

KENYA – FOOD INSECURITY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.1 million

People Experiencing Food Insecurity
GoK – August 2015

46 million

Estimated Population of Kenya
CIA World Factbook – July 2015

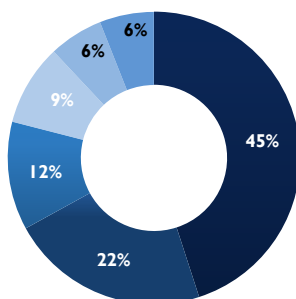
421,400

Somali Refugees in Kenya
UNHCR – September 2015

239,400

Children Experiencing Acute Malnutrition in Kenya
GoK – August 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Nutrition (45%)
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (22%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (12%)
- Risk Management Policy and Practice (9%)
- Logistics Support and Relief Commodities (6%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (6%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (71%)
- Local and Regional Food Procurement (16%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (13%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued food insecurity in parts of northern Kenya results in nearly 1.1 million people requiring emergency food assistance
- U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec reissues disaster declaration due to deteriorating nutrition and food security conditions
- The USG provides more than \$142 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in FY 2015

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO KENYA IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$7,884,917
USAID/FFP	\$70,700,000
State/PRM	\$63,650,734

\$142,235,651
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 22, 2014, Ambassador Godec reissued a disaster declaration due to increased food insecurity and poor nutritional conditions in northern Kenya and in the capital city of Nairobi. In response, USAID supported the implementation of nutrition and emergency food assistance activities for food-insecure and malnourished populations in affected areas.
- Government of Kenya (GoK) interventions, USAID and other international humanitarian assistance, and near-normal rainfall during the 2015 March-to-May long rains resulted in relatively improved food security, and nearly 1.1 million people required food assistance as of August—an approximately 33 percent decrease from the 1.6 million people requiring food assistance in February 2015. Nearly 240,000 children required treatment for acute malnutrition, however, and global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence continued to exceed the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in some affected areas.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS

- The number of people in need of emergency food assistance in Kenya decreased by approximately 33 percent between February and August, from nearly 1.6 million people to approximately 1.1 million people, according to the GoK and humanitarian partners. Food security experts attribute the improved situation to the near-normal performance of the long rains in most of the country.
- As of September 2015, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projected that Kenya's pastoral areas were likely to experience a seasonal deterioration in food security during the August-to-November lean season due to declining rangeland conditions and livestock productivity. During the same period, the majority of households in pastoral zones were likely to continue experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—level food insecurity, while some areas of Isiolo North and Wajir West sub-counties would continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—level food insecurity due to below-average livestock conditions, limited water access, and low milk availability.⁴
- Following the mostly average performance of the long rains, experts project above-average crop production and long rains harvest in most areas of Kenya, with maize production estimated at 2.8 million metric tons (MT)—approximately 12 percent more than the five-year average of 2.5 million MT. In addition, forage, pasture, and rangeland conditions in pastoral areas are generally good-to-fair, yielding good livestock body conditions and normal milk availability. Conditions will likely continue to enable normal livestock productivity through the onset of the October-to-December short rains.
- Weather experts predict that most areas of Kenya will receive average to above-average short rains. Increased rainfall associated with the El Niño climatic event will likely positively affect crop and pasture development; however, the climate event could also have adverse effects—including flooding, increased outbreaks of waterborne diseases, and localized drought conditions in parts of Kenya. FEWS NET expects that most populations in the country will experience Stressed-level food insecurity by December, with some areas improving to Minimal-level food insecurity.
- In late September 2015, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA staff participated in high-level meetings on El Niño preparedness and contingency planning led by the GoK in Nairobi. The GoK has formed an El Niño Preparedness and Response Task Force to coordinate current preparedness and future emergency response activities. As of September 29, the task force's sector working groups—comprising GoK representatives and sector lead agencies—were updating contingency plans to reflect anticipated key needs and response gaps.
- In July, USAID/FFP contributed more than 11,400 MT of food assistance, valued at approximately \$12 million, to UN World Food Program (WFP) refugee operations in Kenya. With this contribution, WFP will provide general food distributions and targeted and supplementary feeding and food-for-training activities for refugees and vulnerable host communities.
- USAID/Kenya, in close coordination with the GoK, USAID/FFP, and USAID/OFDA, is implementing a \$125 million resilience program in targeted arid and semi-arid communities, providing additional support to ongoing U.S. Government (USG) activities in the region. Targeted interventions—implemented over a five-year period between 2013 and 2017—will address key factors affecting household- and community-level resilience, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs for more than 500,000 people. The program includes a USAID/OFDA-supported crisis modifier that partners can trigger during a disaster to enable emergency response interventions—such as cash transfers, market analysis, and market support—to protect any deterioration of the program's development gains.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- Following the near-normal performance of the long rains and improved food security in many assessed counties, the GoK reported that nutrition trends have improved in most areas. However, nearly 240,000 children required treatment for acute malnutrition as of August, and GAM prevalence continued to exceed the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent in some affected areas, especially in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties, according to the GoK.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- The GoK and health partners are working to implement a multi-sector strategy to end a cholera outbreak that has affected 17 of Kenya's 47 counties and resulted in more than 100 deaths since December 2014, according to the UN. The strategy includes cholera prevention and control activities, case management, procurement of essential medical supplies, and social mobilization. In total, the GoK has recorded more than 5,000 cholera cases since the start of the outbreak, which health officials attribute to contaminated drinking water.
- With \$3.5 million in FY 2015 assistance, USAID/OFDA supported the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to increase vulnerable populations' access to nutrition services, improve management of acute malnutrition, address cases of malnutrition in urban informal settlements, and enhance nutrition information sharing and program coordination at the national and county levels.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA also supported partners Food for the Hungry (FH) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to implement disaster risk reduction interventions among vulnerable drought-prone communities in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties. With approximately \$3.9 million in USAID/OFDA assistance, FH and WHH are building the capacity of local communities to prepare for, manage, and respond to drought-related shocks by improving access to safe drinking water, expanding livelihood opportunities, and integrating contingency planning into livestock market systems, among other resilience-building activities.
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP also provided approximately \$1.8 million to UNICEF, including 280 MT of in-kind nutrition supplies for treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among 20,000 children ages five years and younger. In Kenya, UNICEF is aiming to treat approximately 52,100 cases of SAM through 2016—countrywide, nearly 69,000 children are experiencing SAM.

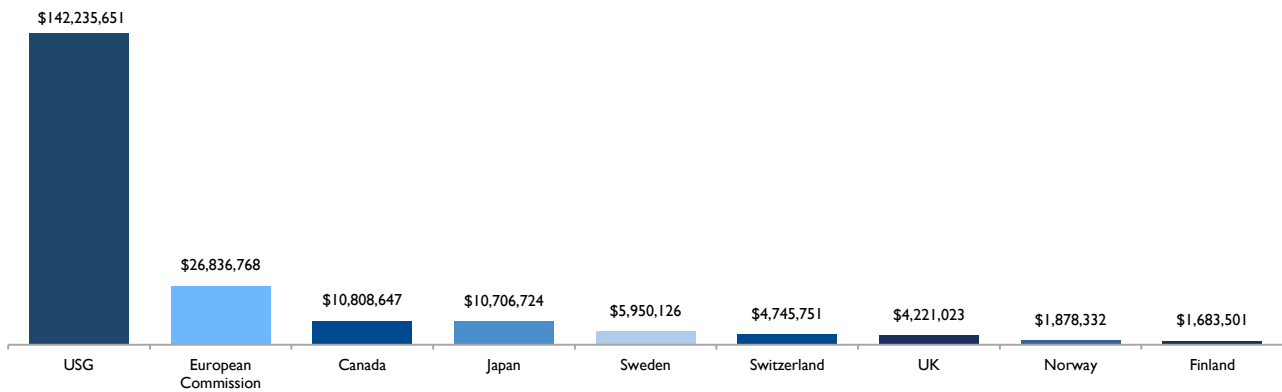
INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Intercommunal violence and attacks by armed groups continue to constrain humanitarian access and the delivery of basic social services in coastal, eastern, and northern areas of Kenya, according to the UN. Between January and June, intercommunal conflict—including resource disputes, particularly over cattle, land, and water—in Kenya resulted in at least 310 deaths, injured 195 people, and displaced more than 216,000 people. The northern counties of Baringo, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, and Turkana were among the most-affected areas.
- Since January, attacks by suspected members of the al-Shabaab armed group in northeastern Kenya have prompted many government health workers and teachers to leave the region, negatively affecting the availability and quality of education, health care services, and nutrition assistance, local media report.
- In recent months, deteriorating security conditions have caused some relief agencies to withdraw staff from affected areas, including Garissa's Dadaab refugee camp complex. In late May, international non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières evacuated more than 40 staff from Dadaab, and the Kenya Red Cross Society moved staff from the camp complex to nearby Dadaab town. As of June, some international NGOs had also imposed new movement restrictions in the Dadaab area in response to security concerns and reported that insecurity was adversely affecting the implementation of humanitarian programs and services.

CONTEXT

- Although cyclical drought has affected Kenya for years, droughts are becoming more frequent, limiting the ability of households to recover between drought cycles. Following unfavorable rainfall in late 2010 and early 2011, severe drought conditions resulted in sharply deteriorating food security conditions among pastoralists in northern Kenya and populations in rain-dependent marginal agricultural areas of the lower southeastern regions. Affected populations experienced loss of livelihoods, lack of food and agricultural resources, and limited access to safe drinking water. Although food insecurity has relatively improved since 2011, nearly 1.1 million people required emergency food assistance as of August 2015.
- Vulnerable populations across northern and northeastern Kenya continue to confront additional challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized intercommunal conflict, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs in Kenya.
- On October 22, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec reissued a disaster declaration due to the effects of food insecurity and deteriorating nutritional status. In response, USAID/OFDA is supporting partners to implement nutrition and food assistance activities.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2015. All international figures are according to the Financial Tracking Service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FH	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Marsabit County	\$1,225,011
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Mandera County	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide, including all arid and semi-arid land counties	\$3,500,000
WHH	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, and Wajir counties	\$2,159,906
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,884,917
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$69,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$70,700,000
State/PRM			
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	Education, Livelihoods	Dadaab	\$749,641
CARE	Protection	Dadaab	\$250,000
Center for the Victims of Torture (CVT)	Health, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Dadaab, Nairobi	\$1,800,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Livelihoods, Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$700,000
FilmAid International	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$1,250,000
Handicap International	Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$1,240,000
Heshima Kenya	Protection	Nairobi	\$505,869
HIAS Refugee Trust	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Nairobi	\$400,000
International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Dadaab	\$750,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$2,500,000
Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS)	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Kakuma	\$599,387
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Refugee Assistance	Dadaab	\$400,000
	Education, Protection, Refugee Assistance	Kakuma	\$864,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Livelihoods	Dadaab	\$450,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	South Sudan Regional Response Plan	Countrywide	\$47,600,000
RET International	Education	Dadaab	\$1,194,740
Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK)	Access to Legal Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Kakuma	\$50,000
Save the Children (SC)	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Dadaab	\$638,998
Terre des Hommes (TDH)	Protection	Dadaab	\$588,537
World University Service of Canada (WUSC)/Windle Trust Kenya	Education	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$419,562
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$63,650,734
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2015			\$142,235,651

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.