As the flooding continues and the situation for thousands of families worsens, more support is urgently needed to provide lifesaving and emergency relief to the most vulnerable. This revised Emergency Appeal increases the Federation-wide funding requirement from CHF 18 million to CHF 24 million to enable the Kenya Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to scale-up its emergency response and early recovery activities, as well as expand its operational areas and activities. The revised appeal increases the target population from 250,000 to 500,000 people. To date, in addition to the DREF allocation mentioned above, the appeal has received CHF 1.27 million through the IFRC Secretariat appeal.

1 The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Kenya Red Cross Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Kenya Red Cross Society’s domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of CHF 12 million (increased from CHF 8 million in the first appeal), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat of CHF 12 million (increased from CHF 10 million in the first appeal). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.
Kenya was hit by El Niño enhanced heavy rains from October 2023 which continued into 2024. The country has now experienced a March to May rainy season which is well above the normal seasonal average for this time of year.

Communities in Kenya are once again facing heavy rains and devastating floods. The above-average rainfall has severely hit parts of the Lake Victoria Basin, Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Central, Northern and Southern Rift Valley, Highlands East of the Rift Valley (including Nairobi County), Northeastern, Southeastern Lowlands, and Northwestern regions. 42 of the country's 47 counties have been affected by the floods.

The impact of the Kenya floods continues to worsen as more information becomes available. To date, there are at least 245 fatalities, 78,683 households affected, and 45,778 households displaced. This includes a makeshift dam that burst its banks near Mai Mahiu, a southern town in Kenya's Rift Valley in the early hours of Monday 29 April, which killed at least 59 people. On 14 May, it was reported that at least three people were still feared trapped under massive soil following a landslide due to heavy rains at Kimende Escapement, Lari Sub-County, Kiambu County.

The floods have also hit residential informal settlement areas in the capital, Nairobi, as rivers overflowed. This escalation in urban flooding has intensified the displacement of residents in these informal settlements.

The excessive rains have already wreaked havoc in the country, with several lives lost as people attempted to cross flooded rivers. People also died and sustained injuries after they were carried away by flash floods and struck by lightning while sheltering under trees. Properties, including homes, schools, and businesses were destroyed as a majority of the counties are receiving above-average rainfall.

Thousands of family homes were also destroyed with the county of Tana River having the highest displacement and the largest numbers of camps. There were also cases of landslides and mudslides in central Kenya affecting families, including those with young children. Kenyan officials and humanitarian agencies have called on the population to avoid flooded areas, move to higher ground, and avoid driving when it rains heavily.

Disaster response activities have been hampered in some areas due to the destruction of key infrastructure like roads, airstrips, and bridges. Widespread flooding has also affected many schools, causing damage to infrastructure and the use of some schools as temporary shelters for displaced people.

A total of 63 health facilities have been affected in eleven counties with some remaining
inaccessible due to roads being cut off by the floods. Cholera cases are likely to rise with continued flooding, as access to clean water in affected areas is reduced. Cholera has been reported in in Garsen Sub-County, Tana River County. The total cases reported are fifty-three cases, but no deaths. The index case occurred on 20 April 2024.

The floods are exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the country just as it emerges from the El Niño floods which occurred in late 2023, when at least 178 people were killed, 242 injured, and thousands displaced. Thirty-eight counties out of the 47 in the country were affected by a dangerous combination of riverine floods, flash floods, and landslides which destroyed infrastructure, health and educational services, and facilities. Communities reported significant losses of livestock, crops, and small businesses leading to economic hardship. Some families remain in camps and have not yet been able to recover.

The are threats to food security in the affected areas due to flooding and destruction of key supply chain infrastructure. It is reported the floods have so far affected over 47,000 acres of cropland, with thousands of livestock having died. With regards to food security, the previous drought seasons left at least 1.5 million people in Kenya facing crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity levels between October 2023 and January 2024. The areas most affected by the El Niño rains are the semi-arid lands, where pastoralism is the main livelihood.

According to climate and weather predictions from the Kenya Metrological Department (KMD), there is a high likelihood of continued rains across the Central, Western, and Rift Valley regions, with the Coastal and North-Eastern regions also potentially experiencing further rainfall. Several isolated storms are predicted over some high risk counties. Additionally, riverine floods are expected along most rivers. There is a concern that water from the central regions will now cause flooding again in Tana River County, which was severely affected in 2023 and where some communities are still displaced and living in tents. The authorities are also closely monitoring all of the 7-forks hydro-electric dams.

On 3 May, the President of Kenya addressed the nation, and among other measures, specifically requested that humanitarian

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organisations mobilise adequate food and household supplies.

There continues to be an urgent need to scale-up the response in the affected areas, including food, shelter and household items, healthcare, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

This Revised Emergency Appeal is being launched with a Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 24 million to allow the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to expand and scale-up their lifesaving activities and emergency response to reflect the needs of the most recent March to May floods.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY RESPONSE**

The KRCS has deployed its Red Cross Action teams and activated Community Disaster Response teams to affected counties to ensure timely search and aqua-rescue operations, provision of emergency relief, conducting needs assessments, and distributing shelter, household items, food, and clean water.

The operation’s needs have significantly increased due to the two continuous rainy seasons with above-average rainfall. The KRCS is working with the county and national governments through various coordination mechanisms to ensure continuous provision of humanitarian assistance to those in need. This has been enabled through the activation of the contingency plan and area-specific response plans. To address the immediate needs, the KRCS is conducting rapid assessments and providing shelter, WASH, health needs and other additional basic needs, such as the provision of food relief.

The KRCS has been able to issue 35 million early warning messages, rescued 1,070 people, and reached 9,997 households with emergency shelter and essential household items. The following is the latest flood update from 15 May 2024.
Based on this rapid assessment, the KRCS is reporting gaps across all sectors. Further details on the response and needs are available in the Emergency Appeals Operations Update No. 3.³

**TARGETING**

This Revised Emergency Appeal plans to reach up to 500,000 people across 42 counties with lifesaving activities, emergency response, and early recovery activities. Based on the assessment, priority counties at the time of reporting are Tana River, Kwale, Garissa, Mandera, Nairobi, Kajiado, Kisumu, Siaya, Busia, Migori, and Baringo.

Target groups are vulnerable households who have lost their homes and access to livelihoods, those who have been displaced, and households that are struggling to meet their basic needs. The KRCS will integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) into all operations, to further refine targeting at the household level, and with increased attention to particularly vulnerable and most at-risk groups. This includes extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five; households caring for older people or the terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions; children or adolescent-headed households; households with specific social protection needs; people with disabilities; and internally displaced households.

³ https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&location%5B%5D=6463&search_terms=&type%5B%5D=13&search_terms=&appeal_code=MDRKE058&search_terms=&text=
The KRCS has community acceptance during emergencies with the capacity to operate in hard-to-reach areas and will continue to work with county governments and the national government to provide air support to affected communities, including the use of drones for risk mapping and the Operations Strategy.

**PLANNED OPERATIONS**

Through this Revised Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the KRCS in the response to the flooding. The Appeal will support the KRCS in scaling-up lifesaving emergency response and early recovery, focusing on search and rescue; aqua-rescue; shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; and health, water, and sanitation, as follows:
## Integrated assistance

### Shelter
- Scale-up the provision of emergency shelter and essential household items to the most vulnerable, the displaced, and those in camps through the provision of tarpaulins and tents, plus an integrated package of essential household, WASH and health items, with instructions on their safe use.
- Provide additional support for families to return to their place of origin as soon as possible with shelter kits and essential household items, and/or through conditional cash support.
- Expanded logistics support, including air support, will be provided to reach those who are cut-off.
- There is a need to scale-up shelter related early recovery activities, especially supporting displaced families to return to their place of origin or to safer locations in coordination with local authorities based on future flood risk analysis.

### Livelihoods and Basic Needs
- Scale-up basic needs assistance in the form of food provided to the most affected/vulnerable communities.
- Households will be provided with unconditional, multi-purpose cash grants through financial service providers to support their basic needs.
- The cash grants programme will be carried out in coordination with the Kenya Cash Working Group, through which market assessments and regular joint market monitoring will be conducted.
- There is a need to scale-up livelihood related early recovery activities, especially for families that are displaced and have lost livelihoods assets – agricultural or small business re-establishment.

### Health and Care: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Health and Care
- Scale-up the provision of search and rescue by setting up the KRCS aqua-rescue unit, with SWIFT water rescue, first aid, and evacuating the critically ill and injured.
- Provide rapid and detailed health and nutrition assessments. This will identify the functionality of, and access to, health facilities; health indicators among the affected communities; and existing interventions, with gaps.
- Sensitise and equip KRCS and Ministry of Health (MOH) volunteers and staff on key actions for emergency health and nutrition, conducting health promotion, with community-based disease and nutrition surveillance. The KRCS will support the MOH in conducting integrated outreach in camps and other affected villages cut-off from health facilities.
- The KRCS will conduct community mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions and will engage local community platforms, to provide psychological first aid (PFA) based on need, aligning with the government's Mental Health Policy 2015-2030.

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- The KRCS will scale-up and expand the rollout of an extensive hygiene promotion campaign to strengthen WASH knowledge and best practices, along with the
targeted provision of sanitary materials for women and girls, and the provision of hygiene packs.

- Sanitation support will be provided through the promotion of hygiene and sanitation, as well as by supporting communities with knowledge on latrine construction, providing them with the necessary materials. For this, volunteers will be mobilised and rapidly sensitised/trained on emergency sanitation. Temporary community and institutional latrines and handwashing stations will be erected where needed to ensure that persons with no access to sanitation have facilities to use. All facilities will be designed based on consultations with targeted communities, with considerations for cultural preferences, safety, and access for children and persons with disabilities. Damaged or destroyed latrines will be repaired or rebuilt both in institutions and in communities. All of these activities will be conducted concurrently with environmental and hygiene interventions, and hygiene will be promoted to ensure the proper disposal of solid waste, drainage of stagnant water, handwashing, vector control, and other key behaviours to support the prevention of disease outbreaks.

- The KRCS will scale-up the distribution of water treatment chemicals to affected households to minimise the risk of waterborne diseases. In addition, where the KRCS anticipates prolonged displacement, water treatment plants will be deployed until the communities are restored. During the distribution of water treatment chemicals, the KRCS will sensitisce communities on their proper use.

- For populations that are affected but not displaced, household water treatment chemicals will be distributed for up to six months as the floods subside and normal services resume. The KRCS will undertake the disinfection of shallow wells and boreholes, protection and improvement of shallow wells, and rehabilitation of other damaged water infrastructure. Water quality tests will also be conducted before, during, and after interventions to ensure the availability of safe drinking water.

- There is a need to scale-up water and sanitation-related early recovery activities, especially to rehabilitate, repair, and rebuild existing or new water points based on future flood risk analysis.

## Protection and Prevention

### Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

- The protection of communities, especially the most risk-exposed groups, and ensuring their safety and access to opportunities, is essential to meet the needs and rights of the most vulnerable, both in emergencies and throughout the recovery.

- The KRCS will continue to ensure targeting based on PGI minimum standards in emergencies through all sectors. The safe and equitable provision of services will be provided with consideration of needs based on gender and other diversity factors, and on data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability.

- Further development of community-based information and education initiatives and materials on violence, including discrimination, violence, exclusion, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and child protection; and ways to develop individuals’ abilities to address them.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

- The KRCS is committed to ensuring that CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response, to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities and closure of the feedback loop. This will be done by committing to upholding the
highest principles of transparency and accountability, ensuring that all stakeholders, particularly affected communities, are actively engaged and involved throughout the process.

- The KRCS will utilise the mobile cinema initiative in flood-affected areas to promote healthy and safe behaviours. Through film screenings, the response aims to educate and empower communities to adopt protective measures and enhance their resilience to future disasters. The mobile cinema will ensure that a wide range of individuals have access to these vital messages. This will promote a culture of preparedness and risk reduction, contributing to the well-being and safety of communities.

- Establish and utilise feedback desks during the outreach, staffed by CEA focal persons. Conduct monthly community-level meetings to understand the progress and views of the community on the response. Continuous operation of the KRCS toll-free line (1199) to gather and respond to community feedback.

**Risk Reduction**

- Operations will contribute to disaster preparedness through the mobilisation of communities to conduct risk assessments for prevalent risks and provide mitigation strategies. Support communities' resilience in the identification of risks and plans of action for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by conducting community-led vulnerability and risk assessments. These will also be used to support sustainability and linkages to longer-term development programming. Support will be provided to the organisational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders.

**Enabling approaches**

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

**Coordination and Partnerships**

- Facilitate engagement and coordination with Participating National Societies and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, and ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including the government's policies and programmes, development actors, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

- Connect the response with existing government-led mechanisms for climate and drought, social safety nets, and food security, emphasising the auxiliary role of the KRCS. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan, with appropriate linkages to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies.

**IFRC Secretariat Services**

- The IFRC will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office.

- Human Resources; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER); Information Technology (IT); Information Management (IM); Logistics; Finance and Administration; Communications and Advocacy; Security; and Resource Mobilisation.
National Society Strengthening

- Strengthening of the KRCS’s response systems at national headquarters, regional and county levels, including capacity development for EOC, fleet, and warehousing.
- The IFRC will work with the KRCS and PNS to ensure that NSD is well-coordinated with the ongoing programmes (IFRC and PNS) based on the needs of the National Society, informed by Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA), etc.
- The KRCS will also strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers on risk reduction and climate adaptation.
- Volunteer duty of care will be emphasised through appropriate management services, the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), training, and accident insurance.
- Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure that they play their role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership.

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

After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the IFRC Network Kenya Country Plan for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country’s action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY

KENYA RED CROSS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Core areas of operation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Branches</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
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The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has 261,000 volunteers supported by about 600 staff in eight regional offices and 47 county branches. The National Society is the first line of response in all sudden-onset disasters with a mandate to support the first 150,000 people affected.
The KRCS is headquartered in Nairobi, with capacity in both emergency and developmental programming at both the national and field levels. The organisation has skilled staff experienced in managing drought response operations, working with different skilled sector leads in WASH, health and nutrition, and livelihoods. The KRCS has staff and volunteers trained in cash transfer programmes (CTPs), who can effectively roll out cash transfers within a brief period. Staff and volunteers have also been trained on CEA to support its mainstreaming by promoting meaningful engagement and the participation of communities and establishing feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability to communities in all KRCS responses. The KRCS has strong logistics, finance, procurement, information communication technology (ICT), and other support functions required to meet the demands of this Emergency Appeal.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Kenya and Somalia, and a regional office for Africa, based in Nairobi. Through the CCD and Regional Office, the IFRC provides resource mobilisation and technical support to the KRCS in emergency response as well as long-term programming.

This Emergency Appeal promotes a Federation-wide approach to the response, inclusive of all Participating National Societies present in Kenya: The American Red Cross; British Red Cross; Danish Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; Italian Red Cross; and Norwegian Red Cross. It builds on their expertise, capacities, and resources as active members in the targeted areas and supports the KRCS.

The National Society will develop one response plan, and a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation will be adopted. The IFRC will emphasise building a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications,
resource mobilisation, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies. A more comprehensive Federation-wide picture will be provided in the upcoming Operational Strategy document.

**Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

The ICRC has a regional delegation hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. In partnership with the KRCS, it supports Restoring Family Links (RFL), economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa, as well as enhancing operational safety and security through the Safer Access Framework. The KRCS and IFRC organise Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings for information exchange, updates, and harmonisation of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response and other KRCS and Participating National Society activities in Kenya.

**External coordination**

The KRCS works with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) in coordinating the response to humanitarian emergencies, and co-chairs the Kenya Cash Working Group. There are eight emergency coordination hubs across the country, and these serve as centres for coordination, logistics, storage, and distribution. The KRCS is coordinating with the Government of Kenya, lead ministries on the national El Niño Contingency Plan 2023-2027, and El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan 2023. A series of meetings were held from September onwards with the Government of Kenya and partners identifying responsible entities and activities by cluster.

The KRCS is also part of the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KPHT). This includes coordination through the humanitarian clusters and working groups.
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Reference

Click here for:
- Link to IFRC Emergency landing page
- Previous appeals and latest reports for this emergency
- Additional information on the GO platform