



# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

## REVISED OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Kenya, Africa | Floods 2023



KRCS staff and Volunteers are providing logistical support for the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to people stranded along the Tana River due to flooding.

Appeal No: <b>MDRKE058</b>	To be assisted: <b>500,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>23/11/2023</b>
Glide No: <b>FL-2024-000045-KEN</b>	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 1,000,000</b>	Disaster Categorisation: <b>Orange</b>
Operation start date: <b>1/10/2023</b>	Operation end date: <b>31/12/2024</b>	
<b>Operational Strategy Revision</b>	<b>Revision #: 1</b>	<b>Date: 19/11/2024</b>

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 12 million**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement<sup>1</sup>: CHF 24 million**

<sup>1</sup> 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 (CHF 12 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 12 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

## TIMELINE

Month Year	
30 August 2023	The Kenya Meteorological Department, through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, reviews the March-April-May and June-July-August forecast.
30 September 2023	The KRCS begins preparing for EL Niño through capacity building of its Response teams, risk communication, and prepositioning of items in all areas predicted to receive above-normal rainfall.
4 November 2023	EAP activation of the Riverine Floods DREF in the Tana River Basin is based on the river water levels, which had reached danger thresholds, and in consideration of more rains expected in the month of November.
12 November 2023	The Kenya Response DREF was approved and published by the IFRC to support the National Society in responding to the ongoing effects of El Niño.
23 November 2023	An Emergency Appeal is published, totalling CHF 18m, together with a Federation-wide funding request of CHF 18m, of which the IFRC Secretariat would fund CHF 10m (i.e. through the IFRC Emergency Appeal) with the balance of CHF 8m coming from KRCS domestic and PNS bilateral.
March 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. On 3 May, the President of Kenya addressed the nation, and among other measures, specifically requested that humanitarian organisations mobilise adequate food and household supplies.
16 May 2024	Revised Appeal to include the new impact from the March April May floods.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

*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 affected by the floods since November 2023. To date, in addition to the DREF allocation mentioned above, the appeal has received CHF 1.27 million through the IFRC Secretariat appeal.***

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

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 2024 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.

On 3 May, the President of Kenya addressed<sup>2</sup> the nation, and among other measures, specifically requested that humanitarian organisations mobilise adequate food and household supplies.

Prior to the October-to-December rains, the region experienced five consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall between 2020 and 2022 that led to a severe drought and insufficient access to food and water, limiting agricultural outputs and livelihood opportunities while also reducing populations' ability to cope with future shocks.

Kenya Red Cross and partners in collaboration with the National and County Government leadership have been supporting scale up relief efforts to flood affected populations, through support with food and non-food items. Despite these efforts, there are still emergency response and early recovery gaps that continue to prevail, preventing many households from meeting their households' basic needs attributed to the adverse effects and large number of people at risk.

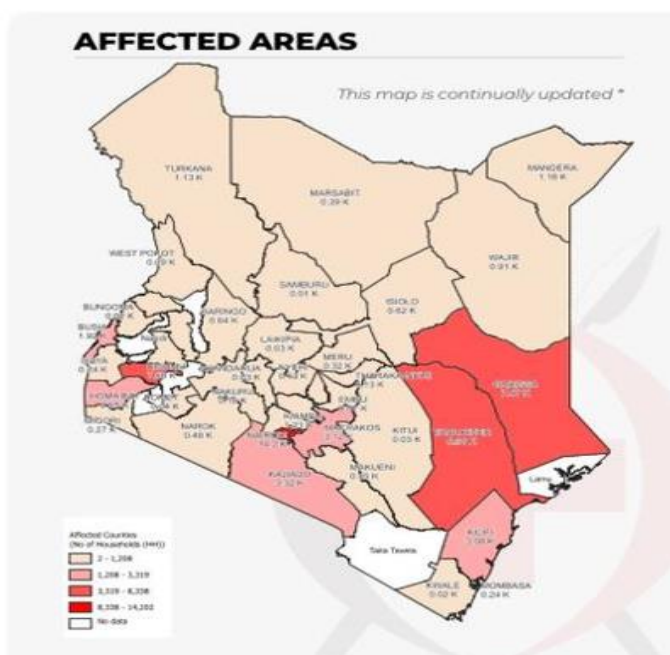
The needs range from access to food, availability of clean and safe water, basic medicines especially being a high season for disease outbreaks such as malaria due to presence of surface water and malnutrition among the vulnerable populations including sick people, children under-fives, expectant and lactating women, and the elderly due to food insecurity resulting from floods effects. When floods recede, stagnant pools of water provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes, leading to increased malaria transmission.

This Revised Operations Strategy 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.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services

**The October-November-December** excessive rains 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.



<sup>2</sup> <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/read-ruto-s-full-speech-in-address-to-the-nation-on-flooding-4611896>

Thousands of family homes were 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. The floods 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 March-April-May floods** exacerbated 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.

To date, the March April May floods led to 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.

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. Initially there is limited road access to Wajir and Mandera counties, and large parts of Garissa, Marsabit, Isiolo, and Tana River. In northern counties like Wajir, the capital of Wajir County, the entire town is flooded, with the rains severing the road network. Schools, hospitals, businesses, government offices, police stations and places of worship are among those submerged, halting normal activities.

The use of air transport was one of the efficient means of delivering humanitarian relief, including shelter and WASH household items and medical supplies in cut-off counties such as in Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, and Mandera. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has also been able to conduct aerial assessments in areas that are cut-off, determining the needs of these communities. The use of boats as a means of transport to access marooned communities has supported the KRCS in search and rescue.

During July-August 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.

## **2. Impact on physical and mental well-being**

The loss of lives, livelihoods, and homes as a result of the flooding deeply impacts individuals, families, and communities. First aid and MHPSS is, therefore, paramount, along with support for the continuity of health services in areas they have been disrupted. In the medium to long-term, promoting the continuity of health care services through capacity building at the community and facility levels is crucial to strengthening resilience. Also see section 3. Gaps in the response.

## **3. Risks and vulnerabilities**

Should the rains continue, there is a considerable risk of prolonged displacement. There is also a considerable risk related to waterborne diseases. In the short-term, vulnerable groups include those who have been displaced and are cut-off due to the floods/damaged infrastructure – in some cases, these communities have limited or no

access to water, food, and basic health and other services. In the mid-term, vulnerable groups include those displaced and who have lost their houses and livelihoods assets and cannot return and/or struggle to start any form of self or supported recovery activities.



*As part of KRCS Early Action Protocols for floods: Distribution of NFIs to evacuated vulnerable community members by Kenya Red Cross ahead of the anticipated floods in November 2023, Tana Delta. Photo credit: Mohammed Kubwa, KRCS.*

## **CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE**

### **1. National Society response capacity**

#### **1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response**

The 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 headquarters of the KRCS are in Nairobi, with a capacity in both emergency and developmental programming at national and county (field) levels. The organisation has skilled staff experienced in managing drought and flood response operations, working with different skilled sector leads in WASH, health and nutrition, and livelihoods. The KRCS has staff and volunteers trained in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modalities where they can effectively rollout cash programmes within a brief period. Staff and volunteers have also been trained on PGI and CEA to support its mainstreaming by promoting the meaningful engagement and participation of communities and establishing feedback mechanisms to ensure greater accountability in all KRCS responses. The KRCS has strong logistics, finance, procurement, information and communications technology (ICT), and other support functions required to meet the demands of this Emergency Appeal.

**KRCS response to date:**

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 continually assesses, provides shelter, WASH, health needs and other additional basic needs, such as the provision of food relief.

**Key highlights:**

- The KRCS has deployed its Red Cross Action teams and activated Community Disaster Response teams to affected counties to ensure timely search and rescue, aqua rescue operations, provision of emergency relief, conducting needs assessments, and distributing shelter, household items, food, and clean water.
- The KRCS has been able to issue **35 million early warning messages, rescued 3,884 people** from near drowning, and reached **29,278 households** with emergency shelter and essential household items.
- Seeds were distributed to six counties recovering from the drought to make use of initial rains and improve food security. This included early maturing and drought resistant seeds (maize, beans, green grams, and cow peas).
- KRCS has supported **57,774 HHs** with WASH NFIs across the country. KRCS has distributed **419,082** Aqua Tabs, **179,353** sachets of PUR for water treatment and reached out to **41,091 HHs (205,455 people)** with **hygiene promotion messages**. Additionally, **4,534** dignity kits have been distributed in Homabay, Garissa, Nairobi and Murang'a counties.
- KRCS has supported **3,129 HHs (18,774 people) with multi-purpose cash** to enable the evacuate to a safer ground and assist them in first days leaving at the evacuation centres before shelter and wash support. Those at risk of being affected will be enrolled as well as those in other social vulnerabilities that are not in any Social Protection programs. The amount disbursed to each of the 2,000HHs was 48 CHF, a value within the budget but also verified from a feasibility assessment and approved by the local stakeholder for 1-off transfer.
- A total of **54,662 HHs were supported with food items** across the county. Nairobi had the highest number of households who benefitted from food items including hot meals where **15,072 Households** were supported with hot meals.
- A total of **27,074 people** were reached through health outreaches across the country. Health outreaches done were based on Malaria, Non- Communicable Diseases, clinics for children, and general health of the community. The table below shows the number of people reached during the health outreaches per county.



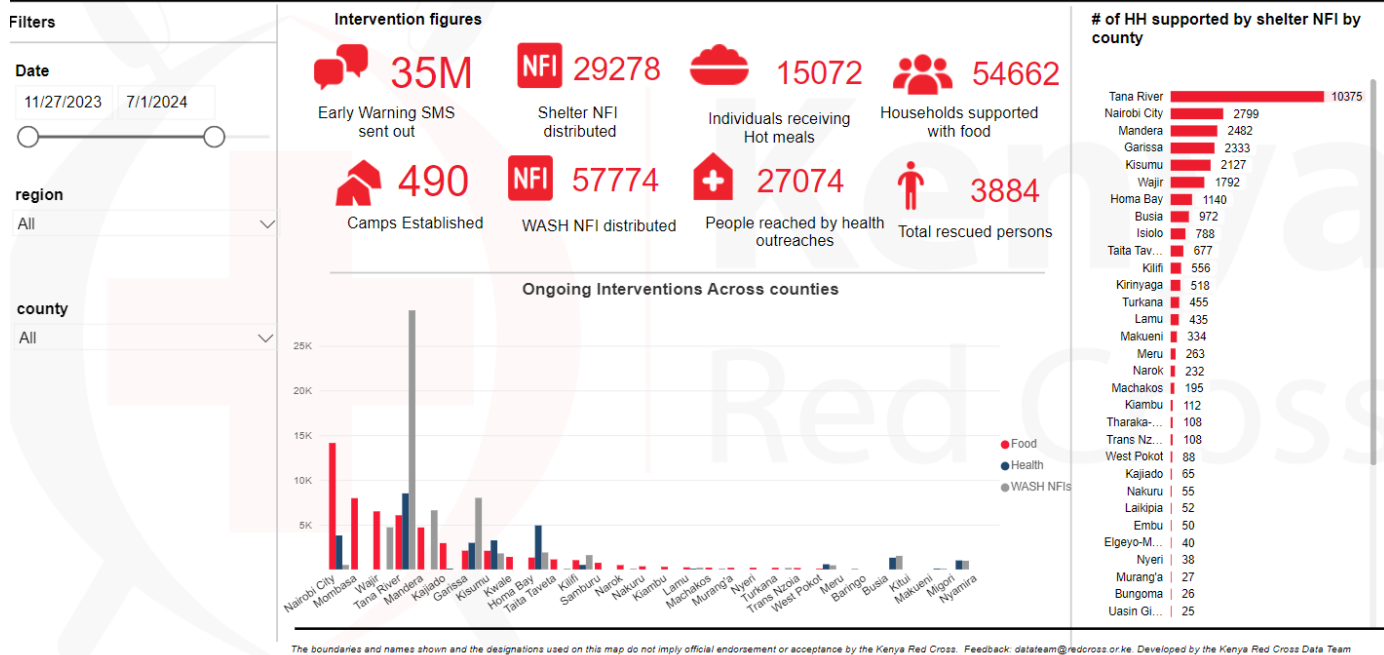
*Training to Water Management Committee in Makere*



# KRCS FLOOD INTERVENTIONS

Situation updates summary

- Impacts I
- Impacts II
- Camps
- Intervention s**
- Table summary-Interventi...
- Table summary-Camps...
- Other documented impacts



## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

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's lead ministries on the national El Niño Contingency Plan 2023-2027 and El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan 2023. A series of meetings has been held since September with the government and partners to identify responsible entities and activities by cluster.

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### IFRC membership

The IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Kenya and Somalia, and a regional office for Africa, based in Nairobi. Through the Delegation 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 leverages their expertise, capacities, and resources as active members within the targeted areas and supports the KRCS. British, Norwegian, Danish, Netherlands and Finnish Red Cross have made a combined bi lateral funding contribution contributing towards KRCS Federation Wide Appeal as follows.

Donor	Modality/ Area of Intervention	Counties	Pledge (CHF)
<b>Bilateral and Domestic</b>			
Danish RC	Cash and MHPSS	Makueni and Tana River	200,591
USAID/BHA	Emergency Shelter	Affected Counties	217,200



Netherlands via British Red Cross	Food Security & Cash	Tana River County	47,000
Finish Red Cross- ECHO Crisis Modifier	Multi- Purpose Cash Transfer	Garissa and Tana River	142,500
Norwegian Red Cross	Health Services	Garissa and Marsabit	28,503
British Red Cross	Preparedness Activities and Livelihood	Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu,	141,402
		<b>Total</b>	<b>748,693</b>

## ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a regional delegation hosted in Nairobi, which serves as a hub for operations in eastern and central African countries. In partnership with the KRCS, the ICRC supports Restoring Family Links (RFL), 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 exchanges, updates, and harmonisation of efforts on the Emergency Appeal response, and other KRCS and Participating National Society activities in Kenya.

## 2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The KRCS works closely with the 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, which serve as centres for coordination, logistics, storage, and distribution. The KRCS is also part of the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KPHT), actively participating in coordination efforts through humanitarian clusters and working groups.

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) released US\$3 million to support lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to 190,000 people in 10 counties in Kenya.

## 3. Gaps in the response

Gaps in the response have been identified by KRCS assessments, joint assessments, and a review of available secondary data as follows:

Gaps	Analysis
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The floods resulted in houses and businesses being submerged, destroying thousands of houses across the affected counties, particularly in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, and Wajir counties. Displaced families are reported to be living with friends and relatives, while others have set up informal camps on dry land, many in makeshift shelters.</li> <li>Many houses have been damaged and destroyed, and many people have been displaced to camps. The shelter and settlement gaps have clearly indicated immediate needs, medium/transitional and recovery needs. Immediate support by providing temporary shelter and household items to all affected populations will significantly reduce their burdens. Additionally, if markets are functioning in affected cities, cash and voucher support can be considered, alongside technical support. In the medium to long-term, supporting shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation is crucial.</li> <li>Many displaced households are staying in temporary sites, including designated camps, churches, schools, and other public structures. Reports indicate an urgent need for food, water and sanitation, lighting, and other household items to the displaced in these camps. If the camps are to remain operational, cooking materials will also be needed in addition to food. Since most districts have no recorded experience in camp management and coordination, supporting camp set up and management will be key.</li> <li>Many urban areas have also been heavily impacted by floods. In Machakos County, Athi river broke its banks affecting households in Kinanie, Joska, and Kamulu areas, while in Nairobi</li> </ul>

	<p>County, River Ngong, and Nairobi River broke their banks resulting to flash floods in Kibra, South C, South B, Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Mukuru Kayaba, Mukuru Kwa Reuben, Kawangware, Mathare, Viwandani and Kilimani.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The livelihood sector has been particularly vulnerable thousands acreage of arable land affected and livestock reported dead. Economic activities have been severely disrupted, with major roads submerged, bridges swept away, and over 2,675 businesses either closed or permanently destroyed.</li> <li>• It is reported that 93,056 acres of farmland have been destroyed, while 28,931 livestock deaths have been reported. The damage to infrastructure has severely impacted markets. Continued rainfall and flooding in the coming months will likely disrupt the harvest of most major crops, which occurs between October and December. There has also been damage to irrigation systems, which will inhibit the recovery if not repaired.</li> <li>• The severe floods, associated with heavy rains, have caused widespread damage to standing crops, seeds, and tools. Livestock has been lost, and opportunities for agricultural labour and income generation have been significantly impacted. The crop loss will contribute to the rapid depletion of already fragile food stocks, resulting in food shortages and the loss of livelihoods and income, which in turn, will lead to negative coping strategies and increased social vulnerabilities encompassing school dropouts, early marriage, domestic violence, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). These areas were already suffering from significant food insecurity before the floods, and some markets are currently inaccessible due to poor road access.</li> <li>• There is an immediate need for food via food packs or multipurpose cash grants. In the medium to long-term, support for farm inputs and other livelihood interventions through cash and voucher assistance is crucial. Detailed assessments will guide the specific content of the livelihoods package.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Despite<sup>3</sup> causing widespread flood damage to farmland in late 2023, the elevated rainfall after the prolonged drought increased agricultural labor opportunities and improved crop and livestock production, raising incomes and reducing reliance on coping strategies. However, many households in pastoral areas continue to face acute malnutrition and food insecurity in early 2024 due to the effects of five consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall and the 2023–2024 El Niño floods.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The main immediate and long-term risks and needs include the outbreak of communicable diseases and disruption of essential health services, such immunisation, antenatal, delivery and postnatal care, nutrition, and clinical services, which can lead to increased morbidity among the population, particularly mothers, newborns, and children under five years of age.</li> <li>• Community-based surveillance for active case finding and referrals is necessary for communicable disease prevention and control, reaching both camps and affected communities. The existing cholera response needs to be integrated and scaled-up. It is also necessary to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, due to stagnant water through health promotion and the distribution of mosquito nets.</li> <li>• 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 index</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.

	<p>case occurred on 20 April 2024. 86 cholera cases and two deaths are reported as of 24 June 2024. Children are the most affected, with 27.9 per cent of the cases being between 0 and 4 years of age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been a significant impact on health due to the inaccessibility of health facilities, which can also result in the spread of disease since there is little prevention, control, and treatment.</li> <li>• There is high likelihood of psychological impacts (1) among those who lose family members to drowning, including ambivalent and traumatic grieving, (2) those who are injured, (3) those with respiratory infections, and (4) those at risk of communicable diseases and vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and Rift Valley fever (RVF).</li> <li>• El Niño rains are expected to result in widespread flooding with a wide range of health consequences, especially on the public health of affected populations. This is expected to result in increased incidents of trauma from drowning and injuries, respiratory infections, communicable diseases, including diarrheal diseases, notably and concerning, cholera and vector borne diseases, such as malaria and RVF.</li> <li>• The impact of flooding will exacerbate existing challenges in accessing health, greatly contributing to poor indicators for non-communicable diseases and preventive health services, i.e. immunisation, maternal health care, and nutrition services.</li> <li>• Contaminated water and lack of access to WASH facilities have increased the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. The northern counties are already experiencing a cholera outbreak that began in October 2022. The ongoing cholera outbreak, which is a water borne disease, has in the past year affected 27 counties in the country with a total of 12,123 cases reported as late as 3 November 2023.</li> <li>• Vector-borne diseases especially RVF, malaria, dengue, and chikungunya, have been shown to have increased incidence during heavy rainfall seasons and flooding. RVF outbreaks are recurrent in Kenya and there have been several RVF outbreaks in the past (1998, 2006-2007, 2014, 2018).</li> <li>• There are also concerns of malaria outbreaks because of collapsed latrines and stagnant water. A malaria outbreak has been reported in Laisamis, Marsabit county and there are increased cases of measles in the months preceding the OND rains. The outbreaks affecting humans and animals in Isiolo (Ewaso Nyiro), Mandera (Dawa), and Garissa counties are associated with rivers flooding.</li> <li>• With regards to health infrastructure, several counties have had limited road access for the past three weeks and numerous health facilities have been damaged and/or have reduced access to medical supplies. The referral of sick patients to County Hospitals in the affected counties is also proving to be a significant challenge.</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding across the affected districts has significantly damaged water and sanitation systems and sanitation facilities at both Household, community and facility level.in the affected districts. Some community wells have been destroyed, marooned while the others have been contaminated; sections of the urban water supply networks were damaged. Additionally, surface water sources have been flooded/destroyed and contaminated, and household latrines were also flooded and destroyed.</li> <li>• This destruction has resulted in a lack of safe water for domestic use for the affected population. Stagnant water around the communities also poses health risks (waterborne and vector-borne diseases). Inadequate water compromises the practice of good hygiene, exposing families to further disease outbreaks. There is a need to provide safe water for drinking and other household use, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities.</li> <li>• The KRCS assessment report shows that in several locations, communities do not have secure water sources since they were destroyed. Pit latrines were also destroyed in these areas. This is encouraging open defecation, which may lead to water contamination, hence water borne diseases.</li> <li>• During the March-April-May rains, Tana River County in the coastal area was one of the affected counties and this was attributed to overflow from seven fork dams that resulted in bursting of Tana River-banks leaving many communities displaced. The effects exacerbated the already difficult situations some families were already in having been displaced during the October, November, December (OND) in 2023.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The various camps represent varied situation in sanitation. Some of the camps have been in existence since the October November December (OND) rains. The general situation of the settlements is dilapidated with many people asking for replenishment of the shelter kits due to the leakage they experience when it rains. The initial interventions undertaken by organizations and the government have since been outdated without hope of having replenishment. The camps generally exhibit lack of sanitation facilities and less interventions on hygiene promotion presenting a situation that could degenerate to an epidemic. The findings indicate the following from the camps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP Camps are at different levels in terms of WASH intervention for instance, some camps have some latrines although not sufficient for the households displaced, while others have no sanitation facility at all.</li> <li>• IDP Camps established after the OND (October-November-December) rains are still existing and this highlight the prolonged displacement of families.</li> <li>• With the receding rains some displaced families have started moving back to their homes</li> <li>• The county government has initiated engagements with communities on permanent relocation from their initial homes. This is because the of displacement has become recurrent resulting to loss of property and lives every season. The intensity of the flood event has been exacerbated by effects of climate change with intense severity reported every time it occurs.</li> <li>• Open defecation in all the camps is evident with minimal knowledge on the implication and threat to community general health and well-being.</li> <li>• The initial establishment of sanitation facilities in the camps established during OND have far deviated from the SPEHERE standard for sanitation and hygiene with most organizations supporting new camps and leaving out the needs of those who had been in the camps longer.</li> <li>• Limited evidence of hygiene promotion activities in most of the camps as there were no handwashing stations, open defecation practice was commonly observed in the outskirts of the camps.</li> <li>• Observation of bathrooms that were mostly made from locally available materials as opposed to latrines.</li> <li>• Water availability is evident with inconsistent supply reported. This was initially supported by the County and some organizations. However, the communities reported that the provision was not guaranteed. Coping mechanism include some community members collectively trucking commercial water and selling to communities in the camps.</li> <li>• The quality and amount of water may not meet the required Sphere standards when some community members collectively trucking commercial water and selling to communities in the camps. Proper strategies to provide adequate and quality water should be key priority</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>PGI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and children are at the highest risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, especially in camp settings as different families and individuals will be living in close quarters in camps, sometimes alongside separated children who do not have guardians to watch over them. It is crucial to provide support through protection, gender and inclusion services, including making information available on risks, prevention, services, and reporting mechanisms in relation to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, and SGBV.</li> <li>• Women, girls and children continue to bear the brunt of issues related to disruptions in families, including separation. The deaths and injuries increase the need for support in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and family links, especially in relation to fatalities, displacement, missing individuals, and loss of livelihoods.</li> <li>• The food insecurity situation adds a burden to the already stressed population, particularly the elderly and people living with disabilities, and has left young girls and women in many locations with the responsibility to feed their families, exposing them to protection risks.</li> <li>• The camp settings also increase the risks to children and vulnerable individuals.</li> </ul>

# OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Identified constraint	Analysis
Access	Significant constraints around access. Cutoff of road and rail networks that become impassable for vehicles carrying both food and essential household items. Therefore, it is essential to build the logistics network and consider air transport where needed.
Procurement and supply chain management	Certain stocks in the country are becoming limited, resulting in a need to consider international procurement.
Damage to social infrastructure	Disruption of social services (schools, health facilities, and markets). Markets are currently impacted with a reduced capacity, but we expect a rapid recovery as the floods recede and access is improved.
Unfavourable weather conditions	The KMD has indicated that the rains could extend into at least January 2024 – this could prolong constraints on access, displacement and loss of livelihoods – delaying the opportunity for self-recovery.
Cholera evolution	There is an ongoing cholera outbreak in some of the affected counties. There is a risk this will spread and increase, requiring resources to be diverted from the direct flood response.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Kenya Country Plan](#) for 2024. 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 actions. 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.

### 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.

## **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, the ICRC supports 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 exchanges, 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's lead ministries on the national El Niño Contingency Plan 2023-2027 and El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan 2023. A series of meetings has been held since September with the government and partners to identify responsible entities and activities by cluster.

The KRCS is also part of the KPHT, actively participating in coordination efforts through humanitarian clusters and working groups.

# **OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

## **Vision**

To address the response challenges of flooding due to the ongoing EL Niño rains 2023 through to 2024, the KRCS will work with the government, partners, and stakeholders, including the communities, to alleviate suffering, save lives, support recovery and resilience building of up to 500,000 people across 42 counties.

This will be achieved by supporting the most vulnerable most affected communities with shelter, health, WASH and PGI from emergency through to recovery, resilience building activities.

The operation will target and support all those affected who meet the vulnerability criteria, while upholding the principle of "Do No Harm" throughout the response efforts.

### **Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation**

Heavy rains continued up to June 2024, bringing flooding downstream river basins of Nzoia, Nyando, Athi, and the lower Tana River. The number of households affected and displaced increased. Tana River County has become increasingly susceptible to devastating floods in recent years. Climate change and its impact on weather patterns are further exacerbating the situation, leaving poor families even more vulnerable.

## **Targeting**

### **1. People to be assisted**

This Revised Operations Strategy plans to reach up to 500,000 people across 42 counties people affected by the floods since November 2023 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.

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.

## 2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability


The KRCS will focus on households which have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihoods – particularly those held up for extended periods in displacement sites. Furthermore, the KRCS will prioritise households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity and flooding has particularly burdened women and girls, who are also at increased risk of SGBV, as well as older people and people living with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable. The actions will also set up a complaint and feedback mechanism using different channels and platforms, such as community volunteers, community meetings, focus group discussions, a toll-free line and suggestion boxes and responses provided through community meetings. This will better facilitate two-way communications with the targeted communities.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

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 affected by the floods since November 2023.

Through this Revised Operations Strategy, 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 response and early recovery, as follows.

## INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	<b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	<b>CHF 3,175,000</b>
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	<b>Total target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	To meet the immediate and short to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population.			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>			<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Households supported with emergency shelter and essential household items			50,000	29,278
# of Households who report that the shelter solutions provided helped in their long-term recovery			85%	40%
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>Assessment and mobilisation</b>				


- Refresher training and mobilisation for Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) training of trainers – in support of and coordinated with partners for integrated assessments.
- KIRA training cascading to all regions to support initial multi-agency assessments.
- Conduct rapid assessments to determine immediate community needs.
- Mobilising populations that have been displaced to the identified evacuation centres.
- Targeting households that have had their houses submerged or destroyed.
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring and satisfactory surveys for supported communities.

**Emergency shelter and essential household items**

- Provide emergency shelter and essential household items to the most vulnerable, displaced, and those in camps through the provision of emergency shelter (tarpaulins, tents), and an integrated package of essential household, WASH, and health items and a demonstration on their safe use.
- Shelter champions support camp management for the displaced in camps, including the construction of emergency shelters.
- Logistics support will be provided to reach those cut-off – this will include air support (see National Society Development).

**Early recovery shelter**

- Support linked to the cash transfer programme is provided to facilitate the return of families to their place of origin as soon as is feasible. The KRCS has mechanisms in place to support cash and voucher assistance before a disaster to facilitate evacuations, during the response to reduce humanitarian needs, and during recovery to ongoing support.
- PASSA training to communities to reduce the effects of disasters, build resilience, and promote community ownership.

	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>	Female > 18: <b>61,875</b>	Female < 18: <b>61,875</b>	<b>CHF 3,781,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>63,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>63,125</b>	<b>Total target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash and in-kind support to be able to meet their basic needs.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>			<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Households reached with in-kind food assistance			15,000	55,362
# of Households reached through cash assistance			10,000	3,129
# of Households reached through livestock restocking			5,000	TBC
# of Households reached with early maturing and drought resistant seeds			15,000	3,000
% of Percentage of the targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster levels			85%	50%
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>In-kind food</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target identification and registration.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of food rations. Scale-up support to reach households with food commodities, including the protection ration for households that have malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, individuals with disabilities, or other at-risk categories.</li> </ul>				
<b>Multi-purpose cash</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households will be provided with unconditional multipurpose cash grants over four months through financial service providers to support their basic needs.</li> </ul>				




- The cash grants programme will be carried out in coordination with the Kenya Cash Working Group, which will conduct market assessments and regular joint market monitoring.

#### **Recovery livelihoods**

- Scale-up livelihood related early recovery activities, especially for families that are displaced and have lost livelihoods assets – agricultural or small business re-establishment.
- Early maturing and drought resistant seeds distributed to counties recovering from drought to make use of initial rains to enhance food security.
- Livestock restocking (including vaccination/treatment).
- Restoring damaged irrigation infrastructure.
- The operation will link livelihoods activities with risk reduction, climate, and adaptation to strengthen shared natural, physical, and social assets.

## **HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b>	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	<b>CHF 1,675,000</b>
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	<b>Total target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of People reached with search and rescue		2,500	3,884	
# of Counties that have conducted health assessments and risk mapping		25	17	
# of Households reached with health services/hygiene promotion		50,000	41,091	
# of Households provided with mosquito nets		50,000	58,037	
# of People reached with mental health and psychosocial support		5,000	TBC	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>Search and rescue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide search and rescue services through the KRCS aqua-rescue surge teams, first aid services, and evacuate the critically ill and injured.</li> <li>• Train, equip, and restock aqua search and rescue teams (aqua rescue rubber pants, aqua rescue swimsuits, lifesaver jackets, gumboots, raincoats, jackets), together with boat repair, maintenance and procurement.</li> </ul>			
<b>Community Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitise and equip the KRCS and Ministry of Health volunteers and staff on key actions for emergency health and nutrition and conduct both health promotion and community-based disease and nutrition surveillance. The KRCS will support the Ministry of Health in conducting integrated outreach in camps and other affected villages cut-off from access to health facilities.</li> <li>• Conduct health assessments, including nutrition rapid assessments, to map out areas identified as high-risk to better inform and guide the response.</li> <li>• Communities are supported by the National Society to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. Conduct active case findings and refer all cases of acute malnutrition to health facilities for appropriate management.</li> </ul>			

- Refresher training for community health volunteers (CHVs) on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, and non-communicable diseases (NCD) in emergencies.
- Sensitisation of responding volunteers, including CHVs and RCATs, on epidemic control and prevention for epidemics ensuring readiness for deployment.
- Support volunteers conducting health education and hygiene promotion activities to prevent and control the spread of epidemics.
- Mobilisation of health kits (reproductive health, international emergency health kits, cholera, malaria, etc.). Provide essential medicines and supplies (antibiotics and chronic ailment conditions).
- Deployment of medical surge teams for case management of confirmed epidemics.
- Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits - both male and female.
- Preposition of personal protective equipment (PPE) (gumboots, gloves, helmets, etc).
- Support enhancement of medical facilities, ensuring the availability of essential medicines and supplies in flood-affected counties.

**Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response**


- Conduct rapid SRH and GBV assessments: Carry out assessments to identify the specific SRH and GBV needs and risks of the affected population, including women and girls. Assessments will include access to basic healthcare services, availability of contraceptives and menstrual hygiene products, and the prevalence of GBV incidents.
- Conduct community awareness campaigns, using various communication channels, to ensure that flood-affected communities have accurate information on SRH and GBV prevention, available services, and how to access them.
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration: Establish coordination mechanisms with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local organisations, and international partners, to ensure a comprehensive and harmonised response. Collaborate with SRH and GBV service providers to share information, resources, and expertise.
- Update the Referral pathways on health services

**Nutrition**

- Rapid and detailed health and nutrition assessments. The assessments will identify functionality and access to health service facilities, health indicators among the affected communities, existing interventions, and gaps.
- Mobilise anthropometric equipment and nutrition therapeutic commodities.

**Mental health and psychosocial support**

- The KRCS will further conduct community MHPSS sessions and engage local community platforms, to provide psychosocial first aid (PFA) based on needs, aligning with the government’s Mental Health Policy 2015-2030.
- Ensure that referral systems are in place to provide mental health and psychosocial support to children, in collaboration with MHPSS specialists.

	<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	<b>CHF 1,701,000</b>	
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	<b>Total</b>	<b>target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Immediate reduction in the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.				
<b>Key Indicators:</b>				<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Households provided with access to safe drinking water				50,000	16,568
# of Households provided with emergency latrines				3,000	2,288

# of Households reached with hygiene promotion	50,000	41,091
# of Households reached with WASH household items	50,000	57,774
# of Households supported through the restoration of damaged water infrastructure once the floods subside	12,000	700

#### **Priority Actions:**

##### ***Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situations is carried out in targeted communities***

- Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities.
- Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation, and hygiene assessments, as well as hygiene and sanitation promotion and household water treatment procedures.
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate responses.

##### ***Daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population***

- Procure household water treatment chemicals (PUR sachets and aqua tabs) for distribution to displaced and affected households as an immediate action to ensure the consumption of safe and clean water, thus minimising the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. To support 10,000 households for six months. Water quality tests will also be conducted before, during, and after the interventions to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for affected communities.
- Where there are prolonged displacements, water treatment plants will be deployed to provide safe water until the communities are settled back. During the distribution of water treatment chemicals, the KRCS will sensitise communities on their proper use.
- For populations affected but not displaced, household water treatment chemicals will be distributed for a period of up to six months as the water subsides and normal services resume.
- Disinfection of shallow wells and boreholes after the floods subside, as well as the protection and improvement of shallow wells and rehabilitation of other damaged water infrastructure.
- KRCS plans to embark on 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.
- Procure and distribute buckets and jerry cans to facilitate the treatment and storage of water at the household level.
- Procure and distribute 100 pieces of 10,000-litre plastic tanks for strategic water storage.
- Procure and distribute 10 pieces of 10,000 litres, 10 pieces of 5,000 litres, and five pieces of 3,500 litres of pillow tanks for strategic water storage/water trucking.
- Sensitise targeted communities on safe water storage and the safe use of water treatment products through household level follow-up by volunteers.

##### ***Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the displaced population***


- Provide materials such as toilet slabs, timber, and polythene will be supplied for latrine construction. This activity will be carried out by a team of volunteers who will be mobilised and rapidly sensitised/trained in emergency sanitation. Temporary community and institutional latrines will be erected on a need basis to ensure that persons without access to sanitation have facilities for use until the situation returns to normal.
- Repair and reconstruction of damaged latrines is also planned for recovery, targeting institutions and, in some places, for community use. All these activities will be conducted concurrently with environmental and hygiene interventions including, hygiene promotion at the household level.
- Hygiene promotion among displaced communities through innovative approaches like a mobile cinema.
- Procure and distribute IEC materials.
- Assess the menstrual hygiene management needs of the affected population, ensure that toilets are with MHM requirements.

- Select the design for toilets, handwashing facilities, and bathrooms based on consultations with the targeted communities with considerations for cultural preferences, safety, and access for children and persons with disabilities (PWD).
- Erect and dismantle 1,000 temporary latrines for displaced households (toilet slabs and construction materials for latrines).

**Restoration of damaged water infrastructure once the floods subside**

- Provide safe water to 50,000 people in targeted communities through the construction or rehabilitation of 15 damaged water facilities, of which four are already supported.


## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	<b>Protection, Gender, Inclusion</b>	<b>and</b>	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	<b>CHF 106,000</b>
			Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	<b>Total target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		The operation ensures the safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>				<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of People benefiting from safe and equitable delivery of basic services taking into account their needs based on gender				250,000	TBC
# of Survivors of SGBV identified and referred to specialised services, including safe spaces, counselling, and medico-legal support				100	21
# of Staff and volunteers briefed on PGI minimum requirements				400	47
<b>Priority Actions:</b>					
<p>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 through the recovery pathway. Through this Appeal, the following activities will be undertaken. The KRCS will continue to ensure that targeting is based on gender protection and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards in emergencies through all sectors. Safe and equitable provision of services will be provided, with consideration of needs based on gender and other diversity factors, while sex, age, and disability disaggregated data will be included in assessments and reporting.</p> <p>All sectoral teams will include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people living with disabilities) in their planning. All communities and families will be targeted in accordance with IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies and specific in-country cluster and KRCS procedures.</p> <p><b>Programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate PGI throughout the implementation, using a PGI and CEA approach that makes use of National Society call centres to systematically collect and respond to the views of vulnerable and affected people on their needs, priorities, vulnerabilities, and capacities.</li> <li>• Integrate PGI in multi-sectoral needs assessments and throughout the implementation, ensuring that PGI and CEA-related questions are also integrated into needs assessments, such as preferred/trusted communications channels, community relations, and cultural beliefs.</li> </ul>					

- Support sectoral teams to ensure the collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards).


**Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children**

- Mapping, establishing, and supporting a GBV referral pathway.
- Basic training of staff and volunteers (four per county) on protection principles, child protection (CP), SGBV, including PSEA, and safe identification and referrals.
- For SGBV, identify and share safe referral pathways at the local level with volunteers, staff, and communities, ensuring there are linkages with the community feedback mechanism. Staff and volunteers will be orientated on a survivor-centred approach that enables them to better support SGBV survivors and make safe referrals.
- Develop community-based information, education, and communication initiatives and materials on culture of nonviolence and peace (discrimination, violence, and exclusion, including SGBV and CP) and develop the ability of individuals to address them.
- Conduct debriefing sessions for the response teams.

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: 61,875	Female < 18: 61,875	<b>CHF 84,000</b>
		Male > 18: 63,125	Male < 18: 63,125	<b>Total target: 250,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.			
<b>Key Indicators:</b>			<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of Feedback responded to and cases resolved within a month by the National Society			100%	90%
# of Volunteers trained/briefed and mobilised in support of CEA			400	430
% of community members who feel the assistance provided by the operation currently covers their urgent needs			90%	80%
# of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria			3	5
% of community members, including marginalised and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the response			100%	90%
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The KRCS is committed to mainstreaming CEA throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful participation from the affected communities and closure of the feedback loop. The communities will be made aware of the response period, how support will be given to them, and the exit strategy for the KRCS. The communities will also be made aware of the fundings, where they come from, and how they will give their feedback through activities, such as satisfactory surveys and post-distribution monitoring.</li> <li>• The KRCS will utilise the mobile cinema initiative in flood-affected areas to promote healthy and safe behaviours in response to identified risks. Through engaging and informative 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 travel to various locations within the affected regions, ensuring that a wide range of individuals have access to these vital messages. Through the</li> </ul>			

cinema, a culture of preparedness and risk reduction is promoted, contributing to the well-being and safety of communities.

- Establish and utilise feedback desks during distributions, outreach, and in camps staffed by CEA focal persons. Conduct monthly community level review meetings to understand the progress and views of the community on the response. Continuous handling of the KRCS toll-free line (0800720577) to gather and respond to community feedback.
- During the operation, the KRCS will conduct monthly Community Review Meetings to evaluate the progress of the Floods Operation. During these meetings, the KRCS will help establish a community feedback desk to document and address community issues and complaints.

	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: 30,938	Female < 18: 30,938	<b>CHF 123,000</b>
		Male > 18: 31,562	Male < 18: 31,562	<b>Total target: 125,000</b>

**Objective:** Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.

<b>Key Indicators:</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of People reached with DRR activities	25,000	39,643
# of Counties with developed and supported community plans of action	25	10

**Priority Actions:**


The planned disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities aim to strengthen the institutional preparedness of KRCS branches and community disaster response teams in the **affected counties**, as well as mapping risks and mitigation strategies, including early warning and early action systems. The activities will focus on strengthening the skills and capacities of branch and community disaster response teams.

**The integration of resilience approaches in the Emergency Appeal then becomes the natural exit strategy.**


- Support for community resilience in identifying risks and mitigations/plans of action for DRR by conducting community-led vulnerability and capacity risk assessments (VCAs), which will also be used to support sustainability and links to longer-term development programming; support for an organisational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities, and stakeholders; support to include food safety in community contingency response plans; support for communities with risk mapping, holistic monitoring, and integrated analysis of agriculture and livelihoods indicators.
- The KRCS will roll out established multi-hazard early warning systems that contribute to reducing risks and enhancing community preparedness, and also utilise the lessons learned from previous flood responses when implementing actions, taking into consideration the needs identified by the communities.
- Support awareness raising and capacity building on the changing climate and its impacts through schools, community-based DRR modules, and initiatives as well as creating and understanding bylaws and policies to better prepare for disasters.
- Engage with more communities in the Tree Planting and Care Initiative to support a diversified ecosystem, including reforestation, land restoration, and livelihoods promotion. This brings together risk reduction, livelihoods, and a green response.
- The operation will also ensure that all interventions are 'climate-smart', incorporating the risks of a changing climate. Where possible, climate change adaptation will be a focus of resilience building activities, and the operation will also look for ways to improve environmental sustainability, in line with the IFRC's global 'Green Response' concept.

- Support communities with environmental clean-up campaigns (including procurement and distribution of PPE, metal rakes, hand carts, wheelbarrows, shovels, and slashers).

## Enabling approaches


	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>CHF 845,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	National Societies are prepared to respond effectively to epidemics/emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognised.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>		<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Branches supported with operational support services capacity development		25	45
# of Volunteers equipped and insured for the response		400	800
# of Logistics support provided		1	1
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<p><b>Operational Support Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be implemented to ensure effective and efficient technical coordination: Human resources; logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. The IFRC will support the affected branches to further develop capabilities in water management, food and nutrition, water harvesting, and greenhouses to produce food and livestock protection techniques.</li> <li>• Logistics support through light and heavy transport, warehousing (Rubb Halls and rental), air support heavy lift, and air support last mile distribution.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Society Development, including volunteering</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branch development will be a major focus, incorporating the current ongoing Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA). Any activities will be aligned with the findings of the BOCA carried out in all branches of the KRCS in 2021.</li> <li>• Volunteer duty of care will be emphasised through appropriate management services, the provision of PPE, training, and accident insurance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Response capacity strengthening</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The KRCS is working to strengthen its response capacity using the National Society Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach.</li> <li>• Strengthening of the KRCS's response systems at national headquarters, regional and county levels, including capacity development for EOC, fleet, and warehousing.</li> <li>• The KRCS will strengthen the risk reduction and climate adaptation capacity of staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure they play a meaningful role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership.</li> <li>• Strengthening National Society disaster and crisis response capabilities at headquarters and branch levels. Consider volunteering, duty of care, accountability, and sustainability of essential services.</li> </ul>			

- Strengthening integrated capacity development through: Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) Volunteer Training, Community-based Disaster Response Team Refresher (CBDRTs), Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) Refresher, Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), Nutrition, SRH GBV, NCD in Emergencies, Refresher Training for WASH Champions, Refresher Training for Shelter Champions, KIRA ToT Training, KIRA Training Cascades, and NDRT Refresher Training.
- Strengthening communications and the emergency operations centre through: Communications, documentation and visibility, documentation and media engagement, continuous SMS messaging (600,000 people), airtime/data bundles, Starlink satellite internet roaming, Starlink satellite monthly subscription, and ITC.

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	<b>Included below in IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership, and with the ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of new external partnerships supporting the National Society in the response established	5	10	
# of Coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment and coordination with all Movement partners	1	4	
# of Coordination mechanism is in place ensuring alignment with government, HCT, and clusters	1	12	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<p><b>Membership Coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC is providing technical and coordination support through Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Unit to support the multilateral and bilateral contributions provided through the Federation-wide approach. This included embedding an officer in KRCS.</li> <li>• Harmonised planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members. A special effort will be made to ensure accountability and transparency.</li> <li>• IFRC is providing technical and coordination support with partners operating within the country, which include the government, stakeholders, partners, and KRCS members through Partners Calls, donors' briefings, organising field trips for stakeholders and partners.</li> <li>• Regular coordination with partners supporting the operation from outside the country.</li> </ul> <p><b>Engagement with external partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In its auxiliary role, the KRCS will strengthen and add value to coordination at the national and district levels with relevant line ministries, local governments, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, and other organisations.</li> <li>• The IFRC and KRCS are part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and a member of the Inter-cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and relevant inter-agency working group meetings/forums, including the Food Security Cluster. Cluster and working group members include NGOs, UN agencies and public authorities.</li> <li>• The KRCS works with the NDOC in coordinating humanitarian emergencies, the NDMA in drought management, and as co-chairs of the Kenya Cash Working Group.</li> <li>• In terms of coordination and management of emergencies, eight coordination hubs across the country were established as part of contingency measures prior to the general elections and continue to serve as centres for coordination meetings, logistics, storage, and distribution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Movement Cooperation</b></p>			



- 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, the ICRC supports restoring family links (RFL)/tracing, economic security, and water and habitation projects in Lamu and parts of Garissa, in addition to 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.

	<b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	<b>CHF 510,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.		
<b>Key Indicators:</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of Support staff deployed to the KRCS	3	9	
# of Monitoring mission – technical and with donors	5	3	
# of Partners call and donors briefing	3	4	
# of Operations updated and situation reports provided	Monthly	3	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>			
<p><b>Strategic support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to KRCS and PNSs present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Nairobi Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office.</li> <li>IFRC, together with Movement Partners, will support KRCS in establishing and reinforcing the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including its business continuity and risk management plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devolvement and operationalization of an HD strategy. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan, with appropriate links to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies.</li> <li>The HD strategy focuses on ensuring that the role and mandate of National Societies is understood that humanitarian principles are safeguarded, and that people on the move, irrespective of their background or status, enjoy access to the life-saving assistance and protection that they need.</li> </ul> <p><b>Planning and Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KRCS's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEA&amp;L) unit will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Logical Framework, and Indicator Tracking Tool. KRCS Headquarters and the County teams will conduct surveys, including market assessments and needs assessments, for the targeted population in the targeted counties, through Branch RCATs to analyse developing situations, community needs, preferred communication channels, and stakeholder analysis. All assessments undertaken by the KRCS utilise electronic data collection platforms using smartphones which are submitted to KRCS Kobo collect servers.</li> <li>The KRCS will conduct Post-distribution Monitoring, after cash disbursements are distributed to the affected communities. The project team will conduct supervisory visits to activity locations and compile monitoring reports for each stage of the response. An after-action review will be carried out at the end of the operation to capture lessons learned from the flood response action with the aim of harnessing learning and improving future performance. At the end of the operation, the KRCS will conduct a final evaluation internally in selected project areas to assess the contribution of the project intervention against the set project objectives.</li> </ul>			

**Information Management:**

- The PMER, CVA, and CEA will use digital data collection applications and analysis platforms. Information management will maintain close coordination with the heads of sectors and partners and develop an efficient data collection system. It is vital that the KRCS makes sure the operation is strategized based on the available and latest assessment and operational data. The IFRC will further support the KRCS and prioritise data collection and analysis as well as information management.

**Communications:**

- Support will be provided for both content generation and National Society capacity building. A communications strategy has been developed to promote the campaign's approach advocating greater support for the response.

**Logistics and Supply Chain, Procurement:**

- Both local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC's standard procurement procedures. The logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent, and cost-efficient manner. International procurement support will be provided by the Logistics Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) units in Nairobi and Dubai. Internationally procured items need to be moved to distribution sites according to project requirements. Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. Service providers to be sensitized on the safeguarding policies (PSEA and Child safeguarding) and a safeguarding clause added to their contract agreements.

**Finance and Administration:**

- The IFRC will provide the operation with the necessary support to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures, and the review and validation of operational invoices. All transfers should be done at least two days before the scheduled activity's starting day to enable the Branches to request and secure approval from their respective Branch governance for onward planning.

**Human Resources:**

- Based on the demand for technical and coordination support required for this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure effective and efficient technical coordination: Human resources, logistics, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.

**Security:**

- A security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will be undertaken to ensure the safety and security of the response teams. Standard security protocols on general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses. IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

## Risk management

In accordance with IFRC Risk Management Framework<sup>4</sup> the operation is committed to identifying and analysing risks associated with activities and operations with the objective of maintaining a safe workplace, minimizing losses, maximizing opportunities, and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making. Risks will be identified across the seven IFRC risk categories: Strategic, Contextual, Operational, Programme Delivery, Fiduciary, Safeguarding, Reputational.

With KRCS a plan for risk management for this operation will be established and maintained throughout the life of the operation. The plan specifies how risks will be managed for the operation, including the proposed risk appetite and any external reporting requirements. After which, as part of regular monitoring, there will be monthly reviews of the plan. Below is a summary of the high-level risks associated for this operation.

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/259\\_e\\_v100\\_Risk\\_Management\\_Policy.pdf](https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/259_e_v100_Risk_Management_Policy.pdf)



Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Counties with resource-based conflicts and borders with neighbouring countries have a high risk of insecurity	Medium	Medium	Ensure that KRCS teams supporting the response in the counties are well-trained on safer access to enhance their access during interventions.
Insecurity and conflicts	Medium	Medium	Security and risk management measures should be taken to ensure that staff and volunteers are not subjected to increased risk because of insecurity and local conflicts. Further, mitigation strategies should be employed to reduce the risk of resource-based conflicts in targeted communities.
Peak rains are expected in November. Heavy rains and flooding will continue as projected by the KMD. Water levels in the Tana and Nyando rivers will rise and cause further displacements of people.	High	High	The KRCS will continue monitoring the situation and be ready to scale-up. Due to the forecast outcome, the number of people in need may increase, necessitating new funding to support them.
Cholera outbreaks expand to counties being affected by the floods.	High	Medium	The KRCS adopted measures to ensure the continued sensitisation of communities on waterborne diseases. Subsequently, there is an ongoing response in counties affected by cholera.
Lack of funding	Medium	Medium	Build a prioritisation of activities by location. Ensure, using CEA, that the Movement can communicate with communities on any prioritisation/targeting required.
Reduced access – infrastructure damage	High	Medium	All-in budget for air access.

## Quality and accountability

Key indicators identified in the Planned Operations section will be used to set up an M&E framework to monitor the operations in terms of the suitability of the approach, quality of work, satisfaction of the targeted population, as well as tracking progress on planned activities. The KRCS and partners will routinely carry out a self-assessment against such indicators to make sure that the operation is on track, products and services meet the minimum quality standard, and most importantly, the operation remains relevant to the survivors. The monitoring system will also check whether the accountability systems that have been set up are working effectively. Additionally, the regular feedback mechanism, post-distribution and satisfaction surveys of the targeted population will be carried out regularly after each significant activity to solicit feedback and complaints from specific groups amongst the crisis-affected population, as part of a formal complaints' mechanism. A final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the operation.

The operation will make sure that all safeguarding measures are in place and that it includes KRCS staff and stakeholders meeting and conforming to the requirements for PSEA and child safeguarding. The actions will include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; and ensuring child friendly information and participation, and that community feedback mechanisms are supported.

# FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*

<b>Federation-wide Funding Requirement</b> including the National Society domestic target, and the IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement CHF 18 million	<b>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement</b> in support of the Federation-wide funding ask CHF 10 million
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## Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

\*For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach



### OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### MDRKE058 - Kenya Red Cross El Nino Floods 2023

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>10,645,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	3,175,000
Livelihoods	1,823,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,958,000
Health	1,675,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,701,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	106,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	123,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	84,000
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>1,355,000</b>
Secretariat Services	510,000
National Society Strengthening	845,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

### At the Kenya Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Ahmed Idris, Secretary General Kenya Red Cross Society, [idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke](mailto:idris.ahmed@redcross.or.ke), +254 703 037 000
- **Operational Coordination:** Dr Michael Aiyabei, Head of Disaster Management Kenya Red Cross Society [ayabei.michael@redcross.or.ke](mailto:ayabei.michael@redcross.or.ke), +254 722 850 484

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for DM coordinator:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead, [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org), +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Mohamed Babiker, Head of Delegation, Somalia and Kenya, [mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org), +254 110843974
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination, [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org); +41 (0) 79 124 4052

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledge support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org); +254 110 843 978

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Head Corporate Services, Africa Region** - Amelia Marzal, [amelia.marzal@ifrc.org](mailto:amelia.marzal@ifrc.org), +254 0110901576
- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Allan Masavah, Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa Region, [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org) Phone: +254 (0) 113 834 921.

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head of PMER & QA, [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org), Phone: +254732 404022

### Reference



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operations Strategy](#)
- [Emergency Appeal eu1](#)
- [Emergency Appeal eu2](#)
- [Emergency Appeal eu3](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal rea1](#)