

KENYA – FOOD INSECURITY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.5 million

People Experiencing Food Insecurity
Government of Kenya (GoK) – July 2014

45 million

Kenya's Total Population
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) – July 2014 (Projected)

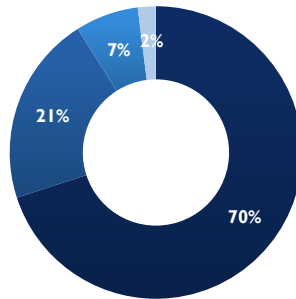
427,500

Somali Refugees in Kenya
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 30, 2014

352,500

Children Experiencing Acute Malnutrition in Kenya
Nutrition Technical Forum (NTF) – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Nutrition (70%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (21%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Cash Transfers for Food

HIGHLIGHTS

- Increased food insecurity in parts of northern Kenya and in the capital city of Nairobi has resulted in more than 1.5 million people requiring food assistance.
- On August 21, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec declared a disaster due to the deterioration of nutritional conditions and declining food security.
- The U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$188 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in FY 2014.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO KENYA IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$4,695,290
USAID/FFP	\$116,392,624
State/PRM ³	\$66,703,116

\$187,791,030
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Unfavorable 2013 October-to-December short rains and 2014 March-to-May long rains have resulted in deteriorating food security in parts of northern Kenya—including Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties—and in Nairobi, with more than 1.5 million Kenyans needing emergency food assistance as of September. By July, approximately 352,500 children were experiencing acute malnutrition, an increase of nearly 90,000 children since April 2013, according to the NTF—the coordinating body for nutrition activities in Kenya, comprising the GoK, relief agencies, and the U.N.
- On August 21, U.S. Ambassador Godec declared a disaster in Kenya due to increased food insecurity and declining nutritional conditions in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). In response, USAID/OFDA is supporting the implementation of nutrition and emergency food assistance activities for food-insecure populations. In addition, USAID/FFP provided more than \$116 million in emergency food assistance in FY 2014, while State/PRM provided nearly \$67 million to support refugee populations in Kenya.

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)

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The nutritional situation in Kenya’s ASALs and urban areas deteriorated from 2013 to mid-2014, according to the GoK and relief agency surveys conducted in May and June. According to the assessments, the total number of people requiring emergency food assistance had increased to 1.5 million—a 15 percent increase since January 2014.
- On August 15, staff from USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA attended a food security briefing in Nairobi, where the GoK and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) shared findings from a 2014 long rains assessment conducted between July 21 and August 1. The assessment reported that below-average long rains in parts of Kenya had resulted in reduced crop production and higher food prices. In addition, the GoK and WFP projected a decline in national long rains agricultural season maize output to approximately 2.2 million metric tons (MT)—nearly 20 percent below the five-year average of 2.7 million MT.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported in September that conditions in parts of Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties had deteriorated to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.⁴ Kenyan households were likely to experience reduced milk production and consumption, low livestock prices, and rising staple food prices during the June-to-October dry season; however, the projected average to above-average 2014 October-to-December short rains are likely to improve food security, FEWS NET reported.
- In response to declining food security, county governments began allocating funds and coordinating response activities in August, while the GoK continues to work with WFP and other partners to provide emergency food assistance to the affected areas, the GoK reported. In August, the Baringo County Government formed a disaster management committee—comprising the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), local authorities, the GoK, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and U.N. agencies—to coordinate the county response effort, local media reported.
- USAID/FFP provided \$15 million to WFP’s drought relief and recovery operations in September, which procured local and regional commodities to provide emergency food assistance to more than 106,000 people.
- With nearly \$113.5 million in support from USAID/FFP during FY 2014, WFP provided approximately 74,500 MT of emergency food assistance and supported 370,000 people in Kenya’s ASALs through a cash-for-assets program.

NUTRITION

- Inadequate rainfall and deteriorating food security increased the number of children experiencing acute malnutrition by 20 percent between April 2013 and July 2014, according to the NTF. In Baringo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir, and West Pokot counties, nutrition surveys conducted by the GoK and partners in May and June indicated that global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels have increased since July 2013. In most areas of the seven counties assessed, GAM and SAM levels exceeded the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds of 15 percent and 2 percent, respectively—SAM levels ranged from 3 percent to 8 percent.
- In FY 2014, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$2.9 million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for the purchase of 458 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for treatment of children experiencing SAM levels of food insecurity.

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

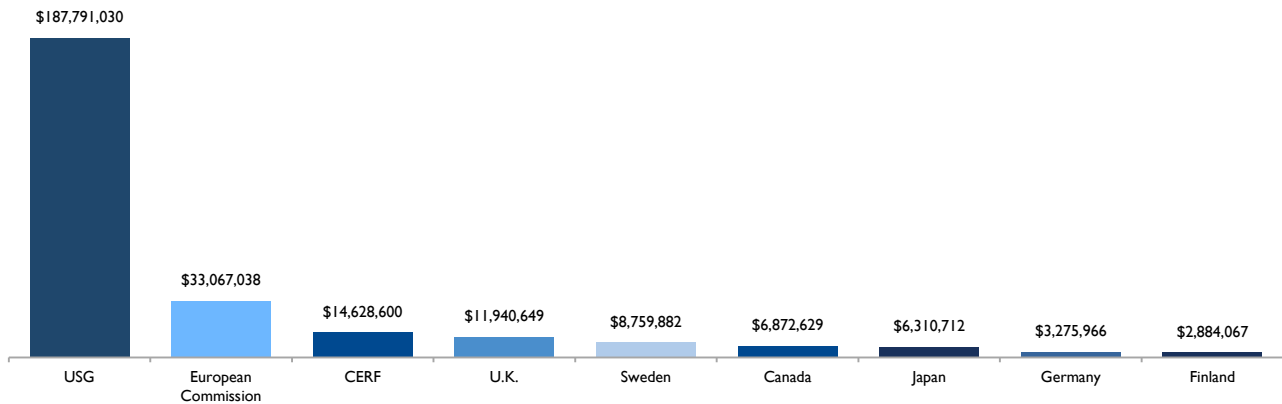
- Clashes in May and June between members of the Degodia and Garre ethnic groups in Mandera and Wajir resulted in at least 60 deaths and displaced more than 75,000 people, according to the U.N. The violence exacerbated food insecurity in affected areas and resulted in humanitarian needs—including emergency relief commodities, health services, shelter assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions—among displaced populations.
- The Mandera and Wajir county governments, in coordination with KRCS, provided emergency food assistance to conflict-affected families in the area during May and June, while WFP provided additional emergency food assistance

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.

under its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. KRCS also deployed emergency medical teams to each county, providing medical services to more than 4,000 patients between May 31 and June 19.

- During June and July, multiple attacks in Kenya’s coastal areas by suspected al-Shabaab elements, as well as unknown assailants, killed nearly 100 people and displaced an estimated 1,000 households—approximately 5,900 people—to neighboring areas, according to KRCS. The violence began on June 15 when unknown combatants assaulted Mpeketoni Town 4 in Lamu County, killing 65 people. Additional attacks on July 6 by armed elements in Lamu’s Kabaoni village and Tana River County’s Gamba town resulted in 22 deaths, while suspected al-Shabaab actors attacked a bus near Lamu’s Witu town on July 18, killing seven people.
- KRCS continues to support displaced and conflict-affected populations in Kenya’s coastal areas, providing emergency food assistance and constructing sanitation facilities. The organization identified access to safe drinking water, health care services, relief commodities, and psychosocial support as priority needs for displaced persons.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2014. All international figures are according to the Financial Tracking Service of the U.N. 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 the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

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.
- 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 August 21, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec declared a disaster 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA PROVIDED IN FY 2014³

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA⁴			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Countrywide	\$395,290
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Taita, Tana River, Taveta, Tharaka, Turkana Counties	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,695,290
USAID/FFP⁵			
UNICEF	458 MT of Title II-Funded RUTF	Countrywide	\$2,910,824
WFP	29,710 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Countrywide	\$54,003,700
WFP	44,750 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Dadaab Refugee Complex, Kakuma Refugee Camp	\$44,478,100
WFP	Cash-for-Assets Programs for Drought-Affected Areas	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$116,392,624
STATE/PRM			
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	Livelihoods	Dadaab	\$673,679
CARE	Protection, WASH	Dadaab	\$500,000
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	Education	Dadaab, Kakuma, Nairobi	\$1,407,545
Handicap International	Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$1,240,504
Heshima Kenya	Education, Health, Protection	Nairobi	\$275,000
HIAS Refugee Trust	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Nairobi	\$1,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Dadaab	\$750,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Refugees	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$375,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$3,474,615
Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS)	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Kakuma	\$624,100
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Education, Protection, Psychosocial Support, WASH	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$1,133,745
Refugee Education Trust (RET)	Livelihoods	Dadaab	\$300,000

Save the Children (SC)	Protection, Psychosocial Support	Dadaab	\$1,249,915
TAFT Fund	Protection	Nairobi, Mombasa City	\$23,847
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$34,400,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Kakuma	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	Protection, Refugees	Kakuma	\$685,268
World University Service of Canada (WUSC)	Education, Training	Dadaab, Kakuma	\$389,898
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$66,703,116
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2014			\$187,791,030

³Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁴USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2014.

⁵Estimated 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:
 - 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>