



KENYA NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW, JULY 2023

Key situation highlights:

- According to nutrition situation analysis conducted during the 2023 long rains assessment, improvement in nutrition situation has been observed across most counties though levels of acute malnutrition remains elevated in most arid counties due to the cumulative negative effects of previous seasons.
- Levels of acute malnutrition have remained critical to extremely critical in most arid counties with Turkana South Sub County in extremely critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 5).
- Nutrition situation is expected to gradually improve during the projection period in most counties. However, floods may counter improvement in flood prone areas given the predicted El Nino phenomenon.
- An estimated 945,610 children aged 6 to 59 months require management of acute malnutrition; a reduction compared to 970,214 reported in February 2023.
- Improvement is mainly attributed to improved food security situation resulting from the good performance of the long rains and scaled drought response.
- The cumulative net effect of the five failed previous seasons, poor dietary intake among children, high morbidity, poor WASH, unfavorable terms of trade, high food prices and multiple recurrent shocks have however slowed down the positive effects of the long rains.
- Sustained scaled response is required to address the high levels of malnutrition while simultaneously implementing drought recovery actions and flood preparedness measures.

 945,610 Number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished IN NEED OF TREATMENT	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) 216,794
	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) 728,816
	144,940 Pregnant and lactating women acutely malnourished IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Key drivers

- Poor dietary intake
- High Morbidity
- Poor WASH practices
- High food prices reduced purchasing power at household level
- Poor terms of trade

Situation overview

Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis conducted during the 2023 LRA showed the situation has improved in most arid counties compared to the same period last year. However, malnutrition levels remained elevated in most arid counties due to the cumulative negative effects of the prolonged drought. There is an extremely critical situation in Turkana South (IPC AMN Phase 5; GAM WHZ ≥ 30 percent). Turkana North, West & Central, North Horr and Laisamis in Marsabit, West Pokot, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, East Pokot in Baringo County, and Isiolo are

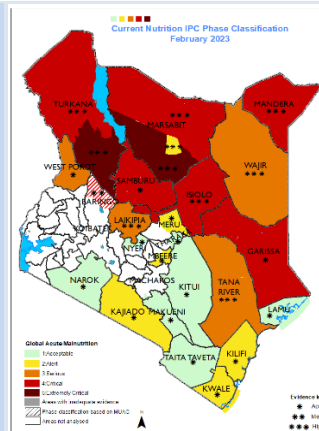


Figure 1. Nutrition Situation, SRA 2022

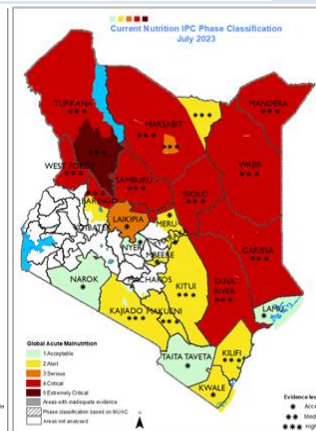


Figure 2. Current (LRA 2023) Nutrition Situation

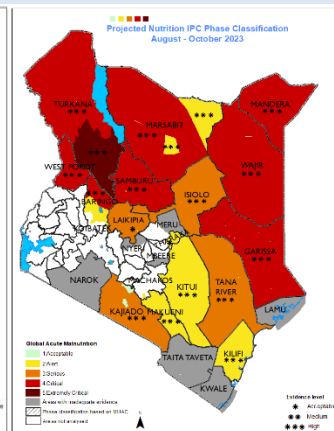
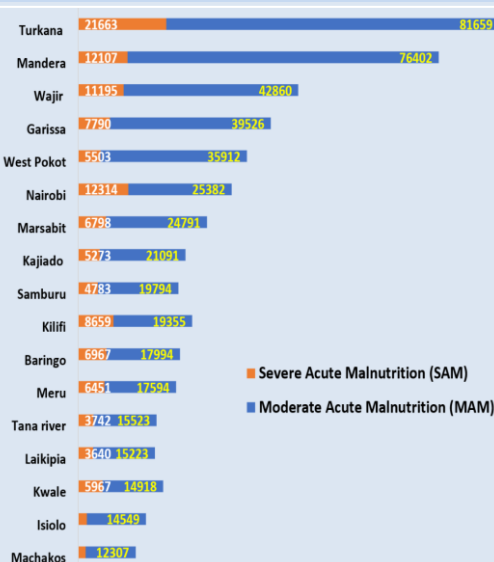


Figure 3. Projected Nutrition Situation

in critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 4; GAM WHZ ≥ 15 to 29.9 percent) while Saku in Marsabit and Laikipia are in serious phase (IPC AMN Phase 3; GAM WHZ ≥ 10 to 14.9 percent). Moyale, Baringo North & South, Kwale, Kitui, Kilifi, Kajiado, Meru North, Tharaka, Makueni, and Mbeere in Embu are in alert phase (IPC AMN Phase 2; GAM WHZ ≥ 5 to 9.9 percent). Taita Taveta, Narok, Lamu, and Kieni in Nyeri are in an acceptable phase (IPC AMN Phase 1; GAM WHZ < 5 percent). The improvement in nutrition situation is mainly attributed to the scaled multi-sectoral response during the drought emergency as well as improved food security situation characterized by improving milk availability which forms a major source of diet for children especially in pastoral areas and increased food stocks resulting from the good performance of the long rains in several counties. However, factors such as the cumulative net effect of the five failed previous seasons, poor dietary intake among children, high morbidity, poor water sanitation and hygiene, unfavorable terms of trade, high food prices and multiple recurrent shocks have slowed down the positive effects of the long rains. Over the projection period (August to October 2023) the nutrition situation is expected to improve within the same IPC AMN phases except for Isiolo and Tana River which are expected to improve from critical to serious phase, and Saku from serious to alert phase. The predicted El Nino rains may however counter the expected improvement in flood prone areas due to interruption of services, destruction property and livelihoods. Kwale, Taita Taveta, Narok, Lamu, and Kieni in Nyeri and Mbeere in Embu counties nutrition situation did not have sufficient data to allow for projection analysis using the IPC protocols.



Key response actions

- Update and implement costed contingency and response plans at national and county levels including El Nino preparedness focusing on continued multi-sectoral response action in affected communities, implementation of drought recovery interventions and resilience building activities among vulnerable communities.
- Continued mass screening for early detection of acute malnutrition and treatment of acute malnutrition through health facilities coupled with integrated outreaches in far flung hot spot areas
- Scale up of actions to address poor dietary intake among children 6 to 23 months, poor WASH, and high morbidity.
- Sustained coordination, nutrition situation and disease surveillance, and response monitoring especially in areas where response is likely to be scaled down and areas which are prone to flooding given El Nino predication

Factors to monitor

- Nutrition situation across the country given the high levels of acute malnutrition in arid counties
- Disease outbreak, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) especially in flood prone areas given the predicted El Nino.
- The effect of the expected drought response scale down on access to health and nutrition services to ensure continued access to services by hard-to-reach population.

GAM – Global Acute Malnutrition. MAM – Moderate Acute Malnutrition. SAM – Severe Acute Malnutrition. PLW – Pregnant and Lactating Women. WASH – Water Sanitation and Hygiene.



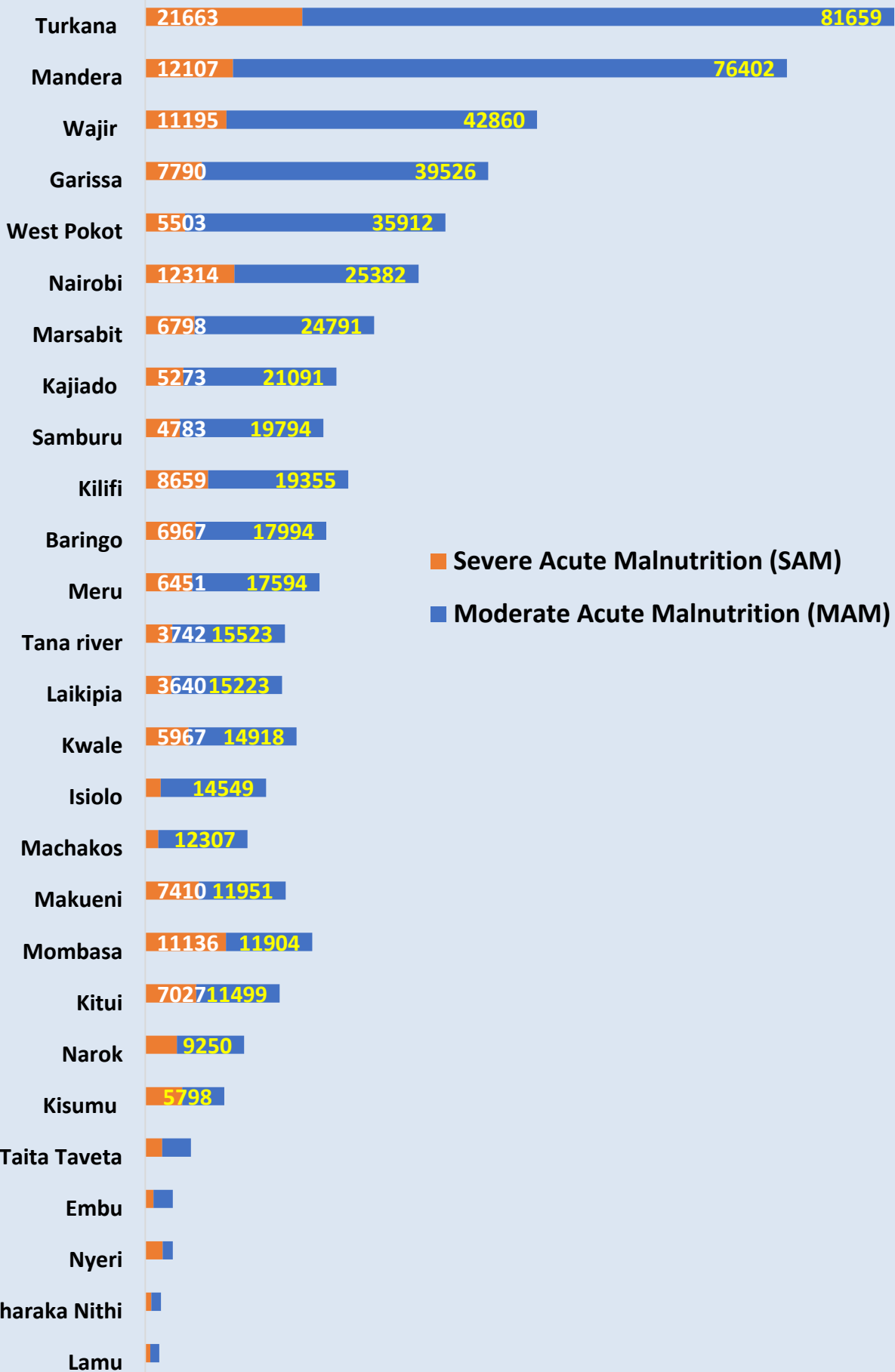
Estimated Caseloads and Targets of Children 6-59 months and Pregnant & Lactating Women Requiring Treatment for Acute Malnutrition

	Global Acute Malnutrition 6 to 59 months		Moderate Acute Malnutrition 6 to 59 months		Severe Acute Malnutrition 6 to 99 months		Pregnant and Lactating Women
Area	Total Caseload	Target	Total Caseload	Target	Total Caseload	Target	Caseload
Baringo	24,960	14,222	17,994	8,997	6,967	5,225	4,638
Embu	3,796	2,184	2,650	1,325	1,146	859	325
Garissa	47,316	25,605	39,526	19,763	7,790	5,842	12,852
Isiolo	16,678	8,872	14,549	7,275	2,129	1,597	3,120
Kajiado	26,363	14,500	21,091	10,545	5,273	3,955	3,780
Kilifi	28,014	16,172	19,355	9,678	8,659	6,494	2,580
Kitui	18,527	11,020	11,499	5,750	7,027	5,271	3,924
Kwale	20,885	11,934	14,918	7,459	5,967	4,475	1,209
Laikipia	18,864	10,342	15,223	7,612	3,640	2,730	2,155
Lamu	1,936	1,139	1,250	625	686	514	134
Machakos	14,115	7,510	12,307	6,153	1,808	1,356	667
Makueni	19,361	11,533	11,951	5,976	7,410	5,557	5,364
Mandera	88,510	47,282	76,402	38,201	12,107	9,081	18,744
Marsabit	31,589	17,494	24,791	12,396	6,798	5,099	9,232
Meru	24,046	13,636	17,594	8,797	6,451	4,838	691
Narok	13,631	7,911	9,250	4,625	4,381	3,286	3,082
Nyeri	3,814	2508	1411	705	2403	1802	140
Samburu	24,577	13,484	19,794	9,897	4,783	3,587	6,600
Taita Taveta	6,311	3,738	3,981	1,991	2,330	1,748	204
Tana river	19,265	10,568	15,523	7,761	3,742	2,807	3,816
Tharaka Nithi	2,170	1,291	1347	673	823	617	158
Turkana	103,322	57,077	81,659	40,829	21,663	16,247	32,400
Wajir	54,055	29,826	42,860	21,430	11,195	8,396	21,828
West Pokot	41,415	22,083	35,912	17,956	5,503	4,127	5,232
Total ASAL	653,519	361,930	512,837	256,419	140,682	105,511	142,876
Kisumu	10,893	6,720	5,798	2,899	5,094	3,821	192
Mombasa	23,040	14,304	11,904	5,952	11,136	8,352	312
Nairobi	37,696	21,926	25,382	12,691	12,314	9,235	1,560
Total urban	71,629	42,950	43,085	21,542	28,544	21,408	2,064
Total non- ASAL	220,462	122,123	172,894	86,447	47,568	35,676	-
GRAND TOTAL	945,610	527,003	728,816	364,408	216,794	162,595	144,940

ASAL: Arid and Semi Arid Areas. Non ASAL – all counties or areas that are not classified as urban or ASAL.



Estimated Number of Children Requiring Treatment for Acute Malnutrition



ASAL: Arid and Semi Arid Areas. Non ASAL – all counties or areas that are not classified as urban or ASAL.



Nutrition SMART survey Results

County	Survey Area	June/July 2022		June/July 2023	
		GAM	SAM	GAM	SAM
Baringo	Tiaty East and West	26.4%	5.3%	23.3%	4.0%
	Baringo North and South			7.9%	1.0%
Samburu	Samburu	21.8%	3.4%	20.3%	1.9%
Turkana	Turkana Central	27.3%	6.0%	25.4%	3.9%
	Turkana North	38.8%	12.1%	23.7%	4.1%
	Turkana South	41.4%	11.2%	32.7%	4.7%
	Turkana West	27.6%	5.3%	21.6%	2.3%
Wajir	Wajir	15.9%	1.8%	19.0%	2.2%
Kitui	Kitui			6.1%	0.3%
Kilifi	Kilifi			6.2%	0.7%
Makueni	Makueni			6.2%	1.2%
Kajiado	Kajiado-Rural			9.3%	1.1%
Kajiado	Kajiado-Urban			2.5%	0.0%
West Pokot	West Pokot	14.5%	2.6%	18.1%	2.2%
Garissa	Garissa	20.3%	4.3%	16.4%	2.7%
Mandera	Mandera	28.8%	5.1%	21.2%	2.9%
Marsabit	North Horr	29.7%	4.4%	22.5%	4.7%
	Laisamis	30.3%	5.5%	18.0%	3.0%
	Saku	10.6%	1.2%	10.0%	2.0%
	Moyale	9.4%	2.2%	6.8%	0.7%

GAM WHZ classification: children 6 to 59 months					
<5% Acceptable	5% to 9.9% Alert	10% to 14.9% Serious	15% to 29.9% Critical	>30% Extremely critical	SMART survey not conducted during the period

GAM- Global Acute Malnutrition; SAM – Severe Acute Malnutrition