



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Kenya Country Brief November 2018

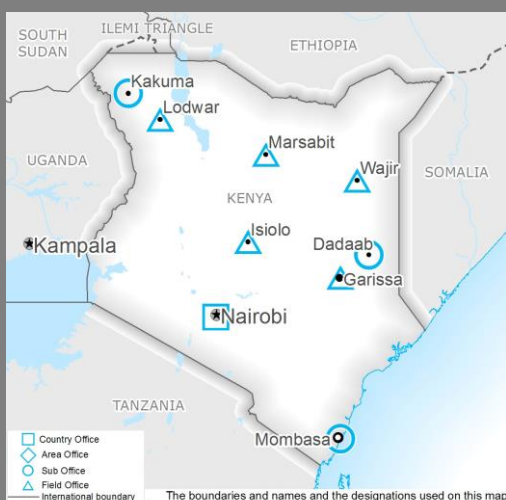
Operational Context

Kenya is transforming rapidly, and the country achieved lower-middle-income status in 2014. Social and economic inequalities persist, with significant challenges to food and nutrition security driven by rapid population growth, climate change, stagnating agricultural production, gender inequalities and underperforming food systems. Agriculture remains the main economic driver, although 80 percent of the land is either arid or semi-arid.

Over one third of Kenyans live below the 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 "critical" threshold of 15 percent. Stunting is above 25 percent in some counties. Net enrolment in primary education in the arid counties is still below 50 percent.

Opportunities to address these challenges include increased government investments in agriculture and the social sectors, the devolution of service delivery to counties, implementation of new technologies and an inclusive and equitable policy base.

Kenya hosts a large population of refugees, mainly in camps located in Garissa and Turkana counties. Unable to work or move freely, refugees are highly dependent on international assistance.



Population: 48.5 million

2017 Human Development Index: 142 out of 189

Income Level: Lower middle

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

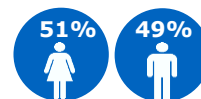
In Numbers

3,666 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.9 m cash-based transfers made

USD 13.65 m six months (December 2018-May 2019) net funding requirements

392,700 people assisted in November 2018



Operational Updates

The Government of Kenya through the ministries of labour and social protection, education, devolution and arid and semi-arid lands hosted a week-long delegation of 23 senior government officials from Bangladesh and Lesotho for a learning mission. The delegates learnt about the strategic investments that the Government of Kenya continues to make in social protection including its information management systems, the Home-Grown School Meals Programme, as well as the responsiveness of the social protection system to shocks. The visit was jointly supported by UNICEF and WFP.

Kenya and its co-hosts Canada and Japan, held the first global conference on the sustainable blue economy from November 26 to 28 with over 4,000 participants from around the world. WFP, FAO and UNICEF hosted a side event, 'Innovations for Expanding Consumption of Nutritious Diets through Aquaculture in Kenya'. The event brought together stakeholders to discuss how Kenya can utilize the blue economy to end hunger by widening food supplies and promoting dietary diversity for all, including young children and adolescents.

WFP in collaboration with the county governments of Baringo, Samburu and Wajir launched a Supply Chain Visibility Solution. This solution is an information management system that will enable counties to monitor, track and manage commodities both online and offline. The roll out included, sensitization on the functionality and utilization of the system, and training of a core group of trainers from each county and presentation of plans to support the roll out of the system at county levels.

Following the successful transition of the Kenya school meals programme from WFP to a fully government funded programme, the Government of Kenya is undertaking a capacity needs assessment for the implementation of the national school meals programme. The assessment will inform the development of an action plan to strengthen implementation and management of the programme.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
97 m	62.5 m	11.3 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

Focus area: Strategic outcome 1 focuses on crisis response, is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1 – “Everyone has access to food” – and SDG target 2.1 and contributes to SDGs 1 and 3.

Activities:

Activity 1: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas.
Activity 2: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.

Focus area: Strategic outcome 2 focuses on resilience, is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 4 and SDG target 2.4 and contributes to the achievement of SDGs 1, 3, 5, 9 and 10.

Activities:

Activity 3: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households.
• Activity 4: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs.

Strategic Outcome 3: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023.

Focus area: Strategic outcome 3 focuses on root causes, is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 5 – “Capacity strengthening” – and SDG target 17.9 and contributes to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10.

Activities:

• Activity 5: Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Strategic Outcome 4: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.

Focus area: Strategic outcome 4 focuses on crisis response and is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8 – “Partnerships” – and SDG target 17.16.

A total of USD 20,000 was disbursed to small-holder sorghum farmers in Meru and Tharaka Niithi counties as input loans through Farm Drive, Credit Factory and AgriWallets. The input finance was facilitated by the Farm to Market Alliance, a public-private sector consortium of eight agri-focused organizations, which WFP is part of. The alliance was formed to make markets work better for farmers.

Despite resource shortfalls that are limiting all general rations for refugees, WFP has ring-fenced support to a group of scurvy-affected populations in Kakuma and is working with UNHCR to address the issue.

Additionally, WFP is launching a project in Kakuma refugee camp that will test the economic and technical feasibility of hydroponics in facilitating production of high quality fresh vegetables. This is aimed at enhancing refugees access to nutrition through improving food diversity, production of fodder to feed livestock, and increased income generation.

Monitoring

WFP supported 14 arid and semi-arid county governments to conduct capacity needs mapping and gender analyses in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir, in line with WFP’s Country Strategic Plan. The exercise established baselines and consensus on priority capacity strengthening interventions for disaster risk management/ emergency preparedness and response, social protection, food systems and promoting gender equity.

Challenges

WFP requires USD 13.65 million to fund all its activities until May 2019 under the new Country Strategic Plan. WFP can only provide 85 percent of the overall ration required for refugees until end of January 2019.

Donors

Austria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Korea, Norway, OPID, Private Donors, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, UN CERF, USA, Zambia

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