KENYA

Food security improves across the ASALs counties due to good seasonal performance of the rains

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS
February 2020 – July 2020
Issued April 2020

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FEB -MAR 2020

1.3M

9% of the population in ASAL counties

People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

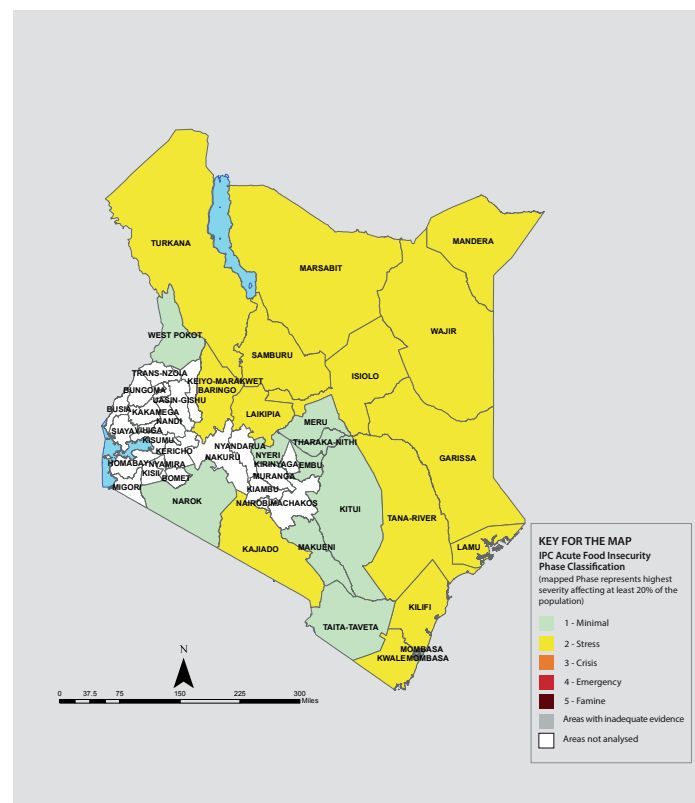| Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	296 500 People in Emergency
Phase 3	1 022 500 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3 745 000 People in Stressed
Phase 1	10 085 500 People minimally food insecure

PROJECTED FOOD INSECURITY APR - JULY 2020

980K

7% of the population in ASAL counties

People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	112 500 People in Emergency
Phase 3	872 000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3 469 500 People in Stressed
Phase 1	10 698 270 People minimally food insecure

How acute, how many and when: In the analysis period of February 2020, 1.3 million people (9 % of the population analyzed) are estimated to have faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food Insecurity, of which 296,500 people faced Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity in Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir; 1,022,500 people are faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) mainly in 19 counties out of the 23. In the projection period of April-July 2020, 980,000 people (6% of the population analyzed) will likely face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, with 112,500 people in the counties of Kwale, Turkana and Marsabit estimated to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Where and who: The most acute food insecurity conditions were observed in the flood-affected counties that led to overspread damage and loss of livelihoods in Meru, Taita Taveta as well as West Pokot where there were reported loss of lives and population displacement resulting from heavy storms and landslides. This was due to prolonged and above average rainfall during October-December rains. Livestock disease outbreaks were widespread in Baringo, Embu, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kitui, Meru, Narok, Taita, Samburu, Tana River and Wajir that slightly reduced livestock production. The invasion of desert locust in December 2019 affected crops, pasture and browse in Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Kitui, Tana River, Kajiado, Makueni, Baringo, Turkana, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Samburu, Makueni, and Meru. The impact of the damage of desert locusts on livelihoods was minimal and localized in the current analysis as most of the planted crops were at maturity stage or harvested.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION FEB - MAY 2020

369,500

the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	**79,000**
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	**290,500**

78,500
Pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Current Acute Food Insecurity - February - March 2020

KEY FOR THE MAP
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

1 - Minimal
2 - Stress
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine
Areas with inadequate evidence
Areas not analysed

Key Drivers

Mudslides & Floods

Mudslides, landslides and floods led to population displacement, damage of crops and disruption of markets

Livestock Diseases

Outbreaks of livestock pests and diseases led to mortality of sheep, goats and cattle, and reduced livestock production

Desert Locusts

Localized damage of crops, pasture and browse (the damage by locusts was negligible. Locusts came when most crops had matured, and pasture was above normal in most of the areas)

Why: The cumulative effects of flooding with associated population displacements, infestation of desert locusts and out-breaks of livestock diseases led to acute food insecurity. Flooding rendered roads impassable affecting functionality of markets and ultimately food accessibility. There were significant crop losses as a result of flooding, damage of pasture and browse by desert locust as well as outbreak of livestock diseases in majority of counties that included Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, East Coast Fever, Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP). It is projected that the long rains (March-April-May) will be normal to above normal, which is likely to increase to crop production and good pasture and browse. However, in the projected period (April to July); flooding and outbreak of livestock diseases are expected. The desert locusts continue to lay eggs in most of the counties. Due to the upcoming cropping season in April, in a worst-case scenario where operations fail to be intensified to control the desert locusts, it is expected that they are likely to cause massive crop damage as well as significant pasture and browse destruction.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS

Current Situation Overview

Approximately 1.3 million people are acutely food insecure and in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. An estimated 1,022,500 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while another 296,500 are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The proportion of acutely food insecure households have reduced compared with the previous assessment in July 2019 where approximately 2.6 million people had been estimated as acutely food insecure. The 2019 short rains season performed well with most parts of the county, having received around 140 – 350 percent of normal rainfall. Crop production improved remarkably and maintained near to above-average trends from the recent harvests. Livestock production improved significantly enabling improved milk availability and consumption. The Nutrition situation has improved across the counties compared to Long Rains analysis mainly attributed to improved food availability, access and utilization. However, arid counties continued to report critical levels of acute malnutrition due to pre-existing factors such as poor infant feeding and childcare practices, sub-optimal coverage of health and nutrition programs coupled with poverty and high illiteracy level.

Food availability:

Near to above average crop production was realized in the south-eastern marginal agricultural areas where maize, green gram and cowpea production were 45, 46 and 61 percent respectively above LTA. Near-normal production of 87 and 83 percent of LTA was also realized in maize and cowpea production in the coastal marginal agricultural areas. Green gram production was 37 percent above LTA. Cereal stocks are likely to last at least three months until May with up to six months until August 2020 in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones. However, they will have run out between 1-2 months in Kilifi and Kwale Counties mainly due to effect of flooding which hampered agricultural production. Milk production increased by over 15 percent across the country while its consumption registered an improvement of 10-25 percent. Increase in production was attributed to improved availability of rangeland resources and reduced migration incidences that ensured increased consumption.

Food Accessibility:

Above-average livestock production ensured a consistent income for livestock keepers through improved milk production and consequently sales. Food access improved across the pastoral areas as terms of trade were favorable across the country. In Coastal marginal agricultural areas (Coastal Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Lamu), maize prices were higher than normal in Lamu due to insecurity and depletion of household stocks. Flooding resulted in the loss of livelihoods as well as interruption of response actions that were being implemented eroding the gains previously made as a result of response actions. Further, there was the disruption of transport networks making some areas impassable and interfering with markets and food accessibility. Moreover, the market operations were largely normal except slight disruptions in Chumvini and Tambarare in Taita Taveta County where markets had closed due to imposition of a quarantine following an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). Livestock markets in Lelan in West Pokot County had also been closed due to an outbreak of FMD.

Food Utilization:

The above-average rainfall experienced across the country improved availability and access to water thus increasing per-person consumption at the household level. The main water sources for domestic use across pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are boreholes, shallow wells/traditional river wells, springs, water pans, underground tanks and rock catchments. The enhanced short rains supported 80 – 100 percent recharge of open surface water sources across the livelihood zones. Water distances reduced across the counties and this has positive implication on more time for under-fives care givers. Water treatment before consumption is generally low across the clusters. Hand washing practices remains low in most counties with Meru and Kitui at 66 and 48.3 percent respectively. Latrine coverage also remains low

with Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo at 21, 27.4, 54.8 and 27.6 percent respectively. The poor hygiene practices greatly contribute to water borne diseases common across the cluster which negatively impacts overall nutrition status and likely to contribute to under-five morbidity. Most open water sources are freely accessed, however for households who depend on improved ones on average pay Ksh. 3-10 per 20-liter jerrycan across the counties.

MAP: MAP IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR FEB - MAR 2020
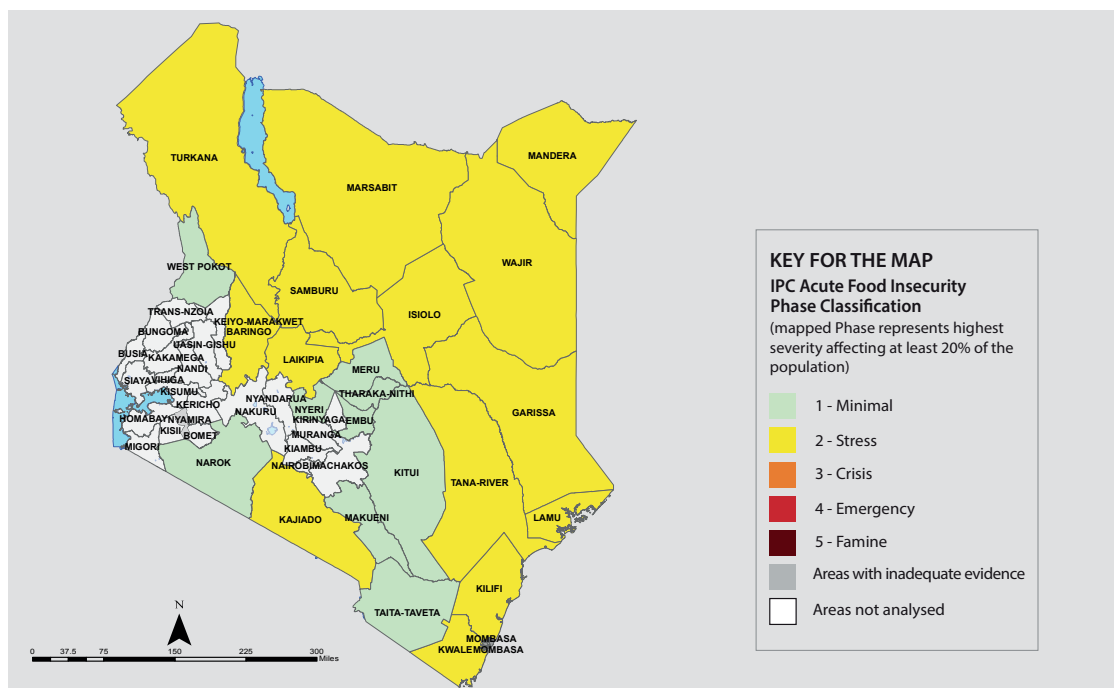
Estimated population table for the current period: February - March 2020

County	ASAL Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Baringo	666,783	466,748	70	166,695	25	33,339	5	-	-	0	0	33,339	5
Embu	272,357	231,503	85	40,853	15	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Garissa	841,353	462,744	55	294,473	35	84,135	10	-	-	0	0	84,135	10
Isiolo	268,002	134,001	50	93,800	35	26,800	10	13,400	5	0	0	40,200	15
Kajiado	1,117,840	614,812	55	447,136	40	55,892	5	-	-	0	0	55,892	5
Kilifi	1,453,787	944,961	65	290,757	20	145,378	10	72,689	5	0	0	218,067	15
Kitui	1,136,187	965,758	85	113,618	10	56,809	5	-	-	0	0	56,809	5
Kwale	866,820	476,751	55	260,046	30	86,682	10	43,341	5	0	0	130,023	15
Laikipia	518,560	311,136	60	181,496	35	25,928	5	-	-	0	0	25,928	5
Lamu county	143,920	86,352	60	43,176	30	14,392	10	-	-	0	0	14,392	10
Makueni	987,653	839,505	85	98,765	10	49,382	5	-	-	0	0	49,382	5
Mandera	867,457	433,728	50	303,609	35	86,745	10	43,372	5	0	0	130,117	15
Marsabit	459,785	229,892	50	160,924	35	45,978	10	22,989	5	0	0	68,967	15
Meru	764,885	650,152	85	76,488	10	38,244	5	-	-	0	0	38,244	5
Narok	1,157,873	1,042,085	90	115,787	10	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Nyeri	198,901	179,010	90	19,890	10	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Samburu	310,327	155,163	50	108,614	35	31,032	10	15,516	5	0	0	46,548	15
Taita	340,671	289,570	85	34,067	10	17,033	5	-	-	0	0	17,033	5
Tana river	315,943	126,377	40	142,174	45	47,391	15	-	-	0	0	47,391	15
Tharaka	133,595	120,235	90	6,679	5	6,679	5	-	-	0	0	6,679	5
Turkana	926,976	463,488	50	324,441	35	92,697	10	46,348	5	0	0	139,045	15
Wajir	781,260	273,441	35	390,630	50	78,126	10	39,063	5	0	0	117,189	15
West pokot	621,241	590,178	95	31,062	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Total	**15,152,176**	**10,087,590**	**66**	**3,745,180**	**25**	**1,022,662**	**7**	**296,718**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1,319,380**	**9**

# PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR APRIL - JULY 2020

Key Assumptions for the projection period

• The outlook for the forthcoming long rains season published by Kenya Meteorological Department, issued on 04th February 2020 indicates that, most parts of the country are likely to experience enhanced rainfall. However, several parts of North-eastern and Coastal areas are likely to experience near normal rainfall with a tendency to above normal (i.e. slightly enhanced rainfall).

• A conducive environment for outbreak of rift valley fever is likely to occur following the forecasted enhanced rainfall and the current prevailing conditions.

• Risk of flooding in low lying areas is likely to lead to loss of lives, livelihoods, displacement, and damage of infrastructure and outbreak of water borne diseases.

• Based on Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations desert locust situation update issued on 5nd March 2020, existing locust breeding swarm in Northern and Southern parts of Kenya will lead to increasing number of hopper bands supplemented by new generation immature swarms arriving from Somalia which might lead to destruction of crops and rangeland resources.

•Based on the current price trends from NDMA Drought Early Warning bulletins and the prevailing good livestock body condition driven by availability of livestock feeds, livestock prices are likely to remain higher than the long-term average for the next six months.

• Following the ongoing harvests of the cereal commodities especially in Marginal areas and the existing household stocks, staple food prices are likely to remain stable in the next three months.

• Livestock migration patterns are expected to remain within normal through August following improvement of rangeland resources and thereby minimise widespread of livestock diseases and resource-based conflicts.

• Harvesting of early maturing crops is expected in between June and July thus increase household stocks.

•WFP provides assistance to refugees living in camps with unconditional food and nutrition assistance through cash and food transfers, while investing in solutions that increase refugees' self-reliance including supporting livelihoods diversification. Moreover, WFP also engage in sustainable Food Systems targeting households. The government of Kenya together with other partners is providing food assistance in the counties in direct distribution and safety net programme such as cash transfer by the Social protection department. The HFA for the refugees will continue and there is no committed resource for the HFA during the projection period. However, based on past experiences, the government is expected to allocate resource to address the humanitarian food needs.

• Coronavirus: this IPC analysis does not factor in the direct and indirect impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on food insecurity in ASAL counties. As such, COVID-19, a contributing factor or a driver of food insecurity is not included in the current and projected food security analysis findings. The analysis was conducted before the declaration of COVID-19 as pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020, and before any restrictive measures on travels and movements were imposed by the Government. As you know, at the time of publication COVID-19 many positive cases had been diagnosed. Whereas we know that COVID-19 is already affecting almost every aspect of life, at the time of writing it remained unclear to what extent COVID-19 would spread in the country through 2020, and what direct or indirect impact on key sectors it would bear in the different areas scrutinized. In general, the pandemic is believed to reduce food availability and to curtail economic access to food by all the population, raising concerns in particular over the areas with highest levels of food insecurity identified by the present analysis.

Food security situation is expected to continue improving across the country following increased stocks at household level and improved livestock productivity. Water resources are expected to continue recharging up-to their optimal levels, hence improved water availability and accessibility. Food availability will be stable considering the overall near normal to above normal household stocks and any emerging deficit in food stocks before the next season's harvests will be filled from the markets that are currently operating normally apart from Lamu County where some level of insecurity has been prevailing. Moreover, households will utilize other opportunities such as small-scale irrigation farming along rivers, casual-labour and livestock sales thus exercise less coping strategies compared to normal. Improvement in crop and livestock productivity will impact positively on household purchasing power. Food availability at household levels will minimize reliance on markets for food supplies. Nutrition status of children under five years is also likely to improve following ease access to diversified food commodities.

Additionally, majority of households are expected to move to acceptable food consumption category. However, presence of desert locust and upsurge of livestock diseases might impact negatively on both crops and livestock production. Furthermore, the on-going off-season rains and expected enhanced rainfall will result to high moisture content in food crops especially in marginal areas thus lead to rotting of food crops and increased levels of aflatoxin in maize crop.

# MAP: PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR APRIL - JULY 2020
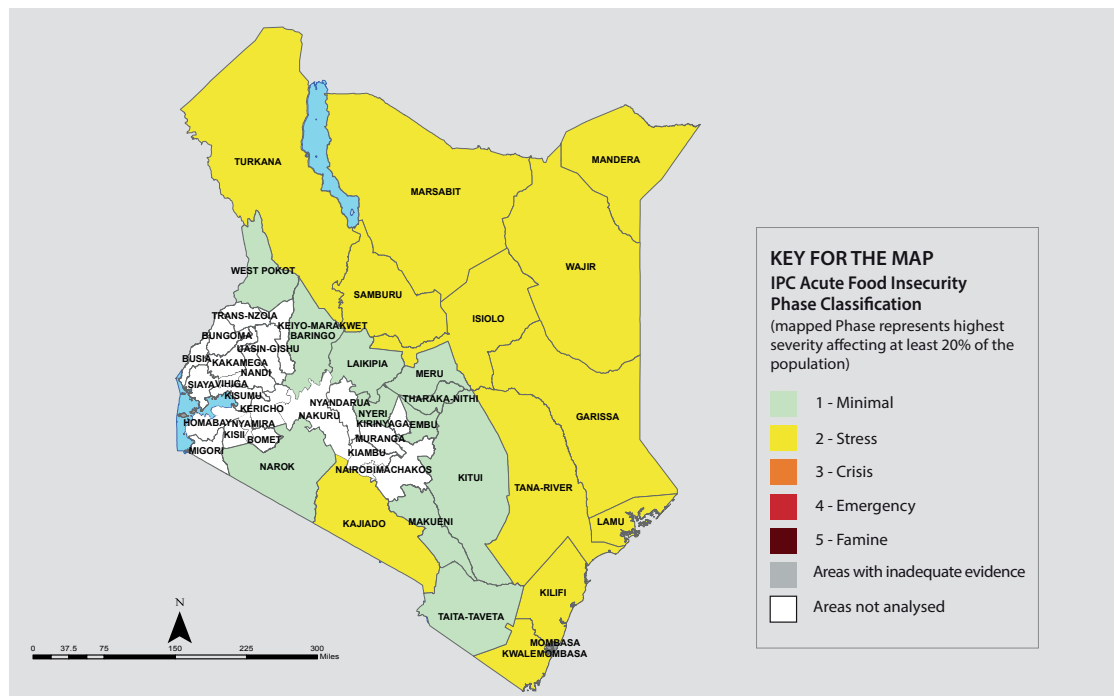
Estimated population table for the projected period: April - July 2020

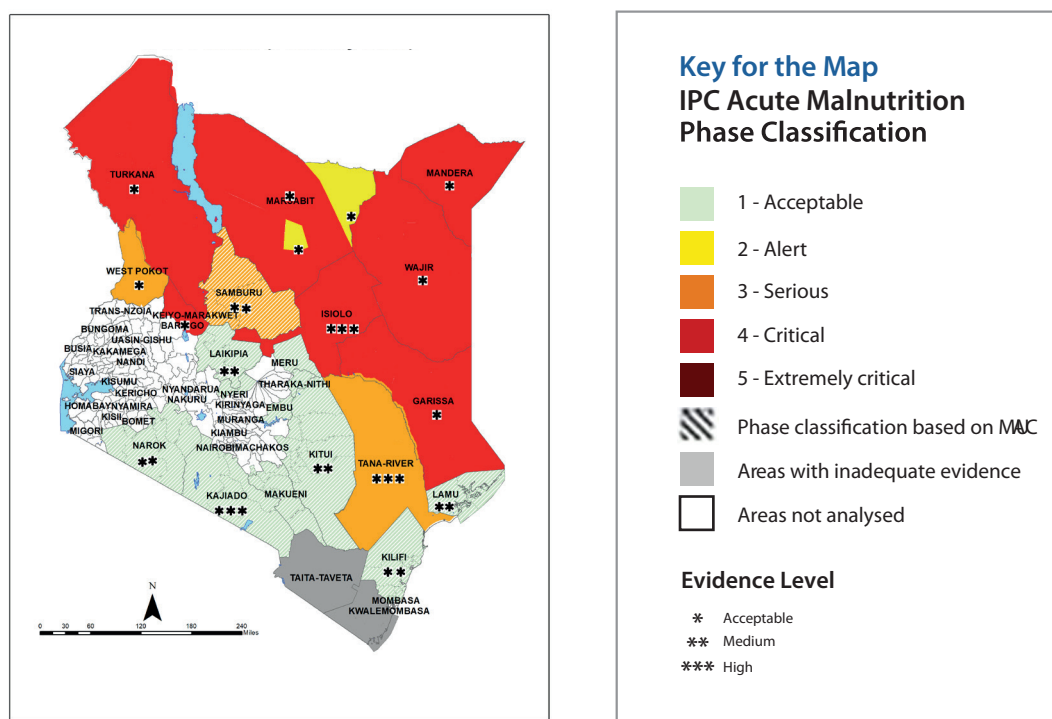| County	ASAL Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
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Isiolo	268,002	147,401	55	93,800	35	26,800	10	-	-	0	0	26,800	10
Kajiado	1,117,840	782,488	70	335,352	30	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kilifi	1,453,787	944,961	65	363,446	25	145,378	10	-	-	0	0	145,378	10
Kitui	1,136,187	965,758	85	113,618	10	56,809	5	-	-	0	0	56,809	5
Kwale	866,820	476,751	55	260,046	30	86,682	10	43,341	5	0	0	130,023	15
Laikipia	518,560	440,776	85	77,784	15	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Lamu county	143,920	100,744	70	35,980	25	7,196	5	-	-	0	0	7,196	5
Makueni	987,653	888,887	90	49,382	5	49,382	5	-	-	0	0	49,382	5
Mandera	867,457	433,728	50	346,982	40	86,745	10	-	-	0	0	86,745	10
Marsabit	459,785	252,881	55	137,935	30	45,978	10	22,989	5	0	0	68,967	15
Meru	764,885	650,152	85	76,488	10	38,244	5	-	-	0	0	38,244	5
Narok	1,157,873	1,099,979	95	57,893	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Nyeri	198,901	188,955	95	9,945	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Samburu	310,327	201,712	65	77,581	25	31,032	10	-	-	0	0	31,032	10
Taita	340,671	306,603	90	17,033	5	17,033	5	-	-	0	0	17,033	5
Tana river	315,943	126,377	40	142,174	45	47,391	15	-	-	0	0	47,391	15
Tharaka	133,595	113,555	85	13,359	10	6,679	5	-	-	0	0	6,679	5
Turkana	926,976	370,790	40	417,139	45	92,697	10	46,348	5	0	0	139,045	15
Wajir	781,260	312,504	40	390,630	50	78,126	10	-	-	0	0	78,126	10
West pokot	621,241	590,178	95	31,062	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Total	**15,152,176**	**10,698,259**	**70**	**3,469,354**	**23**	**871,856**	**6**	**112,678**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**984,534**	**7**

FOCUS ON DESERT LOCUSTS

• Under a most-likely scenario, the food security situation will be significant affected for households in areas invaded by swarms which caused damages. In particular, the greatest food security impacts will be experienced by cropping households that are already classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and above. In the coming weeks, the hoppers will continue hatching and forming immature swarms around the same time that some of the households would have planted and crops will be in their germination and vegetative stages. Associated damage will likely be exacerbated by the challenge that will be experienced in spraying cropping zones, which are often near households. Pastoral households in areas where the swarms will invade repeatedly will experience considerable effects on food insecurity due to strained availability of pasture and browse albeit above normal rains (see Figure 2). However, in view of the control measures being implemented, no IPC phase classification shift is expected. (Source – NDMA/FAO)

• Under an unlikely worst-case scenario where desert locusts cause i) below-average crop and livestock production from the long rains season, and ii) major pasture and browse losses in grazing areas of ASAL counties, the food security prospects would be grim. In this scenario, below-average food stocks, pasture and browse conditions, low milk production and consumption, reduction of livestock prices, reduced incomes, and rising food prices would likely drive widespread food insecurity for cropping, agro-pastoral, and pastoral households across the country. This might lead to a change in IPC phase classification to a worse-off phase. *(Source – NDMA/FAO).*

Kenya: Desert Locust Infestation since December 2019
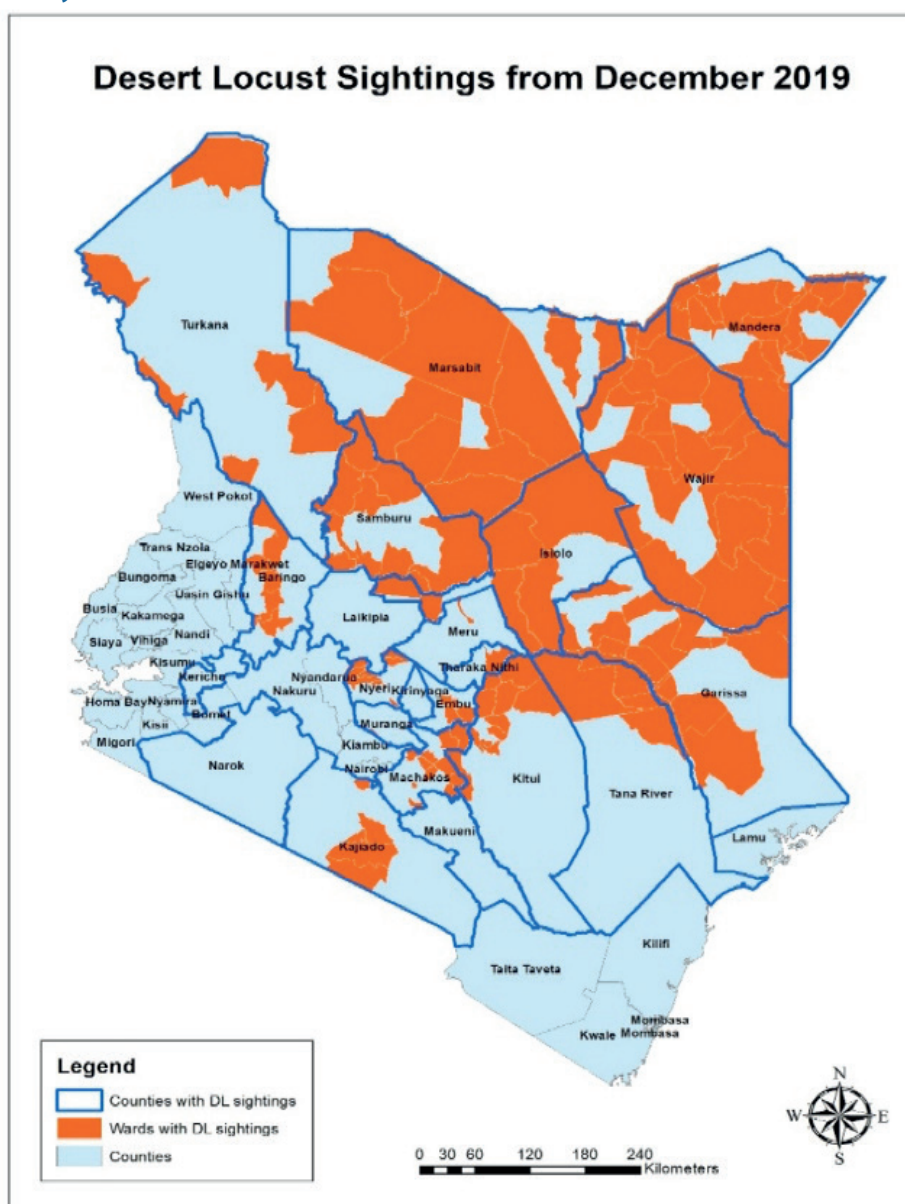
ACUTE MALNUTRITION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS FOR FEB 2020

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level
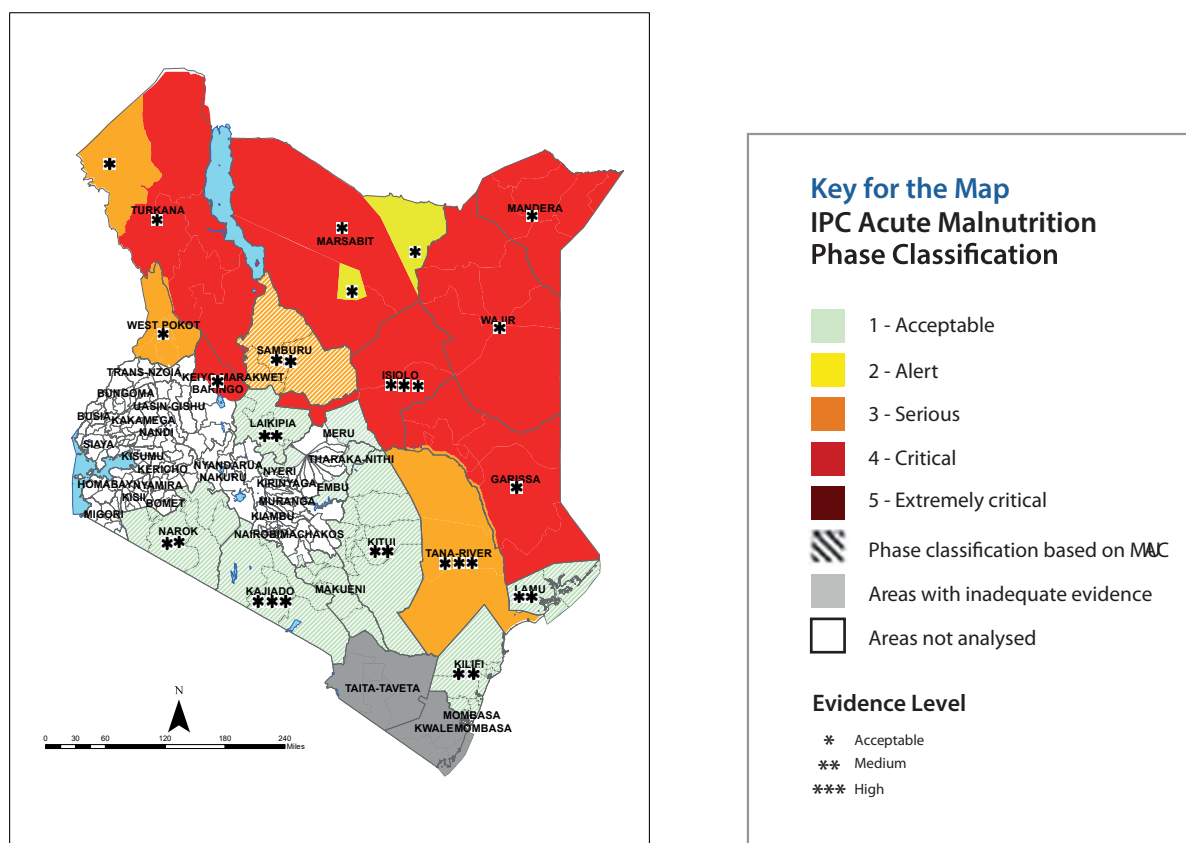
- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

According to acute malnutrition integrated phase classification (IPC AMN) conducted in February 2020, nutrition situation has improved compared to the 2019 Long Rains Season in most of the Counties though it remains critical (IPC AMN phase 4) in Garissa, Wajir, Mandera Turkana, and Isiolo Counties as well as North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties in Marsabit County and Tiaty sub-county in Baringo County. A notable improvement was realized in Turkana North, Turkana South and Laisamis sub-counties which were classified as extremely critical (IPC AMN Phase 5) during the 2019 Long Rains Assessment (2019 LRA) which was conducted in July 2019. Deterioration was however realized in Isiolo County which was classified in the serious phase (IPC AMN Phase 3) but is currently classified in the critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 4). Counties that were classified in serious phase (IPC AMN Phase 3) included Tana River, Samburu and West Pokot Counties where notable improvement was realized in Tana River County and Samburu which were in Critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 3) during the 2019 LRA. Moyale and Saku sub-counties in Marsabit County were classified in alert (IPC AMN phase 2) while Kilifi, Lamu, Kitui, Makueni, Laikipia, Kajiado and Narok were classified as acceptable (IPC AMN Phase 1). The improved nutrition situation is mainly attributed to good performance of the 2019 short rains that resulted in an improved food security situation including higher milk production and consumption across ASAL counties. Other factors included better terms of trade and reduced trekking distances to water sources in the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas.

The main drivers to acute malnutrition include; pre-existing infant feeding and childcare practices, sub-optimal coverage of health and nutrition and poverty coupled with multiple shocks such as floods and mudslides. Other drivers of acute malnutrition include poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Flooding negatively impacted on WASH whereby toilets were washed away. Poor hygiene and sanitation resulted to increase in water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and cholera outbreak. Flooding resulted in the loss of livelihoods as well as interruption of response actions that were being implemented eroding the gains previously made as a result of response actions. Further, there was the disruption of transport networks making some areas impassable and interfering with markets and food accessibility.

Key Drivers of Malnutrition

- Inadequate infant and childcare practices continue to negatively impact on the nutrition situation across the Counties.

- Poor water hygiene and sanitation practices continue to be a major driver of poor nutrition status in most of the ASAL Counties

- Suboptimal coverage of health and nutrition programs and poverty coupled with multiple and unanticipated shocks are among the key drivers to poor nutrition status

- Heavy rains reported in ASAL areas resulted in floods and mudslides rendering the roads impassable interfering with the markets and ultimately food accessibility

PROJECTED ACUTE MALNUTRITION SITUATION FOR MAR - MAY 2020

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

Number of children and PLWs requiring treatment for acute malnutrition

The total number of children from 6 to 59 months requiring treatment of acute malnutrition is 369,379 while 78,329 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) require treatment. The number of children requiring treatment has significantly reduced as a result of the improved food security situation and new population estimates from the 2019 Census.

County	Global Acute Malnutrition children 6 to 59 months	Severe Acute Malnutrition, Children 6 to 59 Months	Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Children 6 to 59 Months
	Total Caseload	Total caseload	Total caseload
ASAL	310,155	58,890	251,265
Urban	59,224	20,018	39,206
Grand Total	**369,379**	**78,908**	**290,471**

Total number of children affected by acute malnutrition and in need of treatment

The automated standard Kenya Caseload Tracker was used to calculate the caseloads. The number of children requiring treatment was determined by analysis area using global acute malnutrition by weight for height (GAM WHZ) prevalence in the ASAL areas. The formula used to calculate the caseloads was Case load = N × P × K × C where N is the Population of children 6 to 59 month in the area, p is the estimated prevalence of SAM or MAM, K is a correction factor to account for new /incident cases over a given time period in this case K is 2.6, C is the mean coverage that is expected to be achieved by the program over the time period). Programmatic experience and considerations such as actual number of children admitted to the program in the previous year was also considered and the caseloads adjusted accordingly. Caseload calculation for the pregnant and lactating women was mainly based on programmatic experience coupled with technical discussion and consensus. Since urban areas report high caseloads due to higher populations living in these areas especially in the informal settlements, caseload for urban areas were also calculated to inform planning.

Country	Global Acute Malnutrition, Children 6 to 59 months		Severe Acute Malnutrition, Children 6 to 59 Months		Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Children 6 to 59 Months		Pregnant and Lactating Women	
	Total Caseload	Target	Total Caseload	Target	Total Caseload	Target	Total Caseload	Target
Baringo	15509	8804	4198	3149	11311	5655	2158	2158
Embu	1283	663	86	64	1197	599	229	229
Garissa	27715	14784	3706	2780	24009	12005	6799	6799
Isiolo	10312	5387	926	695	9386	4693	1848	1848
Kajiado	17578	9578	3155	2366	14423	7211	4896	4896
Kilifi	13289	7584	3756	2817	9534	4767	431	431
Kitui	7628	4631	3269	2452	4359	2179	808	808
Kwale	8613	4915	2434	1826	6179	3089	1092	1092
Laikipia	8280	4399	1035	776	7245	3622	1493	1493
Lamu	1025	560	192	144	833	416	277	277
Machakos	22957	13938	9837	7378	13120	6560	1507	1507
Makueni	3624	2160	1394	1045	2230	1115	800	800
Mandera	42053	22421	5576	4182	36477	18239	12216	12216
Marsabit	17384	9321	2515	1886	14869	7435	6854	6854
Meru	5494	3047	1202	901	4292	2146	863	863
Narok	12965	6753	1080	810	11885	5942	514	514
Nyeri	818	424	58	44	760	380	119	119
Samburu	9251	4880	1020	765	8231	4115	3792	3792
Taita Taveta	2293	1258	447	336	1846	923	143	143
Tana River	10013	5522	2064	1548	7949	3975	2080	2080
Tharaka Nithi	696	386	152	114	543	272	112	112
Turkana	33277	18131	5972	4479	27305	13653	13679	13679
Wajir	24021	12806	3179	2384	20842	10421	9912	9912
West Pokot	14079	7449	1637	1228	12442	6221	3916	3916
ASAL	**310,155**	**169,800**	**58,890**	**44,168**	**251,265**	**125,633**	**76,540**	**76,540**
Kisumu	4,723	2,842	1,920	1,440	2,803	1,402	336	336
Mombasa	10,264	6,680	6,194	4,645	4,070	2,035	84	84
Nairobi	44,237	25,094	11,904	8,928	32,333	16,166	1,368	1,368
URBAN	**59,224**	**34,616**	**20,018**	**15,013**	**39,206**	**19,603**	**1,788**	**1,788**
GRAND TOTAL	**369,379**	**204,417**	**78,908**	**59,181**	**290,472**	**145,236**	**78,328**	**78,328**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Food Secuity and Nutrition Response Priorities

• Update the nutrition response plan and county contingency plans;
• Continue efforts to strengthen multi-sectoral linkages and coordination forums at the county level to address the underlying and basic causes of the high levels of acute malnutrition reported even in non-drought periods;
• Continue to strengthen system capacity to deliver WASH, health and nutrition services for improved program quality and coverage – to ensure access to services is not further compromised in the face of scaling down integrated outreach services. Improve awareness through campaigns on proper hygiene and emphasis on the use of sanitation facilities in areas that are most affected by the WASH situation;
• Advocate for national and county government funding to procure commodities for management of acute malnutrition;
• Closely monitor and respond to households affected by desert locust invasion to mitigate effects on food insecurity and malnutrition;
• Engagement with COVID-19 coordination and preparedness mechanisms to mitigate likely impacts on food and nutrition security;
• Strengthen community health services including, Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI).
• Strengthening accelerated health services targeting under-fives and PLW through the malezi bora initiative.
• Advocate for allocation of resources for food and safety net to an estimated 1.3 million food insecure people in need of assistance with intervention focused on reducing malnutrition and increasing resilience of affected communities;
• Initiation of community resilience programs such as women empowerment to enable them to cope with various shocks including the COVID-19;
• Enhance asset creation activities, disease control like desert locust control and management and cross boarder human and animal diseases surveillance and management, rain water harvesting technologies to enhance crop production;
• Enhance pastoral and agro-pastoral activities for pasture establishment and conservation, livestock restocking; dryland water harvesting management and supply systems;
• Enhance provision of school meals, construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and latrines, water storage facilities and provision sanitary towels for girls;
• Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination initiatives at the county and sub county level to address cross-cutting issues that indirectly affecting food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups;
• Enhance and support resource based peace and conflict resolution mechanism in ASAL counties;
• Sustain program performance monitoring, coordination and surveillance.

Situation Monitoring and IPC Updated
• Performance of 2020 Long rains
• Disease outbreaks e.g. Cholera, Measles, Kalazaar and the rising trend of diarrhoea
• Monitor the Desert Locusts invasion and impact
• Monitor the seasonal and unseasonal Floods
• Monitor high staple food prices and trends

PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Process and Methodology

The 2019 Short Rains Assessment was conducted between 10th and 21st February 2020 by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) in collaboration with the County Steering Groups (CSG). The KFSSG is a multi-agency body comprised of government departments, UN agencies and NGOs concerned with food and nutrition security and is chaired by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP). The assessment involved the collection of both primary and secondary data covering 23 counties that comprise the arid and semi-arid region of Kenya, and which are generally the most food insecure given their levels of aridity and vulnerability. The area covers over 80 percent of Kenya's landmass. The analysis focused on acute food insecurity, although chronic issues with a direct impact on acute food insecurity were also considered. The assessment was based on the four pillars of food security – food availability, access, utilization and stability – and looked at the contributing factors and outcomes and the effects on each sector. The assessment also identified interventions to address the issues arising in each sector: agriculture, livestock, water, health and nutrition, education, peace and security, and markets and trade.

Limitations of the analysis

• SMART surveys only conducted in Isiolo and Tana River Counties. Therefore, less reliable data for nutrition indicators for the other remaining Counties which only depend on GAM for MUAC. Other Counties like Marsabit and Turkana Counties are still using the July 2019 SMART Survey results that are not time relevant.

• Inadequate data for livelihood analysis in about 40 percent of the counties analyzed. The minimum recommended sample size is at least 5 sites with total of at least 200 randomly selected households (for pastoral areas 100).

• A large number of the analysis team members were new to IPC; therefore, the entire process moved a bit slowly than anticipated.

• Data collection tool does not contextualize some indicators like livelihood change.

Sources

• The NDMA's drought early warning and monitoring system

• Data collected from the relevant sectors at county and sub-county level

• Community interviews and market interviews using focus group discussions and trader interviews

• Primary and secondary data from nutrition surveys (SMART surveys)

• Field observations during transect drives

• Agro-climatic data from FEWS NET

• KNBS Census Data of 2019

• DHIS

• Seasonal Food Security Outlooks

• KMD, GHACOF

• Situational Updates on Desert Locust Invasion

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

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Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

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