



KENYA NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW, JULY 2022

Key situation highlights:

- ❖ Nutrition situation has deteriorated compared to the same season last year with Turkana North, Turkana South and Laisamis slipping into extremely critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 5)
- ❖ Malnutrition levels in Turkana are worse than those reported during the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis and the 2017 drought emergency.
- ❖ The main contributing factor to the high levels of acute malnutrition is food insecurity characterized by extremely low production of milk which forms the main diet for children in pastoral areas.
- ❖ Urgent scale up of multi-sectoral response actions and humanitarian support is required to address the high malnutrition levels and prevent deaths

❖ Over 880,000 children 6 to 59 months require treatment of acute malnutrition

Number requiring treatment of acute malnutrition

	Total, acutely malnourished children	884,464
	Pregnant and lactating women	115,725

Situation overview

Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis conducted in July 2022 showed that the situation has deteriorated in most counties compared to the same period last year (Figure 1 and 2). Laisamis in Marsabit County, Turkana South and Turkana North have reported extremely critical situation (IPC AMN Phase 5 - GAM WHZ ≥ 30 percent). Turkana West, Turkana Central, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tiaty Sub-County in Baringo, North Horr in Marsabit County are in critical phase (IPC AMN Phase 4 - GAM WHZ 15 to 29.9 percent) while West Pokot and Tana River are in serious phase (IPC AMN Phase 3 - GAM WHZ 10 to 14.9 percent). Saku in Marsabit County is in alert phase (IPC AMN Phase 2 - GAM WHZ 5 to 9.9 percent).

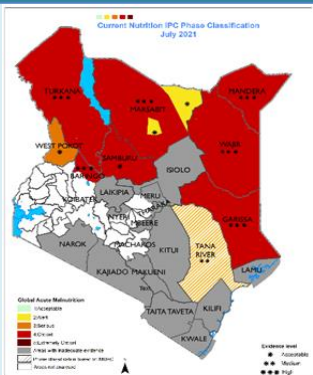
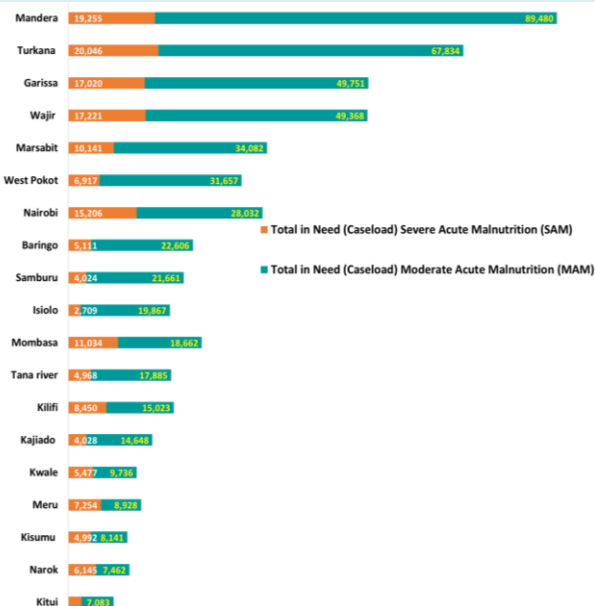


Figure 1. Nutrition Situation, July 2021

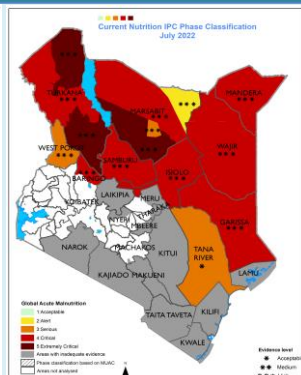


Figure 2. Current (July 2022) Nutrition Situation

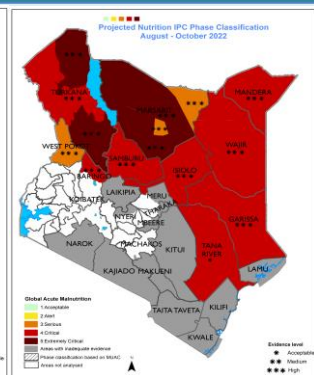
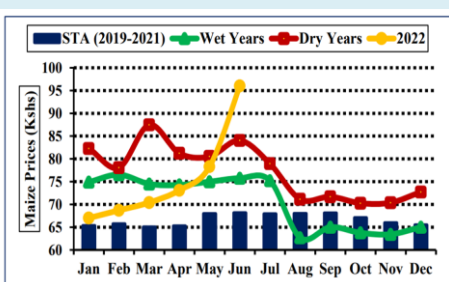
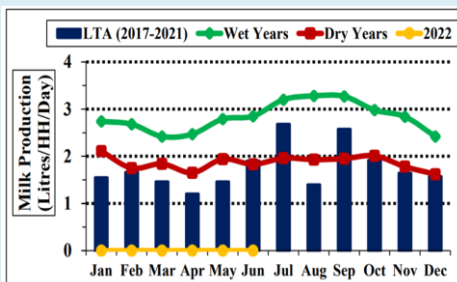


Figure 3. Projected Nutrition Situation

Key drivers

- ❖ Food insecurity with very low milk production and rising food prices
- ❖ Poor infant and young child feeding practices
- ❖ High morbidity

- ❖ Poor WASH practices
- ❖ Sub-optimal coverage of multi-sectoral emergency response action
- ❖ Stock-outs of commodities for management of acute malnutrition



Figures 4 and 5: Trends of milk production and maize prices, Turkana County. Data source: NDMA Early Warning system

Nutrition situation is further expected to deteriorate during the projection period (August to October 2022) except in West Pokot County (Figure 3). North Horr, Tana River, and Moyale will deteriorate to higher IPC AMN phase while the rest of the analysis areas will deteriorate within the same phase - for example, Tiaty in Baringo is expected to deteriorate within the critical phase. The deteriorating nutrition situation is mainly attributed to worsening food insecurity situation characterized by low milk availability (Figures 4 & 5), unfavorable terms of trade, increasing food prices and water stress which is expected to continue during the dry weather in the projection period. Other contributing factors include poor infant and young child feeding practices, high disease burden, sub-optimal coverage of multisectoral interventions and stock-out of supplies for management of acute malnutrition. Recurrent and multiple shocks that hinder recovery coupled with high poverty levels aggravate the situation.

Estimated Caseloads of Children 6-59 Months Requiring Treatment for Acute Malnutrition

Area	Total children (GAM)	SAM		MAM	
	6 to 59 m	Children 6 to 59 m	Children 6 to 59 m	Children 6 to 59 m	Children 6 to 59 m
ASAL	668,801	159,820	508,981		
Urban	86,067	31,232	54,835		
Non-ASAL	129,596	31,668	97,928		
Total caseload	884,464	222,720	661,744		

Key proposed response actions

- Further scale up of mass screening, hotspot mapping and scale up of integrated health and nutrition outreaches.
- Heighten resource mobilization efforts to improve nutrition supply pipeline.
- Update contingency and response plans
- Implement blanket supplementary feeding in the most affected areas to cushion children and women from acute malnutrition given the projected worsening of an already precarious situation.
- Further scale up of nutrition situation monitoring and surveillance.
- Deploy a multisectoral approach to address the nutrition situation in collaboration with county governments.
- Strengthen existing community structures to improve nutrition practices.

Factors to monitor

- Rainfall performance and its effect on food security and nutrition situation.
- Effects of the general elections on essential services
- Monitor the effects of morbidities and WASH on nutrition situation.

GAM WHZ – Global Acute Malnutrition by Weight for Height. 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

Area	Global Acute malnutrition		Severe Acute Malnutrition		Moderate Acute Malnutrition		Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)	
	Total Caseloads	Target	Total Caseloads	Target	Total Caseloads	Target	Total Caseloads	Target
Baringo	27,716	15,136	5,111	3,833	22,606	11,303	2,382	2,382
Embu	2,017	1,042	134	101	1,882	941	305	305
Garissa	66,771	37,640	17,020	12,765	49,751	24,875	14,688	14,688
Isiolo	22,576	11,966	2,709	2,032	19,867	9,934	2,604	2,604
Kajiado	18,676	10,345	4,028	3,021	14,648	7,324	1,824	1,824
Kilifi	23,473	13,849	8,450	6,338	15,023	7,511	814	814
Kitui	10,034	5,755	2,951	2,213	7,083	3,541	727	727
Kwale	15,213	8,975	5,477	4,107	9,736	4,868	693	693
Laikipia	9,326	5,084	1,682	1,261	7,645	3,822	664	664
Lamu	2,532	1,526	1,041	780	1,492	746	115	115
Machakos	28,565	16,635	9,410	7,057	19,155	9,578	910	910
Makueni	9,060	5,266	2,944	2,208	6,115	3,058	632	632
Mandera	108,735	59,181	19,255	14,441	89,480	44,740	15,216	15,216
Marsabit	44,223	24,647	10,141	7,606	34,082	17,041	8,520	8,520
Meru	16,182	9,904	7,254	5,440	8,928	4,464	658	658
Narok	13,607	8,340	6,145	4,609	7,462	3,731	2,779	2,779
Nyeri	1,234	641	95	71	1,139	570	127	127
Samburu	25,685	13,849	4,024	3,018	21,661	10,830	7,224	7,224
Taita Taveta	6,361	3,862	2,726	2,045	3,635	1,818	191	191
Tana River	22,853	12,669	4,968	3,726	17,885	8,943	3,210	3,210
Tharaka Nithi	918	477	71	53	848	424	150	150
Turkana	87,880	48,951	20,046	15,034	67,834	33,917	29,184	29,184
Wajir	66,589	37,600	17,221	12,916	49,368	24,684	17,064	17,064
West Pokot	38,574	21,016	6,917	5,188	31,657	15,829	1,839	1,839
Total ASAL	668,800	374,356	159,820	119,863	508,982	254,492	112,520	112,520
Kisumu	13,133	7,814	4,992	3,744	8,141	4,070	444	444
Mombasa	29,696	17,606	11,034	8,275	18,662	9,331	516	516
Nairobi	43,238	25,421	15,206	11,405	28,032	14,016	2,244	2,244
Total Urban	86,067	50,841	31,232	23,424	54,835	27,418	3,204	3,204
Total Non-ASAL	129,596	72,714	31,668	23,750	97,928	48,962		
Grand Total	884,463	497,911	222,720	167,037	661,745	330,872	115,724	115,724

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