



KENYA – FOOD INSECURITY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MAY 24, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.1 million

People Experiencing Food Insecurity
KFSSG – February 2013

44,037,656

Kenya's Total Population
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
– July 2013 (Projected)

492,046

Somali Refugees in Kenya
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – May 17, 2013

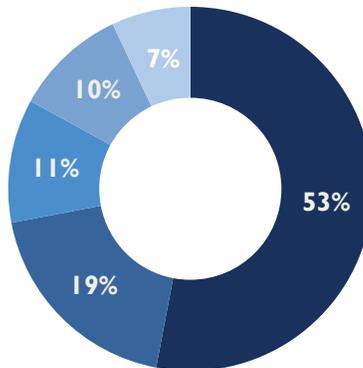
406,843

Somali Refugees in Dadaab Refugee Camp
UNHCR – April 29, 2013

100,980

People Affected by Flooding Since March
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
– May 9, 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Protection
- Logistics and Relief Commodities

HIGHLIGHTS

- Favorable 2013 long rains improve food security outlook through September
- Seasonal flooding affects more than 100,000 people across Kenya
- U.S. Government (USG) commits \$85.5 million for relief activities in Kenya

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO KENYA TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$6,358,690
USAID/FFP ²	\$72,762,200
State/PRM ³	\$6,400,000
\$85,520,890	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO KENYA	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The number of people in need of food assistance in Kenya decreased nearly 50 percent between August 2012 and February 2013, from approximately 2.1 million to 1.1 million people, according to the Government of Kenya (GoK)-led Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). Recent food security improvements are mainly due to the cumulative effects of above-average March-to-May 2012 long rains and October-to-December 2012 short rains, which enhanced crop production and food availability.
- Flooding in Kenya has affected more than 100,000 people and resulted in the death of more than 90 others as of May 9, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Floods have disrupted access to local markets, schools, and health centers, damaged roads, and destroyed nearly 14,000 acres of planted crops and up to 700 houses.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$85.5 million to address the urgent needs of vulnerable populations across Kenya, including nearly \$73 million in USAID/FFP emergency food assistance. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$6.4 million to support nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions; relief item distributions; and humanitarian coordination and information management.

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)

SECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Kenya continues to host more Somali refugees than any other country in the region. As of May 17, UNHCR reported more than 400,000 Somali refugees in the Dadaab refugee complex near the Kenya–Somalia border, an estimated 50,000 Somali refugees in the Kakuma refugee camp in northwestern Kenya, and approximately 30,000 Somali refugees in Nairobi. The number of registered Somali refugees in Kenya decreased from approximately 515,000 in mid-January to an estimated 490,000 in mid-May. Ongoing population verification activities in the Dadaab camps largely contributed to the reduced estimate.
- Movements of Somali refugees from Kenya into Somalia have increased in recent months, with approximately 16,000 people moving from Kenya into Somalia during the first four months of 2013. Recent movements are largely a result of an improved security situation in some parts of southern Somalia, although return trends may not indicate refugee intentions to permanently return to areas of origin, as many refugees cross the Somali border multiple times, often to check on property, visit relatives, or pursue seasonal labor opportunities, according to the U.N.
- Recent heavy rains and flooding have displaced more than 87,000 people across Kenya, including approximately 23,000 people in coastal, 24,000 in western, 17,000 in northeastern areas, and 9,000 in the Rift Valley, according to OCHA. Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment teams—comprising the GoK, KRCS, and other humanitarian agencies—have visited flood-affected areas in western Kenya and in Tana River County to determine humanitarian needs. The GoK National Disaster Operations Center has also completed four assessments in flood-affected communities. KRCS continues to alert communities, assist in evacuations, and provide affected households with shelter, health, nutrition, and WASH services. The GoK has not requested international assistance for the flood response.
- Inter-communal clashes on May 10 in Rhamu town, Mandera County, located near the Ethiopia–Kenya–Somalia border, resulted in the death of eight people and injured 35 others, according to local media. The clashes displaced approximately 3,000 to 5,000 people, with an estimated 1,500 people seeking refuge at local police stations. The GoK has sent Kenya Defense Forces and an additional 200 police officers to Mandera to increase security in and around the border town. In the past, Rhamu has been the site of periodic episodes of violence, most recently during the 2013 general elections period in late February when inter-communal clashes resulted in the death of four people, injured approximately 20 others, and displaced an estimated 7,000 individuals.
- Despite isolated security incidents in northeastern, coastal, and western areas, Kenya’s March 4 general elections were largely peaceful. With preparedness measures in place prior to the elections, the GoK, KRCS, USAID partners, and the broader humanitarian community in Kenya coordinated to ensure humanitarian needs were met in the event of civil unrest.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food security conditions across Kenya have improved in recent months and are likely to continue improving due to the strong performance of the March-to-May long rains. However, conditions are expected to remain at Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2—levels through September. Of particular concern are vulnerable populations in arid and semi-arid southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural and pastoral livelihood zones, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Normal to above-normal long rains have resulted in increased cultivation, improved grazing conditions, and favorable harvests throughout most of Kenya. Food markets are functioning normally, with major urban centers—including, Eldoret, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Mombasa—receiving a steady supply of maize. As the long rains have contributed to increased crop production, seasonal harvesting activities are likely to provide more casual, agricultural labor opportunities in agricultural and pastoral livelihood zones, improving food availability for poor households. FEWS NET expects the August-to-September lean season to be shorter and less severe this year.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities in Kenya with more than \$6 million in ongoing funding. For example, with nearly \$2.2 million in FY 2012

support, USAID/OFDA partner Food for the Hungry (FH) is working to increase household food security and restore financial assets by strengthening livestock value chains—through training local veterinarians, empowering livestock traders to expand operations to remote locations, and helping communities better manage environmental resources—and diversifying livelihoods. In eastern Kenya’s Garissa County, FH is helping women’s groups engage in alternative livelihoods activities, such as milk selling, beekeeping, and fodder and vegetable crop production.

- To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$73 million in emergency food assistance to Kenya, including more than 35,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance for refugees and more than 31,000 MT for drought-affected populations.

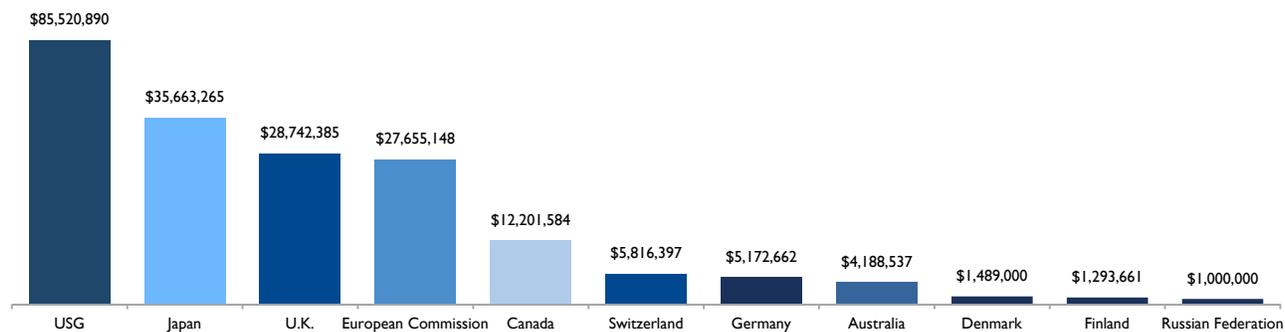
NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

- Since March, heavy rains and flooding have contaminated water sources in many affected areas across Kenya, increasing the risk of cholera, dengue fever, and malaria, according to KRCS. In Mombasa, a faulty sewage system caused floodwaters and sewage to run into the streets, increasing the risk of waterborne disease. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has reported cases of throat and skin infections among households displaced by flooding in Mombasa. KRCS is providing affected communities with safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene services, basic first aid, and emergency primary health care.
- The nutrition situation across Kenya has improved in recent months, due in large part to increased milk availability, good crop harvests, and increased water access. The proportion of children under five years of age who were at risk of malnutrition—defined as children under five years of age with a mid-upper arm circumference of less than 135 millimeters—has declined in almost all livelihood zones, according to the GoK National Drought Management Authority. Forecasted increased household food availability in the coming months is expected to continue contributing to a decrease in malnutrition levels, according to FEWS NET. Despite recent gains, high malnutrition prevalence exists in some areas including in Merti and Kinna towns, Isiolo County, where levels are more than 10 percent above the five-year average.
- On May 22, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported three cases of wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) in the Dadaab refugee complex, marking the first laboratory confirmed cases of polio in Kenya since July 2011. Earlier in May, WHO had reported four cases of WPV1 in Banadir Region, Somalia, marking the first reported cases of polio in Somalia since March 2007. Humanitarian actors remain concerned about the WPV1 risk due to large-scale population movements in the region, as well as persistent immunity gaps in some areas. In response, health organizations began a vaccination campaign on May 14 targeting 350,000 children in Banadir. A second round of vaccinations is scheduled to occur later in May, which will target affected areas in Kenya.
- With nearly \$14 million in ongoing FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partners continue to respond to identified nutrition and WASH needs in Kenya. With nearly \$240,000 in USAID/OFDA support, partner International Medical Corps (IMC) is working to improve WASH conditions at health facilities in Samburu County, targeting more than 40,000 beneficiaries, by establishing rainwater harvesting systems, rehabilitating latrines, and conducting hygiene promotion activities. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$290,000 in FY 2013 to Mercy-USA for Aid and Development (Mercy USA) to help reduce incidences of waterborne diseases by supporting improved hygiene practices in Garissa County.
- With \$500,000 in FY 2013 support from USAID/OFDA, Merlin is helping to reduce mortality among drought-affected vulnerable communities, particularly for children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, in northern Kenya’s Turkana County by distributing micronutrients, strengthening antenatal care, conductive de-worming campaigns, promoting improved community hygiene practices, and helping local authorities develop emergency response plans. To ensure sustainability, Merlin activities gradually strengthen the capacity of the GoK Ministry of Health staff to provide nutrition services by coordinating technical forums, training health workers, and supporting existing health facilities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The Kenya 2011–2013 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan requests \$743 million to address the needs of 2.7 million people countrywide, including 1.1 million people experiencing food insecurity and nearly 700,000 refugees.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 24, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

CONTEXT

- Although cyclical drought has affected Kenya for years, droughts are becoming increasingly frequent. 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. Affected populations experienced loss of livelihoods, lack of food and agricultural resources, and limited access to safe drinking water.
- Vulnerable populations across Kenya continue to confront several other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized inter-communal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs in Kenya.
- On October 26, 2012, then-Chargé d'Affaires Robert F. Godec re-declared a disaster for Kenya for FY 2013 in response to ongoing humanitarian needs resulting from continuing food insecurity in areas recovering from prolonged drought conditions.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Concern	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nairobi	\$98,447
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$99,796
IMC	Nutrition, WASH	Samburu County	\$499,105
Merlin	Nutrition	Turkana County	\$500,000

Mercy USA	Nutrition, WASH	Garissa County	\$661,342
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
Pastoralist Integrated Support Program	WASH	Marsabit County	\$350,000
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)/U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nairobi	\$250,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Protection	Countrywide	\$400,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$6,358,690

USAID/FFP³			
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	35,240 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps	\$39,720,400
WFP	31,300 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Countrywide	\$33,041,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$72,762,200

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Protection, Education	Kakuma	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$6,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2013			\$85,520,890

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 May 24, 2013.

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 response efforts in Kenya 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:
 - The 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>