

KENYA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 78.7M**

Appeal number **MAAKE002**

In support of the Kenya Red Cross Society



47

National Society branches



528

National Society staff



200,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



500,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



250,000

Climate and
environment



1.2M

Disasters
and crises



2M

Health and
wellbeing



110,000

Migration and
displacement



35,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multiyear focus

Emergency response

- Hunger crisis

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction • Community health
 - Water, sanitation and hygiene
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Food insecurity

Capacity development

- Branch development
- Youth development
- Resource mobilization

Key country data

Population **55M**

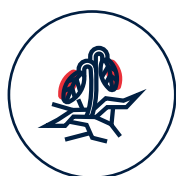
INFORM Severity rating **high**

Long-term Climate Risk Index **34**

Human Development Index rank **152**

Population below poverty level **36.1%**

Hazards



Drought



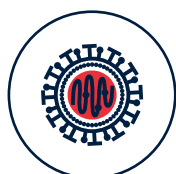
Floods



Food insecurity



Climate change



Disease

Funding requirements

Total 78.7M CHF

Through the IFRC



→ **13.9M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies



→ **6.1M** CHF

Host National Society



58.7M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

10M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

325,000 CHF

Climate and environment

945,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

340,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

50,000 CHF

Migration and displacement

650,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

1.6M CHF

Enabling local actors

Ongoing emergencies

MDRKE049

Kenya Hunger Crisis
drought

*under MGR60001 Africa Hunger Crisis
Emergency Appeal*

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Austrian Red Cross*

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Red Cross Society of China*

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

Norwegian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco*

Swedish Red Cross*



NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Kenya Red Cross Society is a voluntary humanitarian organization established by an Act of Parliament in 1965. It serves as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the provision of humanitarian assistance. It has a legal mandate to work in the interests of vulnerable people in Kenya on humanitarian issues, while protecting its own independence and the seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is Kenya's only humanitarian organization to be established by an Act of Parliament, and the only one with a mandate to support both the national and county governments.

The Kenya Red Cross has its headquarters in the capital city of Nairobi, with capacities for both emergency and developmental programming at national and community levels. With its eight regional offices and 47 county branches, the Kenya Red Cross's geographical reach means it is able to arrive first when disasters and crises strike, and stay until they end, while being present on the ground to facilitate the implementation of community-driven programmes. In 2021 and 2022 alone, the Kenya Red Cross responded to several disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, drought and food insecurity, floods, and carried out preparedness actions for elections.

The National Society serves a diverse range of communities. It places a special focus on addressing the needs of the people that are hardest to reach and the most vulnerable groups, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, urban informal settlements, remote rural areas and geographically marginalized places. The National Society's programmes are informed, guided and governed by the communities it serves; it understands community-specific priorities, and uses its local knowledge, international network and experience to make a difference.

The Kenya Red Cross Society's Strategic Plan 2021–2025 has four goals. One is focused on National Society development – to be a strong Kenya Red Cross Society, and three are programmatic goals:

Communities are able to anticipate, prepare, respond to, and quickly recover from, crises

- At-risk communities are well organized and can anticipate and prepare for new and recurring shocks
- Affected communities receive effective, innovative and timely humanitarian responses
- Communities have improved access to relevant and sustainable livelihood opportunities

Communities lead healthy lives and have opportunities to achieve social, economic and psychosocial well-being

- Communities have improved and unhindered access to quality universal health care coverage
- Transformed healthy communities drive self-care and risk reduction initiatives
- There are inclusive, relevant and effective health policies at national and county levels

Youth-led positive change in communities

- Young people have improved knowledge, skills and experience for personal, social and economic development
- Young people are living healthy and responsible lives, maximizing their potential
- There are sufficient safe spaces for youth representation, participation and meaningful engagement

Joint situational analysis

Located in East Africa, the Republic of Kenya has a population of 55 million people and shares borders with Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Its geography is marked by varied formations of plains, escarpments and hills, as well as low and high mountains, and its southeast coastline borders the Indian Ocean. Most of Kenya's land area is classified as a fragile arid and semi-arid ecosystem. Its highlands are divided by the Great Rift Valley – a trench of 48 to 64 kilometres wide and 600 to 900 metres deep. Most of the country's population lives in the highlands, which lie between 1,500 and 3,000 metres above sea level and where there are large farmlands. The main commercial crops there are tea, coffee, vegetables, pyrethrum and other flowers, wheat and maize, as well as livestock production. The tourism industry has long benefitted from Kenya's rich landscapes, nature and wildlife – there are many wildlife conservancies, and protected areas represent 8.2 per cent of the country's land.

Kenya has made significant political and economic reforms over the last decade, and these have contributed to sustained economic growth, social development and political stability. The new constitution, passed in 2010, introduced a legislative house with two chambers, and decentralization at the county level. While general elections have been characterized by deep political divisions, the 2022 elections did not cause widespread violence and the country remained largely calm after the presidential results were announced. In 2020, the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic had profound effects on Kenya's economy, disrupting tourism, international trade, transport and urban services. The economy recovered well in 2021 with a 7.5 per cent growth rate, although some sectors such as tourism remain under economic pressure.

Kenya's development challenges include poverty, inequality, youth unemployment, transparency and accountability, climate change, continued weak private sector investment, and the economy's vulnerability to internal and external shocks. Kenya's population is increasing, and its largest city, Nairobi – home to 3.1

million people – is believed to be the fastest growing in East Africa. As the population grows and shifts its locality, social stability and security is under pressure. There are increasing risks of conflict and ethnic divisions, along with limited socio-economic opportunities in a number of places, and all of this is influencing both the level and flow of migration.

Kenya's humanitarian needs continue to increase following consecutive disasters over the last three years.

Droughts and recurrent floods have affected livelihoods and driven widespread food insecurity. The changing nature and frequency of extreme weather events, brought about by climate change, is creating social and economic risks for a large proportion of the population. Agriculture represents a significant part of the economy, and most of Kenya's poorest people depend on it for their livelihoods. Agricultural outputs have stagnated, food prices have increased, and people's overall purchasing power has weakened. The combination of these factors is leading to increased poverty, which has an adverse nutritional and mental health impact on communities. It is estimated that limited access and availability to sufficient good-quality food affects more than 10 million people in Kenya.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in Kenya – brought about by previous disasters – and the urban poor, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are the most affected. Hunger and malnutrition cause serious health challenges, and a lack of access to potable water and proper sanitation leads to communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Kenya hosts a significant number of refugees. According to UNHCR, there are at least 488,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the country, most of whom are concentrated in the large refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma. On average, 80,000 Kenyans are internally displaced each year and there are currently approximately 190,000 internally displaced persons, mainly due to climate disasters such as floods and droughts.

Ongoing emergency response

- Emergency Appeal MDRKE049: Kenya Hunger Crisis (under MGR6001 Africa Hunger Crisis)
- Appeal launch date: 9 September 2021
- Appeal end date: 31 December 2023
- People affected: 3.1 million people in Kenya who are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance
- People to be assisted: 1.4 million people

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Kenya](#)

Like its neighbours in the Horn of Africa, Kenya is experiencing extreme drought conditions, and millions of people are facing severe hunger. Following the failure of a third consecutive rainfall season in eastern and northern regions, most arid and semi-arid areas are experiencing critical drought conditions. According to the Famine Early Warning System Network, 3.5 million people are projected to be food insecure (IPC – integrated food security phase classification – phase 1) or worse, including more than 360,000 people in an emergency situation (IPC phase 4). Rain is falling at less than 60 per cent of the 40-year average across most of Kenya, there is minimal livestock productivity, widespread livestock deaths and very low crop levels. A sharp decline in households' purchasing power is creating low levels of food consumption and high levels of acute malnutrition.

The Kenyan Red Cross has been responding to the food security crisis in the country through an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation since August 2021, turned into an IFRC Emergency Appeal in September 2021. Since October 2022, Kenya is part of the IFRC regional [Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal, launched to scale up the regional immediate and life-saving response to the food security crisis currently affecting the region.

The Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal sits within the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs longer-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa. This initiative takes a holistic approach to food security, accompanying rapid support for food and nutrition security and livelihoods, with a long-term strategy working towards zero hunger and more sustainable development. The regional Emergency Appeal focuses on responding to the immediate needs of those affected, and its approach assists the transition to longer-term programming. Upon the completion of the Appeal, the IFRC, together with the National Society, will continue the longer-term response

through the Zero Hunger Initiative. These actions will be integrated into the 2024 Kenya country plan.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The intervention strategy in this Emergency Appeal supports the Kenya Red Cross with responding to the climate-induced hunger crisis by saving lives, protecting livelihoods and promoting the early recovery of the most food-insecure people. The phases of intervention will overlap, from life-saving humanitarian response and early recovery, to sustainably building resilience against the recurring climate-induced food insecurity. The Emergency Appeal targets the eight affected counties of Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit and Kilifi.

The targeted households are struggling to meet their basic needs, and facing food and water insecurity because of climatic shocks and the compounding effects of other food insecurity drivers. The National Society will further refine the targeting through community engagement and accountability, as well as protection, gender and inclusion standards, and it will pay particular attention to the following vulnerable and at-risk groups:

- Extended households with pregnant or breast-feeding mothers, or children under the age of five
- Households nursing older people or those who are terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions
- Households headed by children or adolescents
- Households with specific social protection needs
- People living with disabilities
- Internally displaced households

Through this Emergency Appeal, the Kenya Red Cross has scaled up its life-saving and early recovery activities by focusing on three main sectors:

- Livelihoods and basic needs support (including multi-purpose cash)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Health and nutrition

The National Society will further strengthen its capacities, while prioritizing the protection and safety of communities, especially the most vulnerable and at-risk groups, ensuring they have access to opportunities.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

Kenya's climate variations are influenced by its topography. It is tropical along the coastline, semi-arid to arid in the east and north of the country, and mild in the highlands and the Great Rift Valley. Most of the country experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with long rains between March and May and short rains between October and December. June, July and August are characterized by cooler temperatures, while the highest temperatures are typically experienced during the months of February and March.¹

Kenya is prone to wetter than normal conditions in most parts of the country during El Niño Southern Oscillation periods, with below average rainfall and cyclical prolonged droughts during La Niña episodes. The Indian Ocean Dipole is also a driver of rainfall variability.

Kenya's diverse and varied geography exposes it to a broad range of hydrometeorological and geophysical environmental hazards, which are directly affected and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. Kenya is particularly affected by droughts and flooding, and its 1,420km coastline is threatened by rising sea levels. The World Bank (2021) estimates that 70 per cent of the natural hazards leading to disasters in Kenya can be attributed to extreme climatic events. The cycle of floods and droughts leads to significant loss of life and extensive long-lasting socio-economic impacts on the economy and livelihoods.

Droughts happen most frequently in the semi-arid and arid regions which comprise 18 of the 20 most vulnerable counties in the country. Between 1990 and 2020, Kenya experienced 16 major drought events which affected nearly 53 million people. Drought damage can last several years, and includes interruptions to crop and livestock production, forest fires and damage to fisheries. Hydropower sources are also affected, and this has an impact on Kenya's energy security.

Kenya's exposure to climate-related risks will increase due to its reliance on surface water sources. Drought cycles have shortened – from five to seven years, to two to three years – and this is wreaking havoc on agricultural productivity. Already scarce water resources, strained by population growth, will be further stressed

in the years ahead by increasing temperatures and rain variability.

It is expected that Kenya will experience increasingly warm wet weather, which will cause an increase in infectious diseases such as malaria, Rift Valley fever, chikungunya and dengue. Water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis A will also present a major risk for populations with limited access to adequate water sources.

According to the National Environment Management Authority, Kenya's ecosystem provides valuable resources and services that contribute approximately 42 per cent of the country's GDP and support 70 per cent of people's livelihoods. Such resources are also vital to Kenya's thriving tourism industry. However, climate change is disrupting ecosystems – resulting in increased coastal erosion, the prevalence of wildfires and coral bleaching – and this is adversely affecting the tourism sector. Sea levels have also been steadily increasing since 1993, a trend which is set to continue, and there is pressure on coastal communities to adapt.

Kenya's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) focuses on enhancing resilience by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Government's medium-term plans and county integrated development plans. Some of the planned activities include enhanced early warning systems, reducing flood and drought risks, and protecting natural assets such as forests, mangroves, seagrass and coral ecosystems.

Over the years, Kenya has tackled deforestation by establishing partnerships with both state and non-state actors, to improve forestry cover through the planting of trees in public and private places. Kenya's constitution requires that there is a minimum of 10 per cent tree cover across the country – and there are laws and policies in place that directly support this strategy. The Kenya Vision 2030 emphasizes the need to conserve the environment and the country's natural resources to support economic growth. The Government plans to increase Kenya's natural forest cover to 10 per cent of the country's total land by 2030, and sustainably manage and protect it.

¹ The analysis for this section has been supported by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre: <https://www.climatecentre.org/>

The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry and in collaboration with stakeholders in the environmental management sector, launched a tree planting campaign to promote reforestation programmes. The initiative targets schools in an effort to increase forest cover, to reduce the impact of climate change caused by the release of carbon into the atmosphere.

The Government also intends to reduce its carbon emissions by 30 per cent by 2030. One strategy to help achieve this target is the promotion and adoption of clean energy technologies, which will reduce Kenya's reliance on wood fuels.

Main actions and areas of support

The Kenya Red Cross is part of the IFRC's [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The National Society will focus on climate adaptation and mitigation, advocacy work, and integrating climate risk management across all programmes and operations. Because so many major disasters are caused by the changing climate and weather events – including droughts and floods – its work addresses the interlinked challenges of disaster risk, sustainable development and climate change adaptation. The National Society aims to enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change. This involves proactively managing risks from environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change, protecting communities and strengthening their resilience.

With support from the IFRC and its network partners, the Kenya Red Cross's activities for 2023 include:

- Supporting climate-smart and sustainable land management approaches to disaster risk reduction

- Strengthening community preparedness and response capacities, with a specific focus on early warning and monitoring systems
- Scaling up public education and awareness on climate change, to build capacity at community level
- Participating in planning at national and local level (in line with the National Adaptation Plan), while ensuring that plans prioritize the most vulnerable communities
- Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental restoration, to increase the resilience of livelihoods to shocks and reduce risk
- Undertaking risk mapping, risk profiling, and vulnerability, impact and capacity assessments, to support the planning and implementation of incorporating disaster risk and climate change into programmes
- Building the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers to understand and address climate and environmental issues – using tools, innovations and technologies, including nature-based solutions
- Integrating green responses into operations, ensuring that environmental risks are assessed and sustainability is considered in all sectors, through climate change mitigation activities relating to procurement (such as clean energy and sustainable materials), waste management and the protection of natural resources
- Increasing awareness of climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, ecosystem conservation, improving soil fertility and the use of forest resources for climate change adaptation

The IFRC's support for the National Society will also focus on designing programmes that contribute to the IFRC Pan-Africa Tree Planting and Care Initiative. This includes tree planting, the establishment of tree nurseries, combatting desertification, the conservation of water catchments, and activities to improve water, food and livelihood security. It also includes facilitating new strategic partnerships that enable the scaling-up of environmental actions, including the planting and care of multi-purpose trees.

The British Red Cross and Danish Red Cross support climate-related interventions that will be extended or enhanced in 2023. The British Red Cross will support the Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness programme to reduce the impact of climate change

on Kenya's most vulnerable people, and provide climate-smart agriculture training to farmers. The Danish Red Cross will provide technical and operational support in forecast-based action programming, assessment and planning, and support engagement in partnerships. The two participating National Societies will also support the Kenya Red Cross with its efforts to engage with communities, local government departments and partners. This work will promote coordination and cooperation through dissemination and training, where communities have knowledge of disasters and the tools and resources that enable them to reduce risks and be able to anticipate, cope with, and recover from, complex crises.

Disasters and crises

The main hazards that have a humanitarian impact in Kenya are prolonged cyclical droughts and floods, disease outbreaks, epidemics and landslides, all of which continually weaken communities' coping mechanisms and capacities. Food insecurity is currently a major emergency in Kenya, and intercommunal violence, electoral violence and extremist attacks are also prevalent. Kenya is one of the highest hazard risk countries in the world, ranking 27 out of 191 countries in the 2022 INFORM Risk Index.

Between 1990 and 2020, Kenya experienced 45 major flood events (eight flash floods and 37 riverine floods), which affected nearly 2.5 million people. Government statistics show that floods cause 60 per cent of disaster-related fatalities, and flooding has a profound impact on infrastructure, housing and livelihoods. According to the National Adaptation Plan, flooding results in the loss of 5.5 per cent of GDP every seven years. The World Bank (2021) projects that intense rainfall will increase in the mountainous areas of Kenya, and this will raise the likelihood of hazards such as mudslides and landslides.

The National Policy on Disaster Management in Kenya aims to establish and strengthen disaster management institutions, partnerships and networking, while mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the development process. Its aim is to boost the resilience of vulnerable groups to cope with potential disasters. The disaster risk reduction approach in Kenya is integrated at the sub-national (county) level, but there are still several important challenges to implementing activities in communities – including securing funding, improving coordination, the availability of trained personnel, and improving engagement with vulnerable populations.

Main actions and areas of support

In addition to its auxiliary role, the Kenya Red Cross is designated as the first line of response in all sudden onset disasters by the Government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team. The National Society works with the National Disaster Operations Centre in coordinating humanitarian emergencies.

The National Society will continue to respond to all crises and disasters, giving assistance to all people, especially the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and hard to reach. It aims to build their resilience and create opportunities for them to thrive. The National Society will also focus on preparedness and readiness to respond to shocks, enhancing community risk reduction and resilience.

In 2023, the IFRC network will support the Kenya Red Cross to:

- Implement early warning, early action and anticipation initiatives (to mitigate multi-hazard risks) in urban and rural contexts – including the set-up and training of community watch teams to report, share information, monitor and evaluate disasters and risks
- Establish community-based resource centres (with support from relevant stakeholders) to strengthen understanding of disaster and climate-related risks and mitigation
- Strengthen its capacity and invest in systems and tools to facilitate and direct relevant, timely and scalable cash and livelihood initiatives
- Mobilize community structures and seed funding for sustainable, integrated livelihood programmes that guarantee food security and household income among vulnerable people and communities – along with innovative economic empowerment initiatives
- Strengthen food security and livelihood approaches through skills training and capacity building
- Use cash modalities as safety nets, and plan multiple cash and voucher assistance instalments in line with the seasonal calendar
- Through the IFRC Pan-Africa Red Ready initiative, enhance capacity and the localization of preparedness for seasonal hazards at branch level
- Follow up on the outcomes of the National Society's Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)), with a focus on improving disaster response mechanism at a local level and standard operating procedures for fast-track emergency responses

- Advise the Government on the analysis, drafting and implementation of effective disaster-related laws and policies
- Improve official recognition of the National Society's auxiliary role in disaster risk management

The IFRC will provide overall support and focus on actions linked to the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, including food security and livelihoods in emergencies, recovery and resilience building. Other priorities include early warning and early action initiatives in both urban and rural contexts, readiness for scalable cash assistance, branch preparedness, contingency planning, disaster law, representation, resource mobilization, and access to IFRC DREF and Emergency Appeals.

The British Red Cross aims to continue with the Innovative Approaches in Response Preparedness and the Strengthening Early Response Capacity programmes, which are aimed at developing county-level disaster risk management legislation. It will continue to support the Kenya Red Cross and the [International Center for Humanitarian Affairs](#) in multi-disciplinary climate change research and humanitarian interventions relating to research on the Rift Valley flooding. The integrated food security and livelihood project in Taita, Taveta and Bomet counties will focus on food security and livelihoods, nutrition-sensitive programming, cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene activities, increasing water supplies, and protection, gender and inclusion.

The Danish Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross with ensuring [Early Action Protocols](#) (EAPs) are developed and validated for droughts and floods. This will be achieved through building staff capacities for anticipatory action and the onboarding of stakeholders, including relevant line ministries. The Danish Red Cross will also assist the Kenya Red Cross in its rollout of early action interventions, and the mainstreaming of forecast-based action in funded programmes that seek to mitigate the impact of disasters. It will work with the National Society to increase support for cash and voucher assistance and livelihoods programming, and work towards building community resilience by providing life-saving assistance to communities affected by disasters and crises. The Danish Red Cross will also support the Kenya Red Cross to implement a resource mobilization strategy that will facilitate the delivery of the 'last mile' of humanitarian assistance and promote branch sustainability.

The Finnish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross to better prepare and

respond to evolving and multiple shocks, through programme design, resource mobilization, supporting the leadership, and building more capacity in disaster law.

Health and wellbeing

There have been recent gains in the improvement of, and investment in, Kenya's health system, although many of these gains have been halted or reversed by the emergence of COVID-19. While progress is still being made in some areas, issues around gender inequality, inclusion, culture and illiteracy continue to create barriers to accessing and using health services, limiting people's capacity to make good decisions about their health. This will limit Kenya's ability to achieve the key health outcomes and ambitions set out in its Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals plan.

Many preventable deaths still occur in Kenya. The adoption of immunization and nutrition interventions, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and safer water, sanitation and hygiene practices could save many lives, especially children under the age of five and pregnant women. According to UNICEF, under-five mortality stands at 43.2 per 1,000 live births, with infant mortality at 32 per 1,000 and neonatal mortality at 21 per 1,000. The maternal mortality rate of 362 per 100,000 live births is seen to be associated with low use and resourcing of maternal, neonatal and children health services. Immunization coverage also needs to be improved, as only 76 per cent of children under the age of one are fully immunized.

Malnutrition remains a threat to children's health and development in Kenya. According to the Global Nutrition Report, stunting affects 26 per cent of children under the age of five, and wasting is at 4.2 per cent. Temperature rises and extreme events will further disrupt food systems, while frequent and severe droughts are expected to increase pests and diseases. Furthermore, morbidity and mortality related to heat stress are projected to increase as temperatures rise, especially in urban areas. Heat-related deaths among elderly people could increase from approximately 45 deaths per 100,000 people by 2080, and from 0.6 per cent in 2000 to 6 per cent in the general population by 2080.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases remains a big health concern in Kenya. In 2015, 31 per cent of deaths (and more than half of hospital admissions) were related to non-communicable diseases, and this is expected to increase by 55 per cent by 2030. This is a worrying trend that will impact heavily on the country's health

care system. However, it is projected that deaths due to communicable diseases will decrease by 48 per cent by 2030.

Malaria also remains a public health concern, with more than 70 per cent of the population at risk, particularly children under the age of five and pregnant women. Temperature rises could drive an increase in vector-borne diseases, mainly malaria and dengue fever. There is also likely to be a geographical shift to the high-land areas, which have historically been home to 70 per cent of Kenya's population, so the number of people in rural areas at risk of malaria could increase by up to 89 per cent by 2050.

There are still many households in Kenya with no access to water and sanitation. Only 70 per cent of the population have access to basic drinking water, 29 per cent have access to basic sanitation, and 10 per cent of people practice open defecation. There is also water scarcity in Kenya, although it is unevenly distributed across the country. Variable rainfall results in frequent droughts and floods, which lead to people drinking directly from contaminated surface water sources, and this increases the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea and hepatitis A.

Mental health is a key determinant of overall health, and a key driver of socio-economic development. Because communities have frequent crises and shocks to contend with, along with the ongoing cycle of poverty, there are significant mental health problems in Kenya. The Government's mental health policy for 2015–2030 states that one in four Kenyans experiences mental health problems in their lifetime, and this means that 12 million people will require mental health and psycho-social support. This number far outweighs the services available – there are currently 88 consultant psychiatrists and approximately 500 psychiatric nurses serving a population of 55 million people.

Main actions and areas of support

The Kenya Red Cross has joined two major initiatives that the IFRC is leading in the region:

Community health workforce

The Government and the Kenya Red Cross Society aim to scale up the country's community health workforce to 80,635 community health workers, with the support of the IFRC and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This is part of a continent-wide ambition of developing the cadre of two million community health workers in Africa, with each one supporting

an estimated 250 people (or 50–100 households). The main goal of the community health workforce development initiative is to improve health outcomes for African communities by building a stronger, people-centred and integrated community health workforce and system.

The scope of the programme, based upon the existing Memorandum of Understanding between Africa CDC and the IFRC, will focus on organizing and mobilizing the community health workforce for the COVID-19 response while maintaining essential health care services. The programme will be integrated into a wider health system strengthening approach that also addresses the secondary health impacts of COVID-19. This includes health promotion, disease prevention, community-based care, contact tracing, the scaling-up of mass testing at the community level, and accelerating COVID-19 vaccine access and availability.

The programme will also involve collaborating on joint actions and initiatives to support member states in attaining universal health coverage, which is one of the sustainable development goals. The IFRC will advocate for changes in policy and approach, based on key issues such as task shifting via the community health workforce and those identified through community feedback and social science research.

The three expected outcomes are:

- Community health workers and volunteers have the capacity to provide equitable access to essential health services, and assist communities affected by public health emergencies
- Community preparedness and responsiveness to health emergencies is reinforced, with community-led health resilience and improved access to essential health services
- There are strengthened national and community health systems, and the National Society will have the capacity to address community health needs at all times

Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative

The fight against COVID will be reinforced through a continent-wide initiative between the IFRC and Africa CDC to invest in building resilient public health security infrastructure in Africa. Under the USD 39 million Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative funded by the Mastercard Foundation, the IFRC and African National Societies are building a programme that aims to ensure that 60 per cent of African people are vaccinated against COVID-19. The partnership between the Mastercard Foundation

and Africa CDC will support the procurement and delivery of tens of millions of COVID-19 vaccines and hasten economic recovery on the continent. Under this programme, the Kenya Red Cross will deliver critical risk communication and community engagement activities to vulnerable communities, in support of COVID-19 vaccine uptake. Other programme partners will provide procurement and logistics services to a central warehouse (UNICEF), in-country logistics (World Food Programme), managing COVID-19 vaccination centres (Amref Health Africa and GHSS), and safety surveillance (Akros).

In 2023, the Kenya Red Cross will support communities to have equal access to health, water and sanitation before, during and after crises, and lead healthy lives. With support from the IFRC network partners, the National Society plans to:

- Run integrated mobile outreach posts for health service provision, including in hard-to-reach areas and for vulnerable populations
- Expand integrated community-based health, care and first aid, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, to address the unmet needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Enhance community and National Society capacity in early detection, early action, social behaviour change and organizational capacity as part of preparedness for epidemic and pandemic response
- Support the capacity building of Red Cross Action Teams, community disaster response teams and other volunteers, to work on disease outbreaks and surveillance
- Engage in dialogue and action days within targeted communities, for planning, action and feedback sessions
- Disseminate information, minimum standards and guidelines about gender-based violence in emergencies
- Enhance first aid services
- Promote appropriate low-cost sanitation approaches and technologies
- Balance health, water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives from a developmental and emergency response perspective, while building the capacities of National Society staff and implementers such as health care workers, community health volunteers and volunteers

- Build the capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-related health risks, including heat and vector-borne diseases such as chikungunya, dengue fever, malaria and yellow fever
- Increase climate change resiliency in drinking water source planning, and the development and design of systems and services
- Support actions that reduce environmental risks and promote good hygiene practices through health education
- Support and participate in key county taskforces and technical working groups related to One Health, while influencing policy and guidelines

The IFRC will support the Kenya Red Cross as it aligns its health, water, sanitation and hygiene strategies to the IFRC Health and Care Framework, and it will support its participation in major regional initiatives. The IFRC will also provide technical support on epidemic and pandemic preparedness, community-based health, water, sanitation and hygiene, the health effects of climate change, gender-based violence, and coordination with the health authorities.

The Danish Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross to promote quality health care, including primary health care and community access to health care services, through advocacy and linking the National Society to strategic partners in Kenya. The Danish Red Cross will focus on strengthening health systems by targeting relevant stakeholder forums that seek to build a community of practice in health programming. It will also support the Kenya Red Cross's work on non-communicable diseases and mental health problems, and support mainstreaming them into emergencies and protracted crises.

The Italian Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross with reducing and mitigating the impact of drug and substance abuse in Lamu county. It will ensure that there is community engagement in drug prevention activities, and strengthen existing preventative treatment programmes through community and drug user awareness.

The Finnish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross will continue to support the Kenya Red Cross in its health and care objectives.

Migration and displacement

Kenya hosts one of the world's largest populations of refugees and asylum seekers. There are at least 488,000, according to UNHCR, most of whom are concentrated in the large refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma. Refugees and asylum seekers mainly come from neighbouring countries that have been affected by conflicts and disasters, such as Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Kenya is home to 190,000 internally displaced persons. Research suggests that 80,000 Kenyans are internally displaced each year on average, mainly because of disasters such as floods and drought. An increase in unseasonable rainfall in regions such as the Rift Valley is leading to more displacements due to flooding, in what has been referred to as a "slow-motion tsunami", and Kenya is likely to experience even more climate-related displacement in the coming years. According to the World Bank (2021), an estimated 28.5 million people will be displaced due to climate shocks in East Africa by 2050, by which time about half of the population will live in urban areas. In Kenya, droughts are projected to become even more extreme over the coming decades, and this will increase rural to urban migration in regions such as Turkana.

Pastoralists remain particularly vulnerable to the impacts of drought. Based on current trends, estimates predict that 77 per cent of pastoralists and 55 per cent of agro-pastoralists will have insufficient livestock to stay above the poverty line by 2030, and they will be forced out of pastoralism. Climate change is already affecting the movements of traditional nomadic and pastoral groups, and expanding their geographical reach to more insecure regions in search of suitable places to graze. It is said that pastoralist groups respect communal land ownership tenure systems but, in reality, they regulate the use of grazing areas between and within tribes. This demonstrates that climate change is likely to increase the risk of regional conflicts between pastoralist groups. Drought-related migration from one regulated area into another is already proving to be a source of conflict, both among pastoralists and between pastoralists and settled farmers.

Main actions and areas of support

The Kenya Red Cross has refugee operation programmes in Dadaab, Garissa and in Kalobeyei, Turkana. It runs them in partnership with UNHCR and will continue to support structures and activities within the camps. The National Society provides support to asylum seekers

and stranded refugees – along the western flight corridor and border points of Migori, Busia, Kisumu, Malaba, Bungoma, in other points of collection in the Rift Valley and between western Kenya and Kitale. It enables them to travel on to the Kakuma refugee camp for the determination of refugee status and registration by the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (currently the Department of Refugee Affairs).

The Kenya Red Cross will continue to support interventions to ensure that all people who migrate and are displaced are safe and are treated humanely and with dignity. The IFRC and network partners will support the National Society to:

- Provide access to services, in particular primary health care and protection services
- Support more people on the move with initiatives based on a newly developed organizational policy, in areas of camp management and health care services, including mental health and psychosocial support
- Share life-saving information about services available and legal rights, through trusted and accessible channels of communication in local languages
- Continue restoring family links services by maintaining the visibility and accessibility of services, based on the changing needs of migrants and in alignment with data protection standards
- Ensure that the rights and protection of refugees are applied
- Promote and protect the rights of people affected by displacement whose vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by disasters and crises
- Ensure that migration and displacement considerations (and the causality between disasters, climate and migration) are implemented across sectors, including disaster risk reduction; health; shelter; protection, gender and inclusion; community engagement and accountability; and cash and voucher assistance
- Increasingly focus on climate change and climate displacement
- Form strategic partnerships to build longer-term resilience in marginalized areas

The IFRC will focus on enhancing the National Society's capacity to understand migration dynamics in Kenya, and deliver appropriate humanitarian services to migrants, displaced people and those affected by



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migration and displacement, including families who stay behind. This will be done in coordination with relevant local and international actors. The IFRC will support the National Society's initiatives that focus on protection and assistance along African migration routes, using humanitarian service points, and explore opportunities for integration and capacity development. The IFRC will also support the National Society with driving the community advocacy agenda and improving tools and methodologies for emergency preparedness, while integrating migration and displacement principles, practices and policies. It will also support resource mobilization and monitor the implementation of all operations.

The Danish Red Cross will link the Kenya Red Cross with strategic partners to help build longer-term resilience in marginalized areas. In particular, it will focus on durable solutions and access to primary health care and protection services, and the promotion of the rights of displaced people whose vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by disasters and crises. It will support the National Society to promote policy change, drive the community advocacy agenda, and increase awareness of the rights of migrants and displaced populations to access services and livelihoods.

Values, power and inclusion

Kenya is a large multi-ethnic country, with more than 40 different ethnic groups and overlapping areas of violence and tensions. There are high levels of sexual and gender-based violence and intercommunal violence, low levels of persistent violence, cycles of election-related violence, and an increasing number of extremist attacks.

The frequency, gravity and intensity of violence has increased over time.

Discriminatory gender and social norms persist in Kenya, particularly those involving negative stereotypes of disability. This contributes to social inequality, unequal access to basic services and emergency assistance, and sexual and gender-based violence.

Disasters and emergencies often lead to violence, exclusion and discrimination, because social protection mechanisms are disrupted and women and girls become more exposed to the risk of sexual and gender-based violence. This has serious short- and long-term consequences on the physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health of women and girls, and on their personal and social well-being.

Kenya has a very youthful population. The median age is estimated to be 19, and about 80 per cent of the country's population is below 35 years old. According to a survey by the Aga Khan University, young people in Kenya are largely positive and optimistic about the future, and confident that the country will be more prosperous than it is now. However, they are also suffering from and concerned about the level of youth unemployment.

Main actions and areas of support

The Kenya Red Cross addresses protection, gender and inclusion throughout its programming. It also strongly relies on community engagement and accountability, to enable people in need to access support, and to influence behaviour change. It focuses on youth empowerment, both within its own organizational structure,

and in its humanitarian actions. The National Society's Youth Engagement Strategy focuses on the four pillars of dissemination, the protection of life, health and community service. It promotes youth volunteering, which provides an opportunity to practice and develop the skills required for future job opportunities – including working in a team, taking responsibility, being committed, being on time, showing empathy and practising communication skills.

In 2023, with support from the IFRC and its network partners, the National Society will:

- Ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of affected communities across all sectors of emergency response – through assessments that include gender- and diversity-related questions and the development of community-based information, education and initiatives
- Improve access to health services and livelihoods support for vulnerable groups, such as people living with disabilities who have been affected by disasters or displacement
- Consult people of all genders, identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds to identify risky practices and conditions, as well as their own needs, concerns and priorities
- Work with the community and other organizations, including those that serve people living with disabilities, to design actions that challenge discriminatory norms
- Identify and share safe sexual and gender-based violence referral pathways at the local level with volunteers, staff and communities
- Actively involve men and boys as agents of change in addressing sexual and gender-based violence
- Facilitate the provision of psychosocial support in emergencies
- Activate community engagement and accountability mechanisms, by improving communication, participation, feedback and complaints within programmes and operations
- Strengthen current feedback mechanisms, ensuring they are mainstreamed throughout all National Society services, while planning and resourcing systematic reviews
- Strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability

- Enhance school youth programming with increased investment, targeting the more underserved areas of the country
- Expand and improve the quality of youth engagement, in particular improving their livelihood opportunities through skills development and vocational training
- Support the development of Red Cross youth initiatives and activities
- Mobilize youth volunteers to plan and conduct activities in their local areas, enabling them to play an active role in their communities, gain social and practical experiences, increase their general well-being and self-esteem, while supporting them to make healthy life choices
- Contribute to developing IFRC minimum standards and the toolkit for education in emergencies

The IFRC will support the Kenya Red Cross to develop community-based information, education and communication initiatives. It will ensure that all operations offer dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected. It will ensure that the IFRC's protection, gender and inclusion policy is implemented. It will support the National Society in its prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in all operations. The IFRC will also offer support on youth empowerment and mainstream education into its programmes. It will provide technical support for the implementation of the safeguarding programme, to ensure strong safeguarding practices (including safe reporting channels, child safeguarding, and mapping and development of referral pathways) are institutionalized within the National Society and project sites.

The British Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross to build capacity and implement safe and inclusive minimum actions in ongoing and new programmes. It will put a strong emphasis on community engagement and accountability. A safeguarding programme will support the National Society with institutionalizing strong safeguarding and community-based prevention and responses to sexual and gender-based violence at the Taita Taveta branch. This includes the mapping of referral pathways, safe reporting channels for safeguarding concerns, and a communications campaign at community level. This forms part of the Integrated Food Security and Livelihoods Project.

The Danish Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross with mainstreaming its community engagement and accountability approach, by establishing and

disseminating information about community feedback mechanisms. It will also build the capacity of staff in this area. It will support the National Society with improving the capacity of young people to drive the advocacy agenda and generate positive changes in communities, through mental health and psychosocial support and livelihood interventions that promote the growth and

the sustainability of youth-led initiatives. The Danish Red Cross will also work on building the leadership potential of young people, by imparting skills and knowledge and providing links to leadership development opportunities.

The Finnish Red Cross will also support the Kenya Red Cross in these activities.

Enabling local actors

The Kenya Red Cross is committed to its institutional strengthening – the fourth goal in its Strategic Plan 2021–2025 is to build a strong Kenya Red Cross Society. The plan commits to strengthening its organizational systems and cross-cutting processes, in order to actualize its humanitarian and development goals. This means that there must be strong internal processes for pursuing programmatic goals and effectively supporting communities in need of humanitarian assistance. The National Society's organizational goal is therefore to undergo an internal transformation to build strength at all structural levels.

The National Society is also engaged in the IFRC's Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the workplan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.

The IFRC will strive to ensure that all external support to National Society development is aligned with National Society priorities, the Strategic Plan 2021–2025, and annual National Society development priorities. It will support the National Society to develop governance structures through training, induction and the availability of relevant work tools. It plans to enhance resource mobilization systems and capacity by developing a resource mobilization strategy and implementation plan. It will also work with the National Society to implement programmes designed and implemented by young people, and integrate youth in regular programmes and activities. It will strengthen its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting process, to ensure that all IFRC operations align with the National Society's strategies and plans.

The British Red Cross will support the Kenya Red Cross with becoming a regional centre that facilitates the Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process and peer National Society development. It will also provide technical support.

The Danish Red Cross will work with the Kenya Red Cross to develop the capacity for good governance, through integrated induction training. This will equip serving committees with the necessary information and skills to understand and effectively discharge their roles. It will seek to support the National Society's digitalization efforts. It will also link young people to opportunities for participation and growth through youth leadership training and exchange programmes that will enhance their skills, contribute to their personal development and build their capacity as youth leaders. These skills will then be cascaded down through national and regional youth committees. The Danish Red Cross will also support the Kenya Red Cross to build the capacity of branch coordinators on volunteer recruitment, management, deployment and retention.

In 2023, the Kenya Red Cross plans to:

Engaged

- Use research to generate evidence that amplifies the National Society's advocacy and influence in Kenya and globally
- Establish and nurture partnerships that involve the pooling of resources and the strategic use of complementary capabilities, encourage the exchange of knowledge and ideas and jointly develop methodologies, and enhance organizational and capacity development
- Use its auxiliary status and humanitarian services to promote positive outcomes for people in Kenya
- Use the National Society's innovation lab as a unique environment for creativity and information sharing, building new knowledge, creating alignments and developing comprehensive solutions
- Enhance the use of innovative approaches, including digital transformation in operations

Accountable

- Ensure internal processes are relevant to needs and accessible to end users at a branch level
- Ensure there are agile systems that can be adapted to changing needs and contexts, while encouraging needs-driven and inclusive innovation to make systems more effective and efficient
- Launch and resource a branch development framework, with a development plan and support for each National Society branch
- Develop and enhance accountability systems and processes to uphold integrity and deepen ethical practices

Trusted

- Refocus its efforts in engaging community-based volunteers and youth as drivers of local humanitarian action

- Ensure regular and meaningful engagement and open communication with stakeholders and partners, to ensure the National Society is fulfilling its commitments
- Improve financial sustainability by diversifying the donor base and income streams, enhancing multi-year, multi-donor programmes, expanding resource sources, and deepening resource mobilization efforts (including at branch level) to make them self-sustainable
- Enhance youth and volunteer development activities and programmes, to ensure human resource capacity development
- Improve the diversity and inclusion of response and service recipients, and within the organization
- Enhance Movement coordination and cooperation activities to foster peer learning and strengthening of the Movement bond

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Kenya Red Cross to execute its auxiliary role in emergency and disaster response through networking and resource mobilization, and strategic and operational coordination. In recent years, the IFRC has also supported the National Society through a number of Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to food insecurity, floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, population movements and preparedness for election-related violence. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC, through its global Emergency Appeal, has supported the National Society in its COVID-19 response. In addition, the IFRC provides technical expertise to the National Society in specific areas when required and supports the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3), funded by USAID, in four sub-counties.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other

resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, of links with development assistance, and of efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.





















The Kenya Red Cross is part of four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The following participating National Societies have an in-country presence in Kenya and are long-term collaborators with the Kenya Red Cross:

The **American Red Cross** focuses its support on immunization campaigns.

The **British Red Cross** supports the Kenya Red Cross with emergency preparedness and response; integrated food security and livelihoods; forecast-based financing, and early action and drought and flood protocols (with the Innovative Approaches to Response Preparedness (IARP) programme).

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
American Red Cross	CHF 0.08M								
British Red Cross	CHF 1.98M								
Danish Red Cross	CHF 2.52M								
Finnish Red Cross	CHF 1.17M								
Italian Red Cross	CHF 0.10M								
Norwegian Red Cross	CHF 0.23M								

Total

6.08M

It also supports data preparedness; cash and voucher assistance (with **The Netherlands Red Cross**) to reduce the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable people; climate-smart agriculture training for farmers; the COVID-19 response; protection, gender and inclusion; and safeguarding.

The **Danish Red Cross** works with the Kenya Red Cross on emergency response, drought interventions, resilience, rights, health, non-communicable diseases in crises, COVID-19 and refugee support.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the Kenya Red Cross with emergency response, health and sexual and gender-based violence.

The **Italian Red Cross** works mainly in the area of health.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the Kenya Red Cross with health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

In disaster situations, IFRC members support the National Society in emergency response, either through bilateral support or by contributing to IFRC DREF and Emergency Appeals.

Movement coordination

The Kenya Red Cross ensures regular coordination meetings with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies to share information on humanitarian, longer-term and National Society development programmes. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC has a regional delegation in Nairobi that serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. The National Society works closely with the ICRC delegation in Kenya through their multi-year cooperation agreement, and collaborates on various projects in the areas of economic security, restoring family links and protection.

Coordination with other actors

The Government and the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team consider the Kenya Red Cross to be first responder in all sudden onset disasters. The Kenya Red Cross works with the National Disaster Operations Centre to coordinate humanitarian emergencies, and the National Drought Management Authority; it also co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country. They were established as part of contingency measures prior to a general election and continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage and distribution. Other state actors include the Hunger Safety Net Programme – which coordinates cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in four counties – and the Ministry of Health at a national and county level. The ministry is responsible for the

implementation of nutrition interventions that target malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the elderly.

The United Nations has a strong presence in Nairobi, from where it runs international, country and regional programmes such as UN-Habitat and the UN Environment Programme. UN agencies working in partnership with the Kenya Red Cross include UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN OCHA, UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Organization for Migration. The National Society also works with donors in Kenya including the European Union and European Commission for Humanitarian Aid, the Office for US Foreign Disaster Assistance, and the US Agency for International Development. The UK Space Agency also offers support with developing space satellite technology for response preparedness and planning.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

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