



Kenya IPC Brief

Key Long Rains Assessment (LRA) Findings: August 2018

KEY FIGURES August 2018 – January 2019

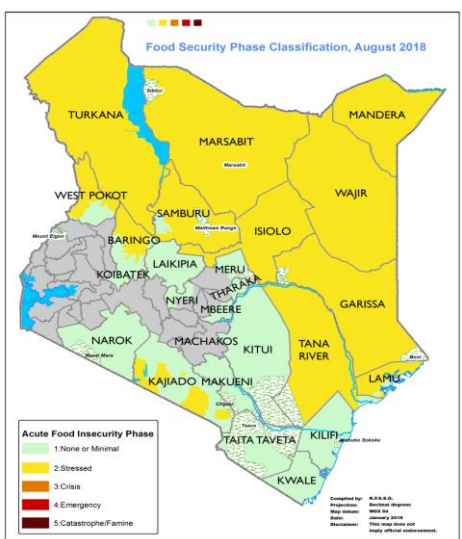
<p>Population in humanitarian need (People in IPC Phase 3)</p>	<h1 style="font-size: 2em;">700,000</h1> <p>The projected population classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in arid and semi-arid counties that require food assistance</p>			
<p>Households within counties in need of urgent action to protect and save their livelihoods and lives</p>	<p>Isiolo 36,500 Garissa 83,700 Tana River 49,300</p>	<p>Wajir 65,500 West Pokot 57,600 Marsabit 40,800</p>	<p>Baringo 50,900 Mandera 88,800 Turkana 182,700</p>	

FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES

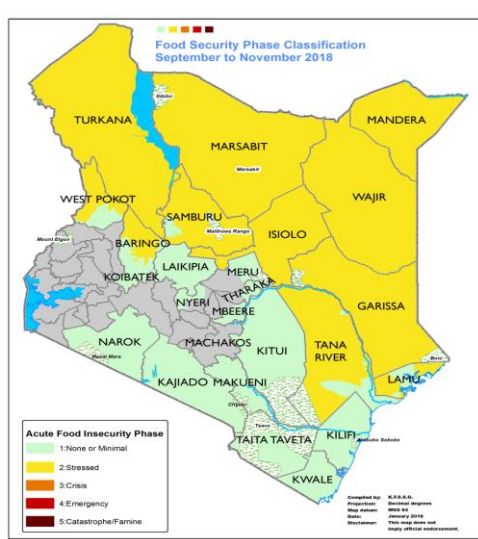
- Following the above-normal long rains across the country, significant improvement in food and nutrition situation was realized as evidenced by proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores as result of improved crop and livestock productivity.
- Considering many of the arid counties experienced severe drought in the last three seasons, recovery has been slow and therefore there exists small proportion of households with poor food consumption gaps.
- Consequently, the 2018 long rains assessment established that approximately **700,000 people in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties** are facing acute food insecurity and need immediate humanitarian assistance. This figure is significantly lower than the 2.55 million identified in February 2018 after the last short rains assessment.
- Significant improvement in nutrition status for children under five years in most of the counties was realized and attributable to increased household food availability.
- Government interventions and stakeholders contribution in the 23 ASAL counties in cushioning food insecure households through provision of both food and non-food assistance across sectors has further strengthened recovery.

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) MAP

IPC Current Acute Analysis August 2018



IPC Projected Acute Analysis September – November 2018



OVERVIEW

The number of people estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 is 700,000. This population is marginally able to meet their minimum food needs but only by more rapidly depleting their assets and thus undermining their food consumption. The numbers are a significant drop compared to February 2018 when the population facing acute food insecurity was 2.55 million. Majority of these households are in arid counties that are livestock dependent and faced severe drought in the last three seasons coupled with high poverty levels.

The situation is likely to improve further until January 2019, but only if the short rains season is favourable and multi-sectoral social protection and resilience building interventions are sustained to consolidate the gains made so far.

FACTORS DRIVING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CONDITIONS

The following factors are the driving attributes to the current food and nutrition security situation:

- **Rainfall** - The seasonal rainfall totals recorded during the 2018 March-April-May (MAM) long rains were one of the highest in about 70 years with most counties receiving rainfall amounts exceeding 350 percent of normal. The enhanced rainfall led to flooding which caused 150 deaths, displacement of over 350,000 people, crop losses, and significant damage to property and infrastructure along with disruption of services. However, positive impact was realized in both forage regeneration and optimal recharge of water sources.
- **Human and livestock disease outbreaks** - Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Mandera, Baringo, Meru North, Tana River and Kilifi Counties. RVF led to both human and livestock fatalities.
- **Fall army worm infestation** - Mainly experienced in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones where the pest caused substantial destruction to the maize crop and subsequent reduction in maize production.
- **Human-wildlife conflicts** - This was evident in Taita Taveta, Meru North, Samburu, Laikipia and Tana River.
- **Insecurity** - Terror related incidences were reported in Lamu, Isiolo, Mandera and Moyale in Marsabit.
- **Locust invasion** - Largely experienced in Marsabit and Turkana with the pest invading both pasture and browse.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Government and partners to sustain on-going efforts and prioritize the most affected populations between the period August 2018 to January 2019, by:

- Social protection to an estimated 700,000 food insecure people in need of assistance with interventions focused on reducing malnutrition and increasing resilience of the affected communities.
- Supplementary feeding for children 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the most affected counties.
- Provision of farm inputs, support to livestock disease control, provision of livestock feeds, water infrastructure maintenance, repair and spare parts for boreholes, provision of school feeding for both ECDE.
- Crop and livestock insurance schemes to reduce climate related risks to vulnerable populations.

METHODS AND PROCESSES

The IPC Acute Analysis was conducted in August 2018 by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The KFSSG used all available and relevant data on acute food insecurity and developed the classification of the current situation applying the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The data included: drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, Nutrition SMART surveys, WFP FSOM data, price data and satellite imagery.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING

Key factors to monitor include high malnutrition rates in some ASAL counties, resurgence of fall armyworm infestation, locust invasion, insecurity, human and livestock disease outbreaks, human-wildlife conflicts, impact of programmes and interventions and performance of the 2018 October-November-December (OND) short rains.

IPC Global Partners



*The European Commission in the global partnership is represented by the Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC)

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