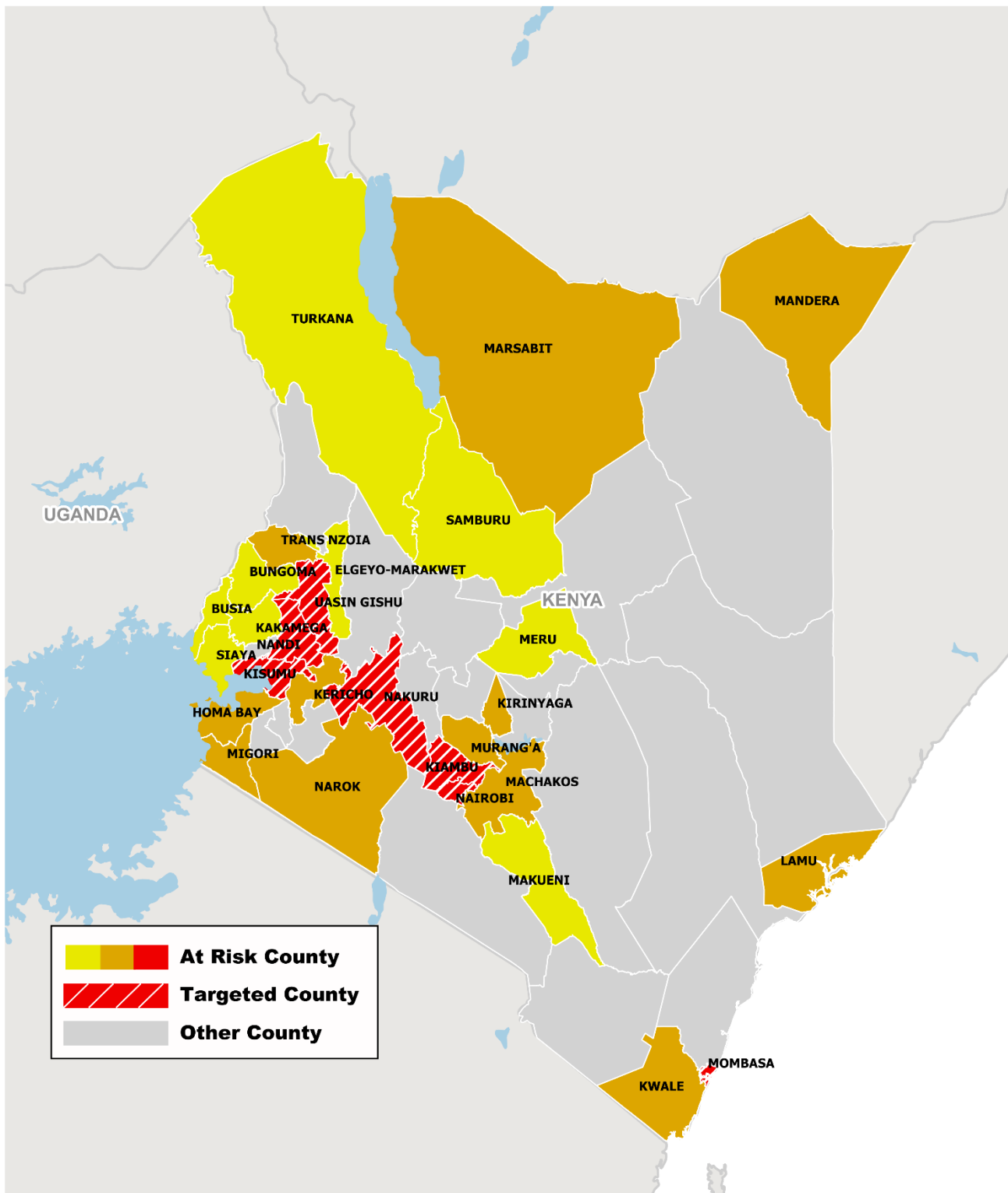
AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	105 779
AOF4 Health	32 921
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3 201
SF11 Strengthen National Societies	46 101
SF14 Ensure a strong IFRC	1 067
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189 070</b>



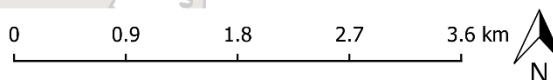


# Kenya - Anticipatory Actions towards General Elections

11 May 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, Kenya RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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#### 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

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## 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.