

Highlights

- The yearly anthropometric survey in Kakuma was conducted in November with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 11.4% among children less than 5 years of age. This is a deterioration compared with previous years when GAM rates have been stable around 7%.
- Food consumption score has improved in both camps compared with previous years. Only 1% of households had a poor food consumption in Dadaab and 12% in Kakuma.
- The average daily dietary diversity however, show a further striking difference in quality of the diet between the two camps. Dadaab refugees had the second highest Daily Average dietary diversity of livelihood zones included in the FSOM at 5.6 (threshold for good dietary diversity is 6) while Kakuma had the lowest in the country at 3.5 (threshold for poor dietary diversity is 4.5).
- This Coping Strategy index has increased for both Camp populations compared with previous years and was 18 in December 2015. This does indicate that households are using coping strategies more frequently and/or more severe ones to cover for food shortages and may mask the Food consumption score results.
- Purchasing power in Kakuma has reduced compared with the same time last year and 92% of households could not afford the minimum healthy basket in December 2015. Purchasing power in Dadaab however improved and only 38% of the households could not afford the basket in this round.

Methodology

10 clusters were randomly selected in Kakuma and Dadaab. 15 households are randomly selected and interviewed in each cluster. Due to security constraints in Dadaab, households visits are not possible and interviews are therefore carried out during distributions.

Indicators

Each household has been assigned to a Food Security Index group based on a simple averaging process using the 4-point scale scores it attained for each indicator. Specifically, each household's Food Security Index classification is based on a simple average of their food consumption score (current status) and their coping capacity score. The latter is itself formed from a simple average of the food expenditure share score and the asset depletion score.

Monitoring coverage

389 households interviewed

Dadaab	251
Kakuma	138

Summary demographics

Female-headed households

Dadaab	43%
Kakuma	56%

Average Household Size

Dadaab	5.8
Kakuma	6.0

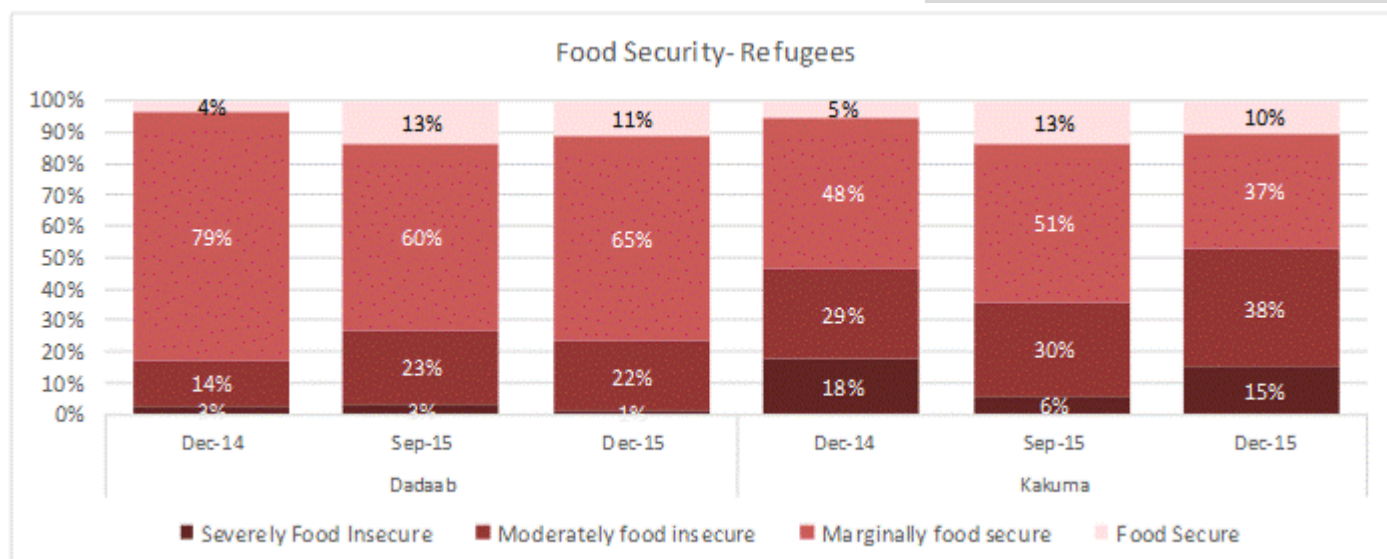
Average age of household head

Dadaab	38
Kakuma	34

Household Food security

Food security has deteriorated compared with the same period last year. Some 23% of households in Dadaab were either severely or moderately food insecure, an increase from 17% in 2014. Kakuma also deteriorated slightly and a majority of 53% were food insecure in December 2015, compared with 47% in 2014. There has also been a deterioration since the last round in September when 37% were food insecure in Kakuma.

The proportion of food secure households was similar in both camps at 10-11% and this was in fact an increase compared with the same time last year when only 4-5% were food secure.

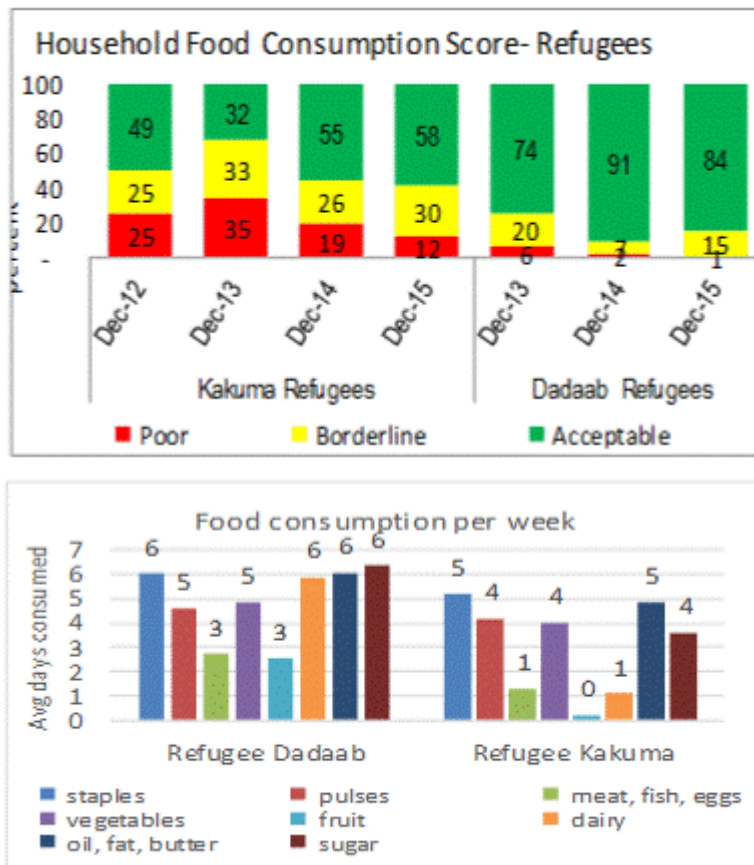


Household food consumption and dietary diversity

Food consumption score has improved in both camps compared with previous years. Only 1% of households had a poor food consumption in Dadaab in December 2015 compared with 6% in 2013. In Kakuma, some 12% had a poor food consumption score compared with 25% in 2012 and 35% in 2013.

When analyzing further what is behind the score, the average daily dietary diversity show a striking difference in quality of the diet between the two camps. Dadaab refugees has the second highest Daily Average dietary diversity of livelihood zones included in the FSOM at 5.6 (threshold for good dietary diversity is 6) while Kakuma has the lowest in the country at 3.5 (threshold for poor dietary diversity is 4.5).

Households in Dadaab consume on average milk 6 times a week, vegetables 5 times and other animal protein and fruits 3 times a week. Households in Kakuma consume much less of these items; milk and meat only once a week, fruits not at all and pulses and vegetables 4 times a week.

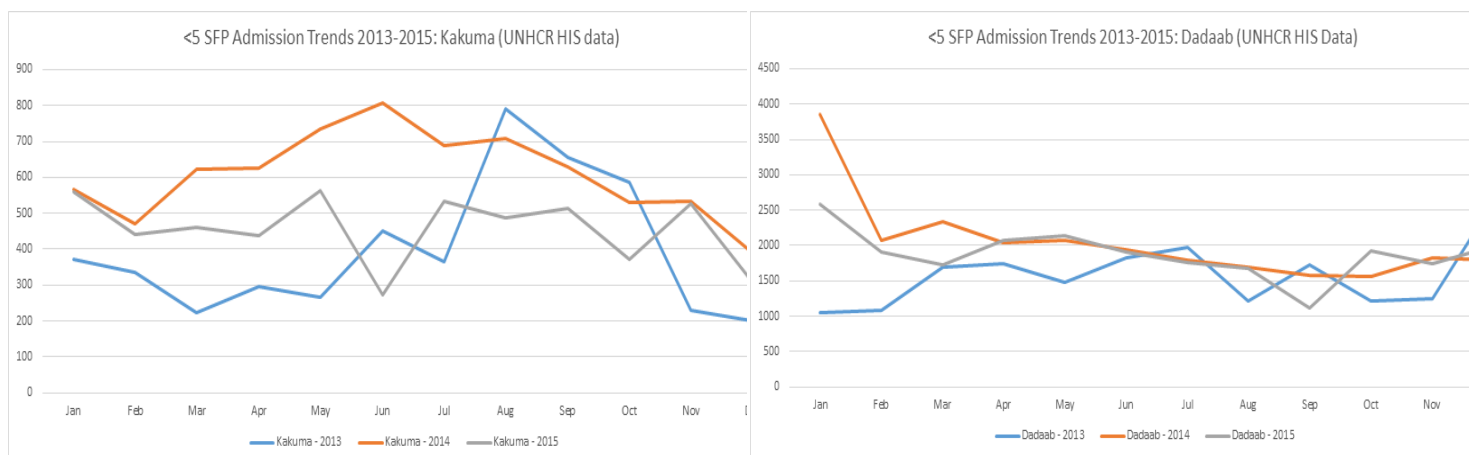


Nutrition situation

Preliminary results from Kakuma's nutrition survey in November 2015 revealed a significant increase in GAM from 7.4 % in 2014 to 11.4% in 2015. Early analysis of results provide a closer look at the current context in Kakuma, amidst 30% ration cuts for 6 months and incidence of diarrheal diseases nearly doubled from 2014 (32.4% up from 18.2% in 2014) likely related to above average ongoing rains. For Kakuma, seasonal peaks in SFP admission are generally experienced July- Sept, however in 2014, with the influx from the South Sudan crisis, admission rates slowly rose from February and peaked in June then normalized by October- November. A peak in admission rates in Kakuma from October- November 2015, may be related to the findings of the nutrition survey related to an acute increase in diarrheal diseases for children <5.

The nutrition trend in Dadaab has remained stable with a slow decline in GAM now at 8.1% (down from 8.8 in 2014), as per the validated results and final report. For Dadaab, SFP admissions begin seasonally increasing during Nov-Dec and are highest at the beginning each year, coming down in March- April.

For both Kakuma and Dadaab, coverage assessments (SQUEAC) of SFP have revealed poor coverage (less than the SPHERE standard of 90% for camps). In 2014, the coverage point for Kakuma was found to be 73.5% for SFP and 69.5% for OTP. This means that for every 10 children with malnutrition in Kakuma, 3 are not receiving the care they need to recover fully.



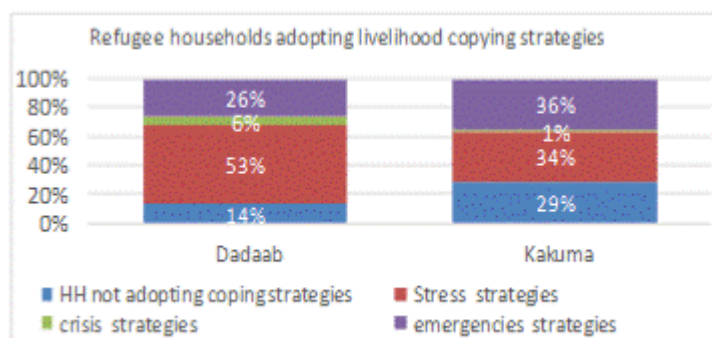
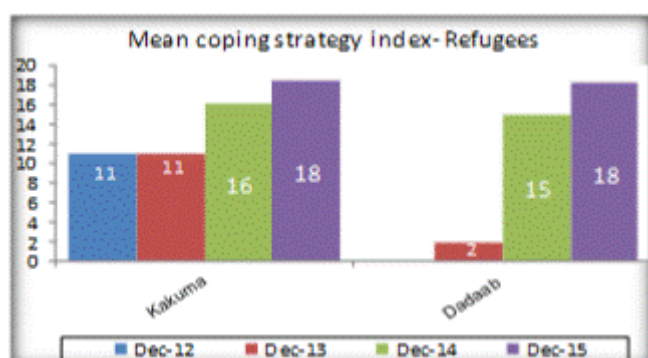


Household Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategy Index is the index covering consumption related coping strategies that households used in the past 7 days. (Relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food; borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend or relative; reduced the number of meals eaten per day; reduced the portion size of meals; and/or reduced the quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat).

This index increased for both Camp populations compared with previous years and was 18 in December 2015. This would indicate that households were using coping strategies more frequently and/or more severe ones to cover for food shortages than previously.

A large proportion of households were also using livelihood coping strategies, more so in Dadaab than in Kakuma. In Dadaab the majority used stress strategies (53% of households) and 26% used emergency strategies. In Kakuma, the proportion of households using stress or emergency strategies were equal at 34/36%.



Stressed livelihood coping strategies	crisis	Emergency
Purchased food on credit or borrowed food	Reduced expenses on health (including medicine) and education	Begged
Borrow money	Sold productive assets or means of transport	Sold last female animals
Spent savings	Withdrew children from school	Engaged in illegal income activi-

Household Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

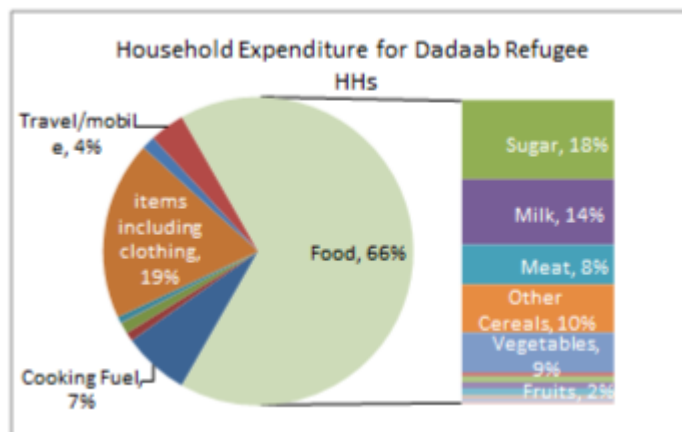
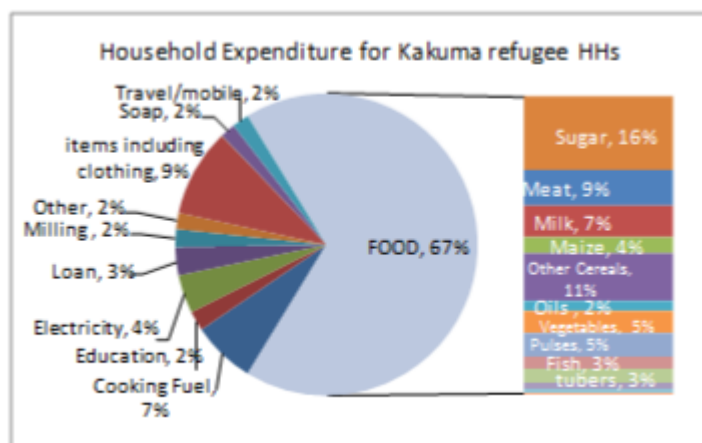
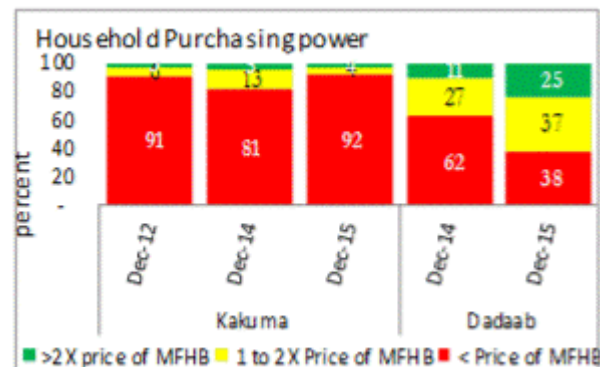
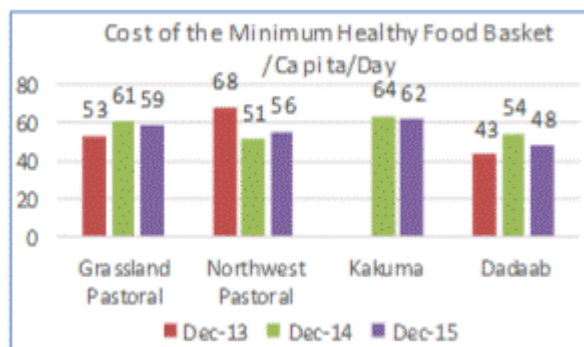
The cost of the minimum healthy food basket has reduced in both camps since last year. Compared with the prices in the livelihood zones in which the camps are situated, the cost of the basket is lower in Dadaab than outside the camp and in Kakuma, the price is higher than in markets in Turkana.

While the cost of the basket was slightly lower (3%) in Kakuma the purchasing power of households has reduced compared with the same time last year. Some 92% of households in Kakuma could not afford the basket.

The cost of the basket dropped much more in Dadaab (11%) and this has had a positive impact on purchasing power since December 2014. In December 2015, some 62% of households in Dadaab could afford the basket and/or more compared with 38% in 2014. Some 38% of households in Dadaab could not afford the basket.

A similar proportion of expenditures was used on food in the two camps. Sugar continues to be one of the most purchased items and almost a fifth of the food expenditures went to sugar. Milk was more important than in Kakuma, which was also reflected in the consumption patterns. Other cereals, such as wheat and rice covered some 10% of food expenditures.

Household items including cloths was most important of the non-food expenditures, followed by cooking fuel. Electricity was mentioned in Kakuma but not in Dadaab.



Background and description

The World Food Programme's VAM unit began a project in 2012 to develop a standardized approach for assessing and reporting on household food insecurity in its country-level reports. The project was initiated in response to the wide diversity of methods that had been used previously.

The approach developed —hereafter referred to as the CARI— culminates in a food security console which supports the reporting and combining of food security indicators in a systematic and transparent way, using information collected in a typical VAM survey. Central to the approach is an explicit classification of households into four descriptive groups: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. The classification provides an estimate of food insecurity within the target population whether it is calculated at the national or sub-national level, or by other strata (e.g. livelihood activities, sex of household head).

What is the CARI Console?

The food security console is the final output of the CARI. It combines a suite of food security indicators into a summary indicator—called the Food Security Index (FSI)—which represents the population's overall food security status. The console itself serves to provide a clear snapshot of the rates of the different types of a population's food insecurity at quick glance. Table 1 provides an example of a completed CARI reporting console.

Table 1: Example of completed CARI reporting console⁴

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Insecure (3)	Severely Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food consumption score	51%		36%	13%
		<i>Food energy shortfall</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food expenditure share	8%	9%	11%	72%
		<i>Poverty status</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	66%	20%	3%	11%
Food Insecurity Index			6.9%	43.7%	42.7%	6.8%

The bottom row figures in the example console above (i.e. the Food Insecurity Index values) would mean that for the assessed population; 6.9% of the households are assessed as "food secure", 43.7% as "marginally food secure", 42.7% as "moderately food insecure", and 6.8% as "severely food insecure".

A useful way to think about the console is to consider each reported food security indicator as a building block required to form the population's overall classification. The console (see Table 1) stacks these blocks together: each row represents an indicator and shows how the target population is distributed, for that indicator, across the console's four standard categories: 1) Food Secure, 2) Marginally food secure, 3) Moderately Insecure, and 4) Severely Insecure.

The final row of the console presents the population's overall food security outcome; this is described as the food security index. This is based on an algorithm which combines, at the household level, the results for each of the reported food security indicators.

Console domains and food security indicators

The console's domains represent two key dimensions of food insecurity. The current status domain (Table 1, top rows of console) uses food security indicators which measure the adequacy of households' current food consumption. Specifically, this domain is based on the food consumption score and/or food energy shortfall indicators. The coping capacity domain (Table 1, bottom half of console) employs indicators which measure households' economic vulnerability and asset depletion. Specifically, this domain is based upon a combination of the livelihood coping strategy indicator and either the food expenditure share indicator or the poverty status indicator.