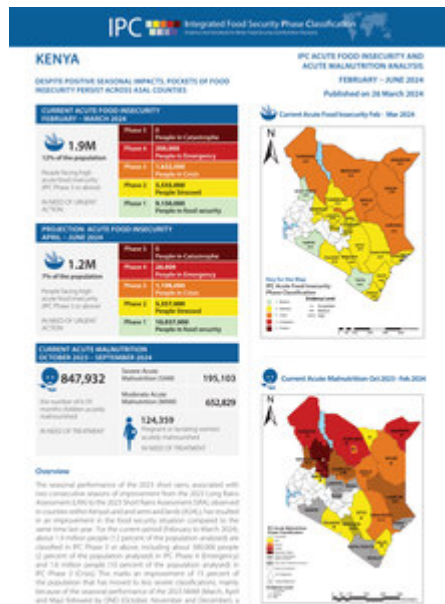


# Kenya: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (February - June 2024)

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### Attachments



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### Overview

The seasonal performance of the 2023 short rains, associated with two consecutive seasons of improvement from the 2023 Long Rains Assessment (LRA) to the 2023 Short Rains Assessment (SRA), observed in counties within Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), has resulted in an improvement in the food security situation compared to the same time last year. For the current period (February to March 2024), about 1.9 million people (12 percent of the population analysed) are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, including about 300,000 people (2 percent of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 1.6 million people (10 percent of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). This marks an improvement of 15 percent of the population that has moved to less severe classifications, mainly because of the seasonal performance of the 2023 MAM (March, April and May) followed by OND (October, November and December), a positive harvest and improved livestock production and productivity across the ASALs. However, the key drivers of food insecurity are high prices of staple foods, the impacts of El Niño and floods – resulting in the loss of livestock, damage to infrastructure, property, and farmland, - as well as localized resource-based and human-wildlife conflicts. Based on the current analysis, six pastoral livelihood counties (Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir) are classified in Phase 3.

During the projection period (April to June 2024), the forecasted MAM rains are expected to further improve the seasonal performance and thus improve the food security situation. Approximately, 1.2 million people (7 percent of the population analysed) are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, including about 26,000 people classified in Phase 4 and 1.2 million in Phase 3. Despite the expected improvements, it is likely that the forecasted above-average rains, loss of livestock, increase

outbreak of pests and diseases, and breakage of supply routes will impact the staple food prices and market functionality across the ASAL counties.

As for nutrition, results have shown that overall, the situation has improved. There are about 847,000 children under five facing acute malnutrition which is a reduction of about 14.5 percent compared to 2023 SRA. This improvement can be attributed to the improving food security situation, nutrition, and health interventions. However, acute malnutrition remains prevalent in arid counties due to the cumulative net effect of the failed previous seasons and poor infant feeding practices, among other factors. The nutrition situation is expected to continue improving albeit within the same IPC AMN classification phases. The major contributing factors for acute malnutrition include high morbidity, poor childcare and inadequate feeding practices, poor WASH practices, sub optimal coverage of multisectoral interventions and multiple recurrent shocks which slow down the positive effects of the 2023 rainy seasons. Over the projection period (March to June 2024), the prevalence of acute malnutrition is expected to improve despite most of the counties remaining within the same IPC AMN phases, except for Saku in Marsabit County which is expected to improve from IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious) to IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert).