



WFP Kenya Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
CP 200680 (July 2014 – Jun 2018)	127 m	87.1 m (69%)	-

*June – November 2017

The main goal of the Country Programme (CP) is to develop national capacity in addressing long-term hunger and nutrition issues in Kenya. It complements the resilience Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200736 and prioritises: 1) capacity strengthening for improved emergency preparedness and response; and 2) supporting national social protection and safety net systems, including school feeding. This is achieved through: (i) strengthening county governments' capacity to prepare, analyse and respond to shocks and accelerating government leadership and coordination of safety nets; (ii) supporting the national school meals programme; (iii) enhancing market access for smallholder farmers; and (iv) supporting the National Nutrition Action Plan.

Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200736 (May 2015 – Apr 2018)	266 m	143.5 m (54%)	39.9 m (60%)

*June – November 2017

GENDER MARKER 2A  PRRO 200736

Through this operation, WFP addresses food and nutrition security in the arid and semi-arid lands as county governments enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to sudden and slow-onset disasters. It focuses on: (i) harmonising relief and nutrition support with emerging government safety nets; (ii) strengthening productive assets to improve food security and enhance resilience to climate-related shocks; and (iii) enhancing partnerships to scale and ensure the sustainability of assets. Households receive in-kind or cash-based transfers.

Highlights

- The first distributions of specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition in Turkana and Marsabit started.
- The number of acutely food insecure Kenyans may rise significantly by August, the mid-season assessment reported.
- An exploratory survey has found there is potential to harness surface and underground water in Kalobeyei.
- WFP and the Ministry of Education have developed a roadmap to conclude transition of the school meals programme to the Government by June 2018.

Food assistance for refugees	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200737 (Apr 2015–Mar 2018)	361 m	198.2 m (55%)	7.5 m (16%)

*June – November 2017

GENDER MARKER 2A  PRRO 200737

Through this PRRO, WFP assists eligible refugees living in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps. Assistance is mainly through general distributions: a hybrid of in-kind food and restricted cash-based transfers. Refugees first pass through the biometric fingerprinting system to check their eligibility before collecting in-kind food and cash. This system yields efficiency gains and significantly enhances accountability.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition is provided to children and mothers. To prevent acute malnutrition, complementary specialised foods are given to all children 6-23 months and pregnant women or mothers with young children. School children receive porridge. WFP also provides support to the host community through asset-creation activities and food-for-training (the latter is also available for refugees).

In Numbers

3.0 - 3.5 million Kenyans expected to be food insecure from August.

100,300 young children and women received specialized nutritious food in drought-affected areas.

6,000 smallholder farmers who will benefit from a new WFP-Cargill partnership

Operational Updates

The first distribution of specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition among women and children took place Turkana and Marsabit. In May, 100,300 women and young children received specialised nutritious food: 35,600 for prevention and 64,700 for treatment of acute malnutrition. WFP also extended relief assistance to families participating in asset creation in Mandera & Marsabit during the post-harvest month of May.

WFP is assisting the State Department of Special Programmes to roll out emergency cash transfers to drought-affected people. By the end of May, 85 percent of the 270,000 households (1.6 million people) had been targeted, with registration is expected to start in June. A simulation exercise in Kitui has tested the systems and processes.

The mid-season food security assessment found that rainfall during the March-May (long rains) season started late, and was poorly and unevenly distributed. Food security is likely to deteriorate because of poor harvests, infestation of maize by Fall and African armyworms, high food prices and resource-based conflicts. People requiring food assistance is likely to reach between 3 and 3.5 million from August, up from 2.6 million in February.

The World Agroforestry Centre, WFP and the County Government of Turkana conducted an exploratory survey on the potential of harvesting rainwater in Kalobeyei settlement. Two main potentials were identified: (i) roof water catchments from schools, houses and food stores; and (ii) surface and underground water runoffs (earth dams, wells and dry land farming techniques). There is also potential of growing pasture for livestock using hydroponics. The next steps are to conduct detailed surveys and prepare designs.

Provision of school meals resumed in the arid counties, thanks to arrival of WFP's shipments from abroad, and extra funding by the Government for drought response. WFP and the Ministry of Education have developed a roadmap for the full transition of the school meals programme by June 2018. Appropriate food assistance modalities for different regions were agreed based on requirements, available budget, and required capacity strengthening activities.

WFP has entered into a new partnership with Cargill (a global for-profit firm dealing with food, agriculture, financial and industrial products and services) to support 6,000 smallholder farmers in the North Rift Valley to produce high quality grains for Cargill commercial operations. The first market linkage forum was held in Eldoret in May.

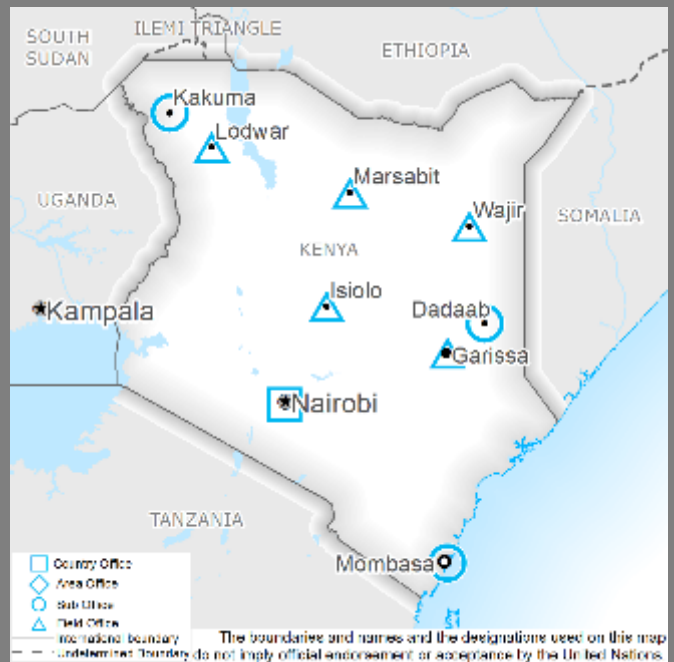
Challenges

New arrivals from South Sudan into Kenya increased in May, with 4,000 registered during the month: most are from Central Equatorial region. This has stretched facilities and created congestion at the reception centre in Kakuma.

Terrorism near the Kenya/Somalia border, and resource-based conflicts have limited WFP's ability to implement or monitor programmes in parts of Baringo, Garissa and Mandera counties.

An outbreak of cholera was confirmed in April in Dadaab and May in Kakuma. The initial cases in Kakuma were found among the new arrivals from South Sudan, but local transmission has now been confirmed. UNHCR and partners are working to control the outbreak.

Country Background & Strategy



Kenya has diverse natural resources and highly varied terrain. The country's highlands comprise one of the most successful farming areas in Africa, but 80 percent of Kenya is either arid or semi-arid. Agriculture remains the main economic driver but is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall. Value chains tend to be long, inefficient and unresponsive to farmers' needs.

In 2014, the World Bank reclassified Kenya's economy as lower-middle income. However, poverty, food insecurity, under-nutrition and income inequality remain high; 46 percent of Kenyans live below the national poverty line. The most severe conditions exist in the arid north, which is underdeveloped, drought-prone and often disrupted by local conflicts. There is high undernourishment with global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months often exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Stunting is above 25 percent in some counties. Net enrolment in primary education arid counties is still below 50 percent. The 2010 Constitution devolved governance to county level, which is an attempt to address these developmental issues. Kenya hosts thousands of refugees in camps located in Garissa and Turkana.

WFP continues its shift from service delivery to country capacity development. The focus is on: (i) helping drought-prone communities to better withstand future shocks; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of national institutions to prepare and implement programmes. Smallholder farmers are assisted to improve their capacity to engage in formal agribusiness. Support to refugees and school children is sustained, and innovative solutions to tackle poverty, hunger and malnutrition explored. Strategic partnerships are being consolidated and expanded. Support is through in-kind and cash-based transfers, and technical assistance.

WFP has been present in Kenya since 1980.

Population: **44 million**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

2015 Human Development Index: **145 out of 188**

Chronic malnutrition: **26% of children between 6-59 months**