



Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **3.49M people**

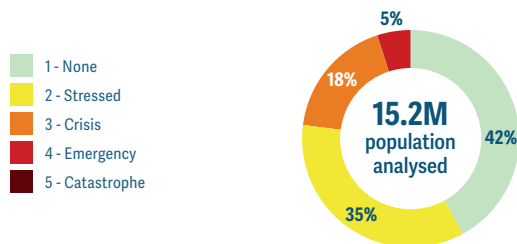
were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in March–June 2022

 **2.73M people**
in Crisis
(IPC Phase 3)

 **0.76M people**
in Emergency
(IPC Phase 4)

 The acute food insecurity situation is expected to deteriorate further in 2022 due to the negative effects of three consecutive below-average rainy seasons on rural livelihoods.

23% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



 **5.24M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

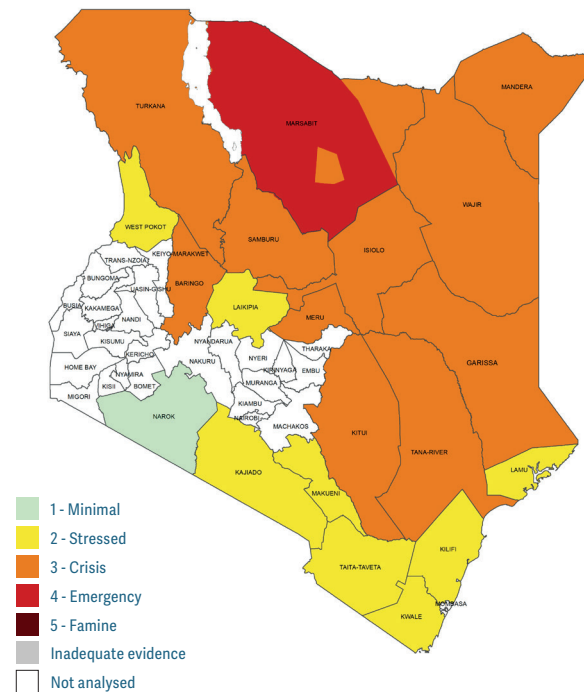
 The analysis covers 23 counties of Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands that account for 80% of the country's land mass and **28%** of the population of **55.0 million** people.

Source: IPC, March 2022.

MAP 3.34

IPC acute food insecurity situation, March–June 2022

Out of 23 ASAL counties, 10 were forecast to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Marsabit was forecast to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir counties have the highest numbers of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).



Minor updates were added to the IPC map for the projected period prior to the launch of the GRFC 2022 and could not be incorporated into the above map. Specifically, Narok, Tharaka and Embu were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). See IPC, March 2022.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Kenya IPC Technical Working Group, March 2022.

There is high concern that acute food insecurity will increase in severity and scale during the first half of 2022 due to the effects of three consecutive below-average rainy seasons.

Weather extremes

Rangelands entered the dry season, which began in January at below-average levels, and pasture resources, already at historically low levels, were being depleted at faster-than-normal rates. Rainfall assumptions for Kenya's March to June 2022 IPC projection was based on IGAD's GHACOF forecast, which suggested an increased probability of average to above-average rains. Despite the impacts of three consecutive below-average rainfall seasons, the IPC projects that the rains will facilitate moderate but short-lived improvements in the pastoral areas (IPC, March 2022).

However, the IPC acknowledged the results of other models, which predicted an increased probability of below-average rains that could have severe consequences for food security (IPC, March 2022; FAO-GIEWS, March 2022).

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

Household purchasing power will likely further deteriorate during the January–March 2022 dry season as agricultural labour opportunities remain seasonally low, the value of livestock declines atypically, and staple food prices increase as stocks from the below-average 2021 short rains harvest are depleted at faster than normal rates. In the absence of a scale-up of humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance in pastoral areas, households will likely lose or sell off significant proportions of their livestock – a vital source of food and income – which will lead to higher levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition (FEWS NET, December 2021).

Conflict/insecurity

Atypical livestock migration – with herders congregating in areas with scarce rangeland resources as well as crossing the border to neighbouring countries – is expected to intensify until the beginning of the March–May 2022 long rains, potentially driving further resource-based conflicts between herders and farmers (IPC, October 2021).