



IGAD Bi-annual Meeting on Food Security and Nutrition

10th November 2020

Kenya

Acute Food Insecurity August - September 2020



740,000

5% of the
population

People facing high acute food
insecurity
(IPC Phase 3 and above)
**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5

000,000
People in Catastrophe

Phase 4

43,400
People in Emergency

Phase 3

696,000
People in Crisis

Phase 2

5,118,600
People in Stressed

Phase 1

9, 565, 500
People in Minimal

Committed to Ending Drought Emergencies



Projected Food Insecurity October to December 2020



850,600

6% of the
population

People facing high acute food
insecurity
(IPC Phase 3 and above)
**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5

000,000
People in Catastrophe

Phase 4

165,200
People in Emergency

Phase 3

685,400
People in Crisis

Phase 2

5,368,700
People in Stressed

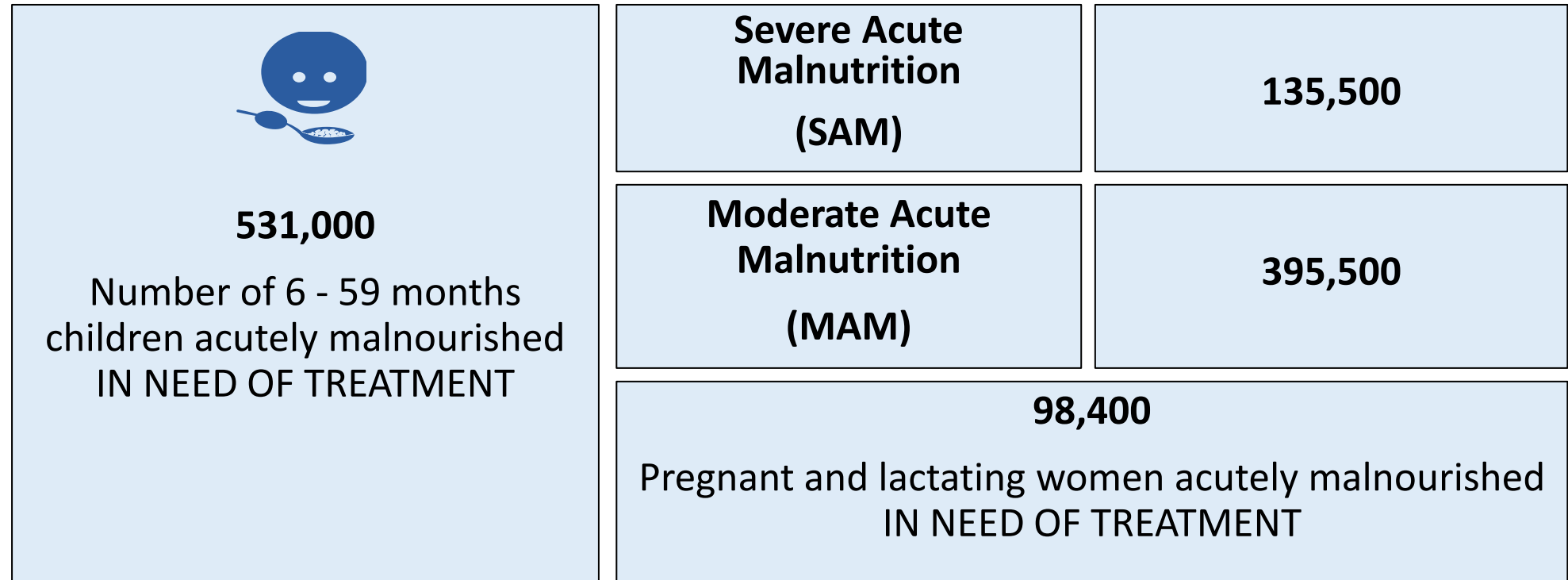
Phase 1

9, 195, 000
People in Minimal

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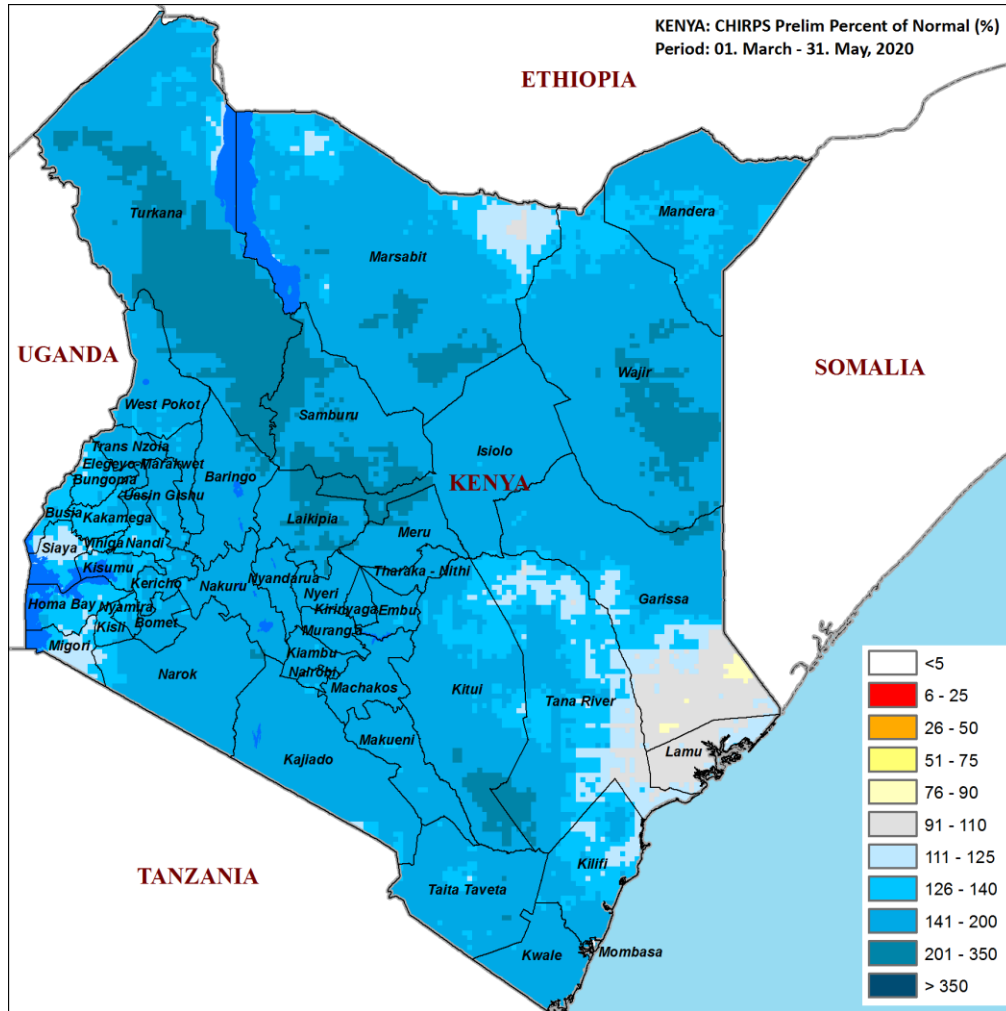
Acute Malnutrition August 2020



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Key Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security



- The 2020 March - May long rains performance
- Coronavirus pandemic and related effects
- Staple food prices
- Floods
- Pest and Diseases
- Desert locust invasion

Kenya Urban Food Security Situation August to September 2020



1.1 Million
43% of the
population

People facing high acute food
insecurity
(IPC Phase 3 and above)

**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5

0

People in Catastrophe

Phase 4

267,000

People in Emergency

Phase 3

803,000

People in Crisis

Phase 2

907,000

People Stressed

Phase 1

518,000

People in Food Security

6



Kenya Urban Food Security Situation October to December 2020



1 Million

41% of the
population

People facing high acute food
insecurity
(IPC Phase 3 and above)

**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5

0

People in Catastrophe

Phase 4

234,000

People in Emergency

Phase 3

797,000

People in Crisis

Phase 2

931,000

People Stressed

Phase 1

534,000

People in Food Security



Key Drivers - Kenya Urban Food Insecurity



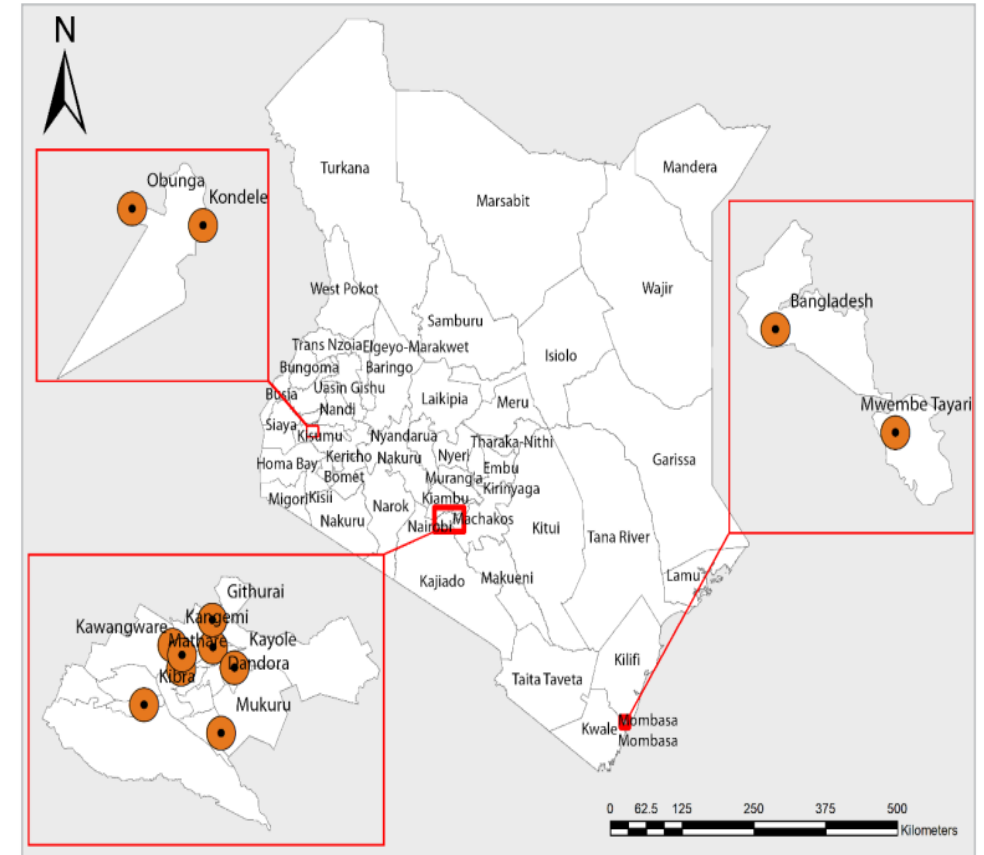
Price increases

Prices, especially for fresh foods, have increased. This, along with reduced or loss of income, has diminished the purchasing power of households, limiting access to sufficient and nutritious food.



Loss of employment

A reduction of income has been experienced mostly by people who depend on public/private skilled labor and other sectors for income, which amounts to 64% of respondents.



Ongoing and Planned Response

- Publicizing the OND forecast as early warning information to all decision makers at national and county levels.
- Updating of contingency plans and activation of sectoral response plans to facilitate early response.
- Promotion of short season / early maturing crops.
- Livestock disease surveillance, and vaccination campaigns enhanced before livestock movements begin.
- Herders encouraged to sell livestock while animals are still in good body condition.



Ongoing and Planned Response

- Provision of cash/food assistance and safety net programmes to food insecure population.
- Monitoring and control of the spread of Desert Locust.
- Provision of commodities for management of acute malnutrition.
- Close monitoring of the effects of COVID-19 on continuity of essential services and livelihoods as cases continue to rise to mitigate its effect on food and nutrition situation.
- Peace and dialogue meetings and cross border initiatives in conflict prone areas especially in the pastoralist communities.



Experience in Conducting IPC led Food and Nutrition Analysis

Challenges

- Inadequate resources to support data collection.
- Limited availability of data due to COVID-19 prevention containment measures.
- The hybrid approach during analysis (physical and virtual) affected owing to time constraints.
- Data collection tool does not contextualize some indicators like livelihood change.
- Limited technical capacity at county level.

Lessons learnt

- Value added by investing in technology: virtual analysis tools.
- IPC Institutionalization.
- Need for enhanced analysis capacity at national and county level.
- Participation of appropriate sectors and organizations.

Best Practices

- Ensure that analysis is done at the strategic time for decision support.
- Continuous capacity building of the national and county teams.
- Engaging actively decision makers for response.
- Learning from the process: Hold lessons learned workshops after the assessment to review the process.

Thank You



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