



KENYA

PREPAREDNESS PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CRISES

April 2025





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PREAMBLE

The Government of Kenya is committed to reducing the impacts of shocks and hazards that adversely affect lives, livelihoods and most importantly, food and nutrition security of Kenyans. The Government further recognizes that most of these shocks and hazards are cyclical and predictable and if well managed, should not degenerate into crisis. The increasing frequency of these hazards is projected to lead to long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2.4% of GDP annually if not contained. The 2021-2023 drought resulted in 4.4 million Kenyans requiring food assistance, and in the deaths of an estimated 2.5 million livestock valued at over Kshs.75 billion in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Counties. The 2023/2024 floods led to, among other impacts, flooding of 121,000 hectares of agricultural land, deaths of 9,400 livestock, and a staggering USD 327,723,000 (Kshs. 42,603,986,743) as recovery cost. The 2019/2020 desert locust invasion affected the livelihoods of an estimated 3 million people. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in contracted growth of Kenya's GDP to approximately 0.3%, one of the lowest rates since independence.

According to the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, disaster management functions and responsibilities constitute concurrent functions under Article 186(2) meaning both levels of government have defined roles and responsibilities in this area, Legal notice 86 section 12B of intergovernmental relations 2012 Kenya's Preparedness Plan for Food and Nutrition Security Crises (the Plan) outlines a Country framework for swift and coordinated response to extraordinary food and nutrition security (FNS) crises. The development of this plan demonstrates a collective commitment by all stakeholders in building a more responsive and resilient food system in Kenya.

This Preparedness Plan is a Government-led plan whose objective is to mitigate the impact of FNS crises, protect lives and livelihoods, and optimize resource allocation. It defines and establishes clear criteria for identifying the extraordinary FNS crisis in Kenya; establishes protocols for convening officials at both National and County Levels and responsibility to decide whether to trigger the Plan or not. The Plan is evidence-based and provides for time-bound decision-making processes and details how FNS crisis risks will be monitored and reported. Further, it explains in detail mechanisms for programming and mobilizing financing across all partners to ensure efficient coordination and sustained collaboration if the Plan is triggered, and specifies how these working arrangements will be maintained and enhanced over time. The Plan empowers all parts of the Kenya FNS crisis response ecosystem to protect lives and livelihoods and deliver better value for money with limited resources.

This Government-led initiative, informed by extensive consultations with stakeholders, ensures a harmonized response involving both National and County Governments, humanitarian actors, development partners, and civil society. The consultative workshops were held between October 2023 and October 2024. The plan was validated by the stakeholders in October, 2024 and approved by Cabinet in May 2025. It will be used as the National Operation Plan by all stakeholders for timely recognition, resource mobilization and coordinated response when an extraordinary Food and Nutrition Security crisis is imminent or has occurred.

The Government expresses its deep appreciation for the support and dedication of its FNS partners in developing the Plan.

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FEWS NET

Famine Early Warning Systems Network



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Programme**



care



gain
Global Alliance for
Improved Nutrition



APHRC

African Population and
Health Research Center



**Kenya
Red Cross**



**ScalingUp
NUTRITION**

Civil Society Alliance - Kenya



THE WORLD BANK

ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CASSCOM	County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CoG	Council of Governors
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
ESR	Enhanced Single Registry
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FNSC	Food and Nutrition Security Council
FNS-IMTF	Food and Nutrition Security- Intergovernmental and Multiagency Forum
FNSTC	Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee
FSMC	Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring Committee
GAFS	Global Alliance for Food Security
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition,
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MITI	Ministry of Investment Trade and Industry

MLND	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MWSI	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NSR	National Strategic Reserve
PP&FSD	Plant Protection and Food Safety Department
PPFNSC	Preparedness Plan for Food and Nutrition Security Crisis
PPPD	Per Person Per Day
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PS-SDA	Principle Secretary, State Department of Agriculture
PWDS	People Living with Disability
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
TTWG	Thematic Technical Working Group
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCI	Vegetation Condition Index

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Budget Reallocation	The process of moving appropriated funds from an existing budget category to another without increasing the total budget; can be used as a budget mechanism to finance disaster-related costs.
Climate Change	A change of temperature and weather patterns, attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which in turn changes the natural climate variability observed over a comparable time period.
Climate Change Adaptation	Refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to practices and structures put in place to moderate potential damages, or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.
Contingency Planning	A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.
Contingency Fund	It is a fund to meet some urgent or unforeseen expenditure of the Government.
Crisis	Any event or period that will lead to an unstable and dangerous situation affecting an individual, group, or all of society.
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope.
Disaster Risk	The potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services that may occur to a community or society over a specified future time period.
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters through; reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	Systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations and operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies, and improved coping capacities to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disasters.
Do No Harm	An approach that helps to identify unintended negative impacts of humanitarian and development interventions in settings where there is conflict or risk of conflict.
Early Warning	The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.
Food and Nutrition Security	Food and Nutrition security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
Hazard	A damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity likely to cause the loss of life or injury or other impact, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage.

The Preparedness Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Crises is a government led and country-owned operational plan that unites all partners to anticipate and respond to extraordinary FNS crises in Kenya. While it is recognized that some areas in Kenya experience food and nutrition insecurity, for the purposes of this plan, a Food and Nutrition Security Crisis (FNS crisis) is defined as “an abnormal deterioration in food security conditions, driven by one or several major acute shocks that threaten to significantly increase populations experiencing critical food insecurity conditions. An extraordinary FNS crisis requires a full range of partners working together to meet humanitarian, development, and peace objectives.

Kenya has established mechanisms for responding to extraordinary FNS crises nationally, including a Technical Committee comprising of Principal Secretaries, who are Government State Officials. However, there is no structured participation of non-state actors. Secondly, Kenya has a robust monitoring and reporting systems for Drought, Floods, Crops Pests and diseases, Livestock Diseases, and Global events. However, anticipatory actions and humanitarian responses during food security crises and emergencies have often been hampered by inadequate and unreliable data, insufficient resources, and poor coordination leading to delayed and ineffective responses. There are some notable challenges in the existing monitoring processes where the real impact of shocks and hazards on the food security dimensions is not clearly reported. The FNS data and information is scattered in various sectors and there is no mechanism for countrywide consolidation of the information from the different sources into a consolidated FNS Report. Furthermore, there are no time-bound mechanisms for collective recognition and escalation of emerging crises nationally, regionally or internationally for early and effective response to the crisis.

The Plan aims to overcome these systemic challenges that could significantly worsen food security conditions in the country by mobilizing more consistent, collective, and early responses to the crises. The Plan adds value by significantly enhancing the Food and Nutrition Security crises preparedness and response landscape by; establishing protocols to enable collective anticipatory responses and to create a cohesive operational framework, unifying crisis preparedness elements, improving stakeholder collaboration and coordination, strengthening early warning systems, and mobilizing resources effectively to prevent and mitigate emerging food and nutrition security crises. The Plan seeks to enable a collective anticipatory response to FNS crises while identifying where longer-term structural investments are needed to address the root causes of the crisis. This Plan will therefore contribute to making interventions more predictable, timely, well-coordinated and effective. It will streamline information flow, knowledge management and decision making processes for timely response.

This Plan reflects up-to-date operational arrangements in Kenya and covers forward-looking efforts to strengthen the capacity of Kenya’s FNS actors to deliver on all aspects of the Plan over time. It defines an extraordinary FNS crisis, explaining how major risks are proactively monitored, officially reported and disseminated regularly. Reflecting on the existing operational arrangements in Kenya, the plan details step-by-step protocols, stakeholder roles and timelines for convening officials across government, FNS Humanitarian actors and Development Partners to plan and mobilize funding for prompt early action on emerging FNS crises. Through this plan, a national dashboard for Food and Nutrition Security crisis management and monitoring system for continuous improvement will be established.

The Plan is underpinned by the principle of Do No Harm¹ and is a living document that will be updated from time to time based on the context or evolving situation. It adheres to international standards for FNS crisis preparedness, and connects to a global mechanism via the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, which is supported by the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS); the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC); and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). This mechanism convenes global and regional senior representatives across the international community to help mobilize additional support, where needed, to bolster national responses when the Plan is triggered.

The Government's priority is to protect people's right to adequate and quality of food at all times and to ensure that food and nutrition security is sustained even in times of crisis. The preparedness plan seeks to achieve several objectives applicable both at National and County levels, namely to:

1. Facilitate collective and timely recognition of an emerging food and nutrition security crisis at community, County and National levels.
2. Develop a common framework for mobilizing timely and predictable financing options for early action to prevent and minimize the impacts of future FNS crises.
3. Establish an effective coordination mechanism that facilitates seamless collaboration among all stakeholders involved in food and nutrition security (FNS).
4. Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for continuous learning and improvement for effective management of food and nutrition security crises.
5. Strengthen county-level preparedness and response mechanisms through institutional capacity development

This Plan's objectives align with the provisions of the Kenya Constitution (2010)², Kenya's Vision 2030, Kenya National Food and Nutrition Policy (2012)³ priorities, and the Kenya Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)⁴ by fostering multi-sector collaboration, linking relief with long-term development, and promoting transparent disaster management practices. Time bound protocols further ensure prompt and effective stakeholder action. Other Policy alignments include: National ASAL Policy 2012, Ending Drought Emergency Strategy 2018, Kenya's Medium Term Plan IV (2023-2027), Kenya Migratory and Invasive Pests and Weeds Management Strategy 2022-2027, and flagship 6 and 9⁵ of the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy's (ASTGS). It is also in tandem with regional and international commitments including the African Union Agenda 2063 (Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens and Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens), and the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) on Zero hunger.

¹ Preparedness Plan partners recognize the need to prevent any potential exacerbation of conflict by factoring in risk mitigation measures and clear targeting criteria during the assessment and implementation of FNS crisis response and planning. Future iterations of the preparedness plan will seek to expand this understanding, including through consultation with conflict-affected populations, such as internally displaced persons and refugees.

² The constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 43 (1) (c)

³ [Kenya Food and Nutrition Policy \(2012\)](#)

⁴ [Kenya Disaster Risk Management Policy \(2017\)](#)

⁵ Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy's (ASTGS)

Kenya faces increasing vulnerability to disasters, natural calamities, conflicts, economic downturns and health crises. Droughts, floods, crop pests and diseases, livestock diseases and global events are major hazards that affect food and nutrition security, often with compounding impacts when they occur simultaneously. Over 70% of natural disasters in Kenya are linked to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, which have significant economic costs, erode National development gains and impact vulnerable communities' livelihoods. The increase in frequency of these hazards is projected to lead to long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2.4% of GDP annually¹.

About 87% of Kenya's land mass is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), that host about 36% of the total population (Annex 10). The ASALs region is fragile and hardest hit by recurring droughts, floods, livestock diseases and conflicts, and require the most in emergency assistance. Agriculture in the region is dominated by small-scale farmers who depend on rain-fed farming that increases their susceptibility to unpredictable weather conditions and other production constraints².

In the last 20 years (2004-2024)³, Kenya has experienced food and nutrition crisis once in every three years (Annex 1, Figure a). The food insecurity is caused by the four hazards mentioned above, either singularly or in combination. The historical evidence of the occurrence of the hazards, impacts of the hazards on food security dimensions and the resultant food and nutrition security crises are summarized below:

2.1 Drought

Drought is the most significant disaster risk in Kenya, often resulting in high levels of malnutrition among vulnerable groups, mass livestock deaths, increased incidences of diseases, and resource-based conflicts. Since independence in 1963, Kenya has experienced twelve episodes of severe drought resulting in acute food and nutrition insecurity. These episodes occurred in 2021-2023, 2014 – 2016, 2011 - 2012, 2004 -2006, 1999- 2001, 1997- 1998, 1993-1994, 1983- 1984, 1979- 1980, 1974-1975, 1969- 1970 and 1964 -1965 (Mulama and NDMA)⁴

The latest recorded drought occurred from 2021 to 2023, and was reported to be the worst in 40 years. Based on the National Food and Nutrition Security Assessment Report of 2023, the drought had negative impacts on all food security dimensions as follows: below-average crop yields, low livestock productivity and high mortalities of about 2.5 million (cattle, sheep, goats, and camels) that resulted in the loss of over Kshs. 75 billion in the ASAL counties, thus affecting food availability. Over 4.4 million people in ASAL counties were reported to be food insecure, at IPC 3+ and above. This meant that the affected people had no access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and sanitation. In addition, food prices were above normal and all food consumption indicators were outside their normal ranges. By December 2023, the number of food-insecure individuals had risen from 2.4 to 4.4 million. As a result of Impacts of drought, there were high malnutrition rates, with over 945,610 acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months (Annex 1, Figure b) and 144,940 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women requiring treatment

1 Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) on the Public Finance Management (Disaster Management Fund) Regulations 2022

2 Rapid Integrated water assessment, ASAL Kenya, 2021

3 Short Rains Assessment Report (2024)

4 NDMA Food Security assessment reports
Characteristics of drought in Kenya (Mulama, 2017)

and nutrition support (Annex 1, Figure c). In some regions, acute malnutrition rates surpassed double the emergency levels. These problems affected food security utilization dimension.

2.2 Floods

Flooding in Kenya has been a recurring disaster, causing widespread devastation and impacting heavily on food availability and access. Flooding also leads to severe loss of lives, livelihoods and the economy in general. During the long rains season of March to May 2018 period, Kenya experienced floods, which resulted in the loss of 183 lives, displacement of 291,171 people and destruction of property including farmlands and livestock. In 2019, there were 236 fatalities due to floods and landslides leading to economic losses estimated at Kshs 44.7 billion (US\$372.5). The 2020 long rains floods resulted in 218 human fatalities, 56,114 household displacements, 26,636 livestock mortalities and 5,051 acres (2044.1 ha) of farmland destroyed. According to the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the main flood episodes occurred in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2023 and 2024.

Heavy rains experienced between October to December 2023 affected 38 counties out of the 47 in the country resulting in the deaths of at least 174, injured 242 and displaced more than half a million people. In the 2024 long rains season flooding, an estimated 267 people died, 188 were injured, 75 went missing, 61 roads were damaged and 886 businesses were affected while 281,835 (56,367 families) were displaced. At least 380,573 (76,114 families) were affected by the persistent heavy rains and flooding. The consecutive flooding seasons of October, November and December (OND) 2023 and March, April and May 2024 resulted in at least 19,940 livestock deaths and 464,235 acres (187,869.41 ha) of farmland destroyed. The estimated cost of recovery from the impacts of the latter (March, April and May) floods was Kshs. 42,603,986,743 (US\$ 327.7) (UN-OCHA Kenya: Heavy rains and flooding update Flash Update #5, 10 May 2024, National Floods Emergency Response Secretariat, 2024).

2.3 Crop Pests and Diseases

Migratory and invasive pests have caused heavy farm losses leading to poor food availability. **Desert locusts and Armyworms** are the two main crop pests that have led to acute food insecurity.

Desert Locust; During the last invasion of desert locusts in Kenya, from 2019- 2020, a total of 812 swarms were reported affecting an estimated 3,430,556Ha of crops and pasture in 22 out of 47 Counties, thereby threatening FNS. An estimated 3 million people were affected.

Fall Armyworm, first detected in 2017, has also caused significant damage to maize crops in Kenya. A survey conducted in 2017 found nearly all maize crops (98%) in western Kenya were infested. Studies estimated losses of over 50% in low and medium potential areas, and 30% in high potential areas, leading to a nationwide loss of 37% in 2019. High-potential areas were most affected in 2018, resulting in an estimated 33% loss.

The African Armyworm is a migratory pest that affects cereals and grasses. Major outbreaks were reported in 2006, 2011 and 2022. In 2006 African armyworm (AAW) affected over 1.5 million acres of pasture and 75,950 acres of cereals with an estimated loss of Kshs.235 million while in the 2022 outbreak, 563,348 acres of cereals were affected with an estimated loss of ksh.7.2 billion (PP&FSD Report, 2022).

Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease

Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) was first reported in Kenya in 2011⁵ causing an estimated yield loss of USD 53.2 million in 2012⁶. By 2017, the disease had spread to all regions except northeastern and a resurgence was reported in 2023. A study conducted in Embu, Kirinyaga, Nakuru, Bomet, and Narok Counties revealed that maize yield loss associated with MLND was estimated at 50–70%,⁷ posing a direct threat to food security. Food and Nutrition Security Assessment Reports after the 2023 short rains indicated that MLND led to a 10 percent loss in maize yields in Laikipia, Baringo and Narok Counties.

Aflatoxin Contamination

Acute and lethal aflatoxin levels have been reported in cereals in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2024. According to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, aflatoxins reportedly killed at least 157 people in Kenya in 2020 while in March 2021 the Government of Kenya banned importation of maize from neighbouring countries due to aflatoxin contamination (AFA Report, 2021). Surveillance and laboratory analysis by Kenya Bureau of Standards (KeBS) in April 2024 revealed that some maize brands contained up to 714ppb which resulted in their withdrawal from supermarket shelves.

2.4 Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases pose significant threats to global food security and loss of livelihoods through their impacts on food production, trade, consumption, and economic stability. In Kenya, Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), are transboundary animal diseases that are major contributors to food and nutrition security crises. Outbreaks of these diseases have often resulted in significant livestock losses, reduced production, trade disruptions and economic losses. For example, the RVF outbreak of 2006-2007 resulted in the loss of at least 420,000 livestock, affecting mainly sheep and goats with an estimated loss of USD 33.6million (KES 3.36 Billion). During the same period an outbreak of PPR caused the deaths of 1.2 Million sheep and goats with an estimated value of USD 23.6 Million (KES 2.83 Billion) and a drop-in milk production of 2.1 Million liters valued of KES 105 Million. Further, in 2010, PPR in Turkana County caused over US\$ 19.1 million⁸ (KES 2.29 Billion) in economic losses to pastoralists, highlighting the severe impact of the disease on livelihoods and food security. On average, 25 out of 47 Counties have been affected by FMD each year since 2016, with an estimated 5-15 annual outbreaks leading to closure of livestock markets, death of livestock, abortions, increased treatment costs and loss of productivity in cattle. A study conducted in 2002 after an FMD outbreak in four (4) Dairy farms in Nakuru County estimated the losses to be USD 479,105 (KES 47.9 Million)⁹.

2.5 Conflicts and Insecurity

Conflicts and insecurity have the potential to cause food and nutrition security crises if unchecked. Kenya has witnessed these in the form of banditry, cattle rustling and terrorist activities among others. The areas mostly affected by cattle rustling and banditry are the North Rift ASAL counties while terrorism mostly affects Counties in the North and Northeastern Kenya. Insecurity adversely affects various social dimensions and key sectors including, health, education, shelter, agriculture and livestock among others.

⁵ Status of Maize lethal necrosis disease (MLND) in Kenya (KEPHIS, 2017).

⁶ FAO Stat, Food Balance sheet, 2020

⁷ Njeru et al, 2022; Maize production systems, farmers' perception and current status of maize lethal necrosis in selected counties in Kenya

⁸ Economic losses Associated with PPR in Kenya (Kihu et al 2015)

⁹ Financial Impact Assessment of FMD in Large Scale Farms in Nakuru District, Kenya (Kimani et al, 2005)

Conflicts limit access to farming and grazing areas as well as markets. They also lead to loss of lives and livelihoods and displacements due to fear of further attacks. Conflicts and insecurity affect the populations ability to access food and clean safe water for drinking and domestic use, resulting in crises.

2.6 Global Events, Including the COVID-19 Pandemic

Global events including the COVID-19 pandemic, pose significant threats to food and nutrition security by disrupting food systems supply chains and access to essential services. The Russia/Ukraine war, and the subsequent withdrawal of Russia from the Black Sea Initiative triggered unprecedented global food scarcity and inflation in 2022-2023. The war in particular, impacted Kenya's importation of fertilizer and crucial food commodities such as edible oils, wheat and yellow maize. Global inflation fueled by the conflict increased the prices of fuel, major food commodities and agricultural inputs, placing further strain on the food system. For instance, in one month (February/March 2022) international crude oil prices increased by 8.54% to US \$ 128.2. Further, global wheat prices increased from \$260 per Metric tonne before Ukraine invasion, peaking at \$423 before stabilizing at \$360 per Metric tonne¹⁰.

The COVID-19 pandemic had devastating impacts on the global economies as a result of lockdowns, widespread business closures and travel restrictions particularly in hospitality, manufacturing and retail sectors, causing significant job losses, reduced consumer spending, and increased unemployment rates. In Kenya, the restrictions impacted agricultural production, food imports, food distribution and access to markets, impacting availability and affordability of food commodities, further affecting food security. Movement restrictions hindered the distribution of food aid and essential nutrition services, further aggravating food insecurity and malnutrition, especially among vulnerable populations. The effects of the pandemic led to significant economic slowdown and deceleration of GDP growth to 0.3%, one of the lowest rates since independence¹¹. The pandemic highlighted the need for robust systems that adapt to global crises to ensure food security and nutritional well-being for all.

Droughts and floods compound these challenges by further reducing domestic food production. This situation underscores Kenya's vulnerability to global events and highlights the intricate link between geopolitical stability, climate change and food security.

¹⁰ Kenya UNDP Policy Brief issue 1/2022 (Economic Impact of the War in Ukraine on Kenya's Economy)

¹¹ World Bank Development Indicators (World Bank, 2020)

Kenya experiences food and nutrition insecurity in many areas often leading to crises. In the context of this Preparedness Plan, Extraordinary Food and Nutrition Security crisis is defined as a “significant and unusual deterioration in food security conditions driven by one or several major acute shocks that threaten to significantly increase populations experiencing food and nutrition insecurity conditions (IPC Phase 3) or push populations into more severe emergency (IPC Phase 4) or catastrophic/famine (IPC Phase 5) food security conditions” (Annex 7). The aim of the Plan is to prevent and mitigate the impacts of acute shocks that could culminate in significant spread or worsening of FNS crisis situations.

As elaborated earlier, Kenya faces multiple hazards at any given time, which have the potential to cause acute food and nutrition insecurity. Food and nutrition security is assessed across four dimensions that require that; food be available (i.e. availability), individuals can access food (i.e. access), food supply and access be stable (i.e. stability), and adequate nutrition and a balanced diet is provided to all (i.e. utilization). Impairment of any two dimensions can result in acute food and nutrition insecurity leading to increased number of people experiencing worsened chronic food insecurity conditions (IPC 3 and above).

In the Kenyan context, ‘an extraordinary FNS crisis’ will be recognized at the National level when the hazard(s) has/have impacted availability, access, utilization and stability dimensions and the indicators of the dimension are in IPC phase 3, and in addition, over 6% of the population is affected and in need of food assistance. Similarly, at the County level, an extraordinary FNS crisis is recognized when a hazard(s) has/have impacted availability, access, utilization and stability dimensions and the indicators of the dimension are in IPC phase 3, and in addition, over 10% of the population is affected and in need of food assistance.

The Plan should be triggered before an extraordinary FNS crisis level if certain general parameters/criteria are met. These are critical in initiating advocacy at country, regional and global levels and that additional resource mobilization, where possible, are reserved for the most serious risks. The parameters/criteria are intended to prompt recognition of an emerging and extraordinary FNS crisis.

The Government and the humanitarian, development and peace partners should reach a consensus that the following criteria have been met to trigger the Plan.

- 1. An acute shock(s) has occurred:** Kenya is faced with recognizable and distinct acute shock (or multiple acute shocks) that is highly likely to exacerbate existing chronic FNS conditions.
- 2. A minimum level of FNS severity has been or is expected to be met:** General severity thresholds have been breached or are projected to be breached.
- 3. FNS conditions are at risk of significantly worsening:** There is a significant risk that, without further scaled-up action, the shock will increase the number of people experiencing acute food and nutrition insecurity crisis (IPC Phase 3).

In addition to the above general criteria, the plan utilizes triggerable events unique to Kenya that correspond with past FNS crises. The plan will be triggered when the consolidated Food and Nutrition Security report¹ indicates that an extraordinary food and nutrition security crisis is looming, hazard vulnerability and more than one indicators of any two dimensions (Availability, access and utilization) are at IPC 2, the situation is worsening and IPC 3 is imminent, and if any of the following indicators per dimension are met:

¹ Consolidated report is the report arising from various monitoring systems by various institutions either at National and County level

FNS DIMENSION	INDICATORS	THRESHOLDS
Food Availability - It is monitored through tracking of; domestic production for both crop and livestock; food stocks at the household level; traders and National Strategic Reserves (NSR); imports and trends of food Prices.		
Food Availability	Season Failure	Two consecutive seasons of crop failure and there are all indications that the third season will also fail.
	The projected loss of the main staple crop	The projected loss of the main staple crop will lead to the loss of more than 25% of the National population's annual consumption
	The food balance sheet	Shows that inadequate stocks to last at least two months before the next harvest, and the National Strategic Reserve cannot cover the deficit.
	The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)	(VCI) for pastoral livelihood, zones are at moderate phase and the situation is worsening based on projections and impacts of drought (Annex 7)
	Forage Condition Index (FCI)	(FCI) is at moderate phase and the situation is worsening based on projections and the impacts of drought. (Annex 8)
	Livestock Body Conditions	Livestock body conditions is at body condition 3 for beef and 2 for dairy worsening in more than 50% of livestock in a County (Annex 9)
	Livestock Mortality	When livestock mortalities increase to 5%
	An outbreak of a notifiable or/and zoonotic livestock disease	An outbreak of a notifiable or/and zoonotic livestock disease is reported and spreading rapidly, threatening market access, utilization and livelihoods
	Open water sources in ASAL Counties.	When 50% of the open water sources (excluding permanent water sources) have dried up in ASAL Counties
Food Access - It is monitored through tracking of; geographic proximity to food and water; economic affordability of food items, including the price relative to income; transportation options and their effect on getting to food sources; and the perception of safety and dignity within food environments.		
Food Access	Food Inflation	Food Inflation is at/more than 7%.
	Consumer Price Index	If the fiscal year-over-year CPI change exceeds 10%
	General inflation	General inflation is at/ more than 7%.
	Distance to water source	Distance to the water source is 50% above the normal distance
	Cost of water at source	Cost of water at the source is 50% above the typical cost

FNS DIMENSION	INDICATORS	THRESHOLDS
	Livelihood based Coping Strategy.	Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps that is; Crisis Strategies
	Reduced Coping Strategies	Reduced Coping Strategies, and are at moderate and worsening
	Food consumption score	Food consumption score is at 21.5-35 (borderline) and the situation is worsening.

Food Utilization indicators include: food consumption patterns (such as intake, dietary diversity, food consumption score), nutritional status through anthropometric and biochemical indicators, water availability, access and consumption, among others. These are monitored through tracking of nutritional status and mortalities of children below five years

Food Utilization	• Human water requirement/water consumption food, drinking and sanitation)	Human water requirement/water consumption (for at least 20% of the population is less than 15 liters per person per day.
	• The MUAC of children under 5 years	Measuring less than 12.5cm is more than 5%
	• GAM rate	More than 5% and/or worsening
	• Crude Mortality Rates	1/10,000/day
	• Under 5 Mortality Rates	1/10,000/day
	• Dietary Diversity among women (MDD-W)	Dietary Diversity among women (MDD-W) of reproductive age are consuming less than 5 food groups
	• Minimum dietary diversity in children (MDD-YC)	Minimum dietary diversity in children (MDD-YC) 6-23 months are consuming less than 5 food groups.
	Minimum household Dietary Diversity	Consumption of less than four food groups out of 12

Food Stability - is monitored through tracking of trends in availability, access and utilization. The plan will be activated when the trends of all the dimensions are worsening.

Note: As articulated above, the plan can be triggered at County and/or National levels when the threshold indicators are met. However, meeting the parameters or specific trigger events does not require the declaration of a state of emergency, although such a declaration could be needed later. Instead, triggering the Plan is a proactive way for the Government and its partners to limit the potential impacts of the hazard on lives and livelihoods, especially for the vulnerable. The Plan should only be triggered in a special situation supported by data-driven and evidence-based decision-making. Based on historical experience, the Plan envisages that crises meeting the parameters and thresholds outlined above should correspond with a one-in-three-year (or more) event.

The Operational arrangements for this Preparedness Plan focus on the trigger events and escalation protocols. Operationalization of the Plan will be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. Membership of the various committees that will be involved in the event of a trigger, such as Thematic Technical Working Groups (TWGs), the Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC), the Food and Nutrition Security- Intergovernmental Multi-agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF), the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC), the Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC) and the Cabinet are provided in Annex 3.

The Plan and the associated triggering cycles will be spearheaded by four teams:

1. The Risk Teams,
2. The Programming Teams,
3. The Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC) and
4. The Cabinet:

In addition to these teams, the County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM), Council of Governors (CoG) and the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) play a critical role in operationalizing the Plan at that level.

The Operational arrangements for the plan and interaction of the teams at both County and National levels is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

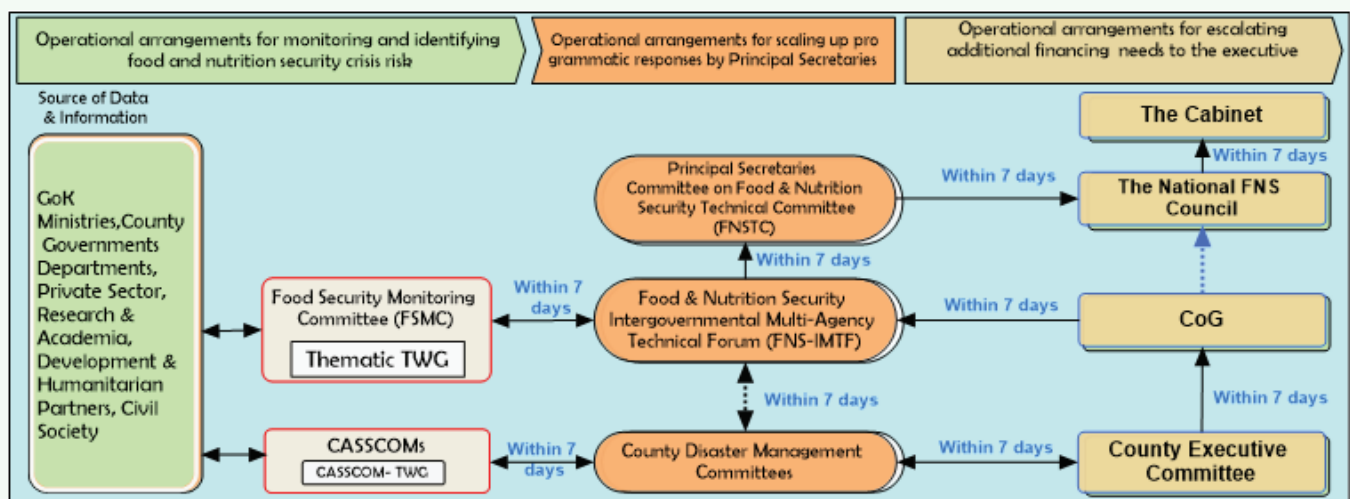


Figure 1: Operational Arrangements for Food and Nutrition Security Crisis in Kenya

4.1 The Risk Teams

The risk teams are divided into three categories; (1) the Technical Teams at National and County levels, (2) the Thematic Technical Working Group, and (3) the Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC) both at National level. Below find the details of each team.

4.1.1 Risk Team 1- Technical Team:

The team comprises technical teams drawn from state and non-state actors at both National and County levels. The team is responsible for data collection, analysis, validation and reporting using standardized methodologies and tools.

4.1.2 Risk Team 2- Thematic Technical Working Group:

The team is hosted by the MoALD and comprises of technical nominees from sector ministries. It is responsible for collating, consolidating, and analyzing food and nutrition security data and information from risk team 1. The Thematic TWG produces a consolidated FNS report and presents it to the Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC).

4.1.3 Risk Team 3- Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC):

The multi-sectoral, multiagency Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC) receives the consolidated report for validation, endorsement and recommendation on the way forward. The reports are produced on a before monthly and basis after monthly or on demand. It is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment (pre-assessments) on whether an extraordinary crisis may be approximated based on risk reporting by the Technical Teams and the thematic TWG. The reports produced by the thematic TWG after validation by the FSMC are disseminated or presented to the Food and Nutrition Security Intergovernmental and Multi-Agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF), for further necessary actions.

4.2 The Programming Teams

These comprise of; (1) the Food and Nutrition Security Intergovernmental and Multi-Agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF) and (2) the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC):

4.2.1 Programming Team 1- Food and Nutrition Security Intergovernmental and Multi-Agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF):

The team is a proposed forum chaired by the Principal Secretary responsible for agriculture. It will comprise of food and nutrition security technical leads who oversee the implementation of FNS-related programs in their respective organizations, for Government and non-state actors at National and County levels. This includes representatives of humanitarian actors, development partners, donors and the private sector.

The FNS-IMTF will convene to review the consolidated FNS report and recommendations of the FSMC and determine whether the condition(s) warrant the attention of the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC). The FNS-IMTF will assess the risk, severity and magnitude of the shock and capacity to respond or manage the crisis using National resources and on-going projects and programs. If the expected impacts of the shock are beyond the capacity of the Country to manage, the FNS-IMTF will escalate the issue to the FNSTC.

At the County level, the monitoring reports of Risk Team 1 will be sent to the County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) Technical Working Group(TWG), which will in turn consolidate and evaluate the severity and magnitude of the FNS situation, and the resources that will be required to manage the emerging crisis and submit to CASSCOM. CASSCOM will make recommendations to the

Disaster Management Committee (DMC). CASSCOM will monitor the implementation of responses or scaled up activities as they relate to emerging or on going FNS Crises.

The DMC is a multi-sectoral, multi-agency forum at the County level chaired by the Governor and co-chaired by the County Commissioner. The DMC will assess the risk, severity and magnitude of the shock and the capacity to respond or manage the crisis using County resources. If the expected impacts of the shock are beyond the capacity of the County to manage, the DMC will escalate the issue to the intergovernmental and multi-agency Forum (FNS-IMTF). (Figure 1).

4.2.2 Programming Team 2- Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC):

This is an existing Government forum chaired by the Head of Public Service and comprises Principal Secretaries and the Chief Executive Officer of the Council of Governors (CoG). The committee is convened when FNS-IMTF has determined from the report of the risk teams that the situation warrants the attention of the committee. The committee considers ongoing interventions and the existing capacity to respond or scale up interventions. The committee may call upon Government ministries, agencies and development partners within sectors to scale up support or escalate the matter to the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNNSC) to review and recommend further action by the Cabinet.

4.3a. The National Food and Nutrition Security Council (NFNSC)

The National Food and Nutrition Security Council, to be chaired by the Presidency, will be composed of the Chair of the Council of Governors, Cabinet Secretaries responsible for matters related to Food and Nutrition Security, heads of apex organizations including the UN Resident Coordinator, Strategic Food Reserve/Strategic Food Trust Fund, Apex body for Consumers, Apex body for farmers, Apex body for the private sector, Donors/Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations representative, the United Nations; Science, Research, Media and Academia. The Head of the National Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat will be an (Ex-officio) Member and Secretary to the Council. The Council may co-opt any other member on need basis.

The Council will review the pre-escalation report from the FNSTC, evaluate and determine if the crisis situation needs to be escalated to the Cabinet or not. If there is need for escalation, the Council will prepare a crisis preparedness escalation package for the Cabinet. The Council will be supported by a Secretariat as recommended in the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, *Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2012*.

4.3b. The National Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat (NFNS)

The National Food and Nutrition Secretariat (NFNS) will be an organ of the Council to be set up in the Office of the Presidency as recommended in the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2012). The Head of the Secretariat shall be Secretary to the Council.

Specifically, the Secretariat will:

- Provide technical support to the Council in FNS analysis and development of FNS Crisis Report.
- Prepare the FNSTC FNS Crisis escalation package to apprise the Council and the Cabinet.
- Provide comprehensive administrative and logistical support by organizing Council meetings, maintain all Council records and relevant data related to FNS.
- Facilitate seamless coordination and collaboration among Council members ensuring FNS related activities align with Council decisions.
- Manage the Council's information flow and communication by preparing regular progress reports and supporting the development and implementation of the Council's communication materials.
- Prepare FNSTC FNS Crisis escalation package to apprise the Council and the Cabinet,
- Support the Council's monitoring, evaluation, and accountability functions
- Provide updates to the Council and FNSTC on progress and status of crisis and emergency response

4.4a. The Cabinet

The Cabinet is composed of Cabinet Secretaries and chaired by the President. The Cabinet considers the recommendations from the FNS Council, and provides the policy direction necessary to prevent an imminent extraordinary FNS crisis or worsening situation.

If the crisis has worsened and requires to be officially declared an emergency, the Cabinet will trigger action to mobilize dedicated and additional financing to scale up responses across all partners including the Kenya Government, Humanitarian actors, Development Partners and donors.

4.4b. The County Executive Committee

The County Executive Committee is composed of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) and chaired by the Governor. The County Executive Committee (CEC) will oversee integration of the plan into the county integrated development plans and annual development plans. If the situation warrants escalation at the County level, the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) responsible for FNS will prepare a Cabinet Memorandum for presentation to the Cabinet to trigger resource mobilization to respond to the emerging crisis.

4.5 The Food and Nutrition Security Crisis Response Trigger Cycle

The triggering cycle begins when the risk teams present an official FNS risk report which provides a pre-assessment as to whether the threshold of an extraordinary food and nutrition security crisis has been met or is imminent based on the evidence of the risk analysis. A meeting is thereafter held with the Programming Teams to review the analysis and pre-assessment to decide whether the pre-assessment should be confirmed or amended. If the Programming Teams confirm that an extraordinary FNS crisis is emerging, the information will promptly be escalated to the Council with options for mobilizing a scaled-

up response. The Council will be convened and appraised of the emerging situation by the FNSTC and will deliberate and make recommendations to the Cabinet.

The triggering cycle will follow an evidence-based and time-bound process. The whole process from initial dissemination of the FNS report to the convening of the Cabinet should occur within one month. Government leadership and National ownership of the preparedness plan are essential for it to be effective and sustainable over the long term. Support across the whole of Government is also important for ensuring that institutional and human capacities are strengthened to respond to future FNS crises. This is critical for achieving longer-term development objectives and improving National financial planning.

An overview of this arrangement is presented in **Figure 2**. Details concerning specific step-by-step protocols, roles, and timelines for each team are included in subsequent sections.

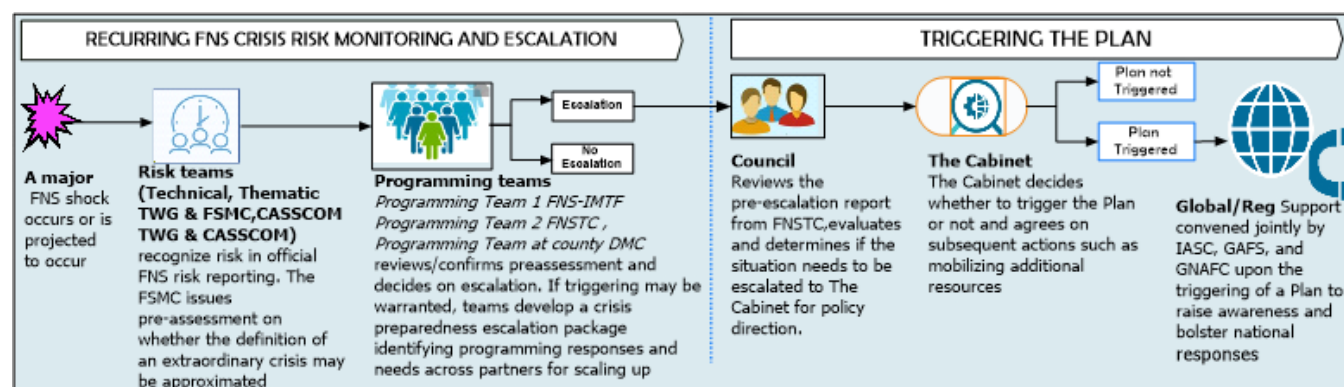


Figure 2: Overall schematic Representation of the Trigger Cycle

4.5.1 . Risk Teams – Operational Arrangements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Identifying Extraordinary FNS Crises

The MoALD is responsible for the Food Policy in the country, leading Kenya’s official Government process for monitoring and reporting FNS crisis risks and hazards, and is supported by various Government ministries, departments, and agencies alongside key FNS partners. These include: The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Fisheries and Blue Economy, Ministry of East-African Community ASAL and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forestry, Ministry of investments, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Interior and National Administration.

Given that FNS crisis risks are complex and multidimensional, several indicators are tracked regularly to properly monitor key risks that could affect food availability, access, utilization, and stability. Availability indicators include: milk production, crop production, livestock body condition, pasture and browse condition, rainfall performance, state of water sources and food imports. Access indicators cover food commodity prices, livestock prices, household distances to water sources and cost, livestock distances from grazing points to water sources and terms of trade. Utilization indicators include milk consumption, food consumption score, reduced coping strategy index and proportion of children at risk of malnutrition through measurement of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for children below 59 months.

Summarized Data Collection, Monitoring and Reporting Processes at a Higher Level.

In Kenya, data collection in FNS involves integrating diverse standardized methodologies and tools. Relevant stakeholders, such as the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), relevant MDAs like KMD and KNBS; research institutions and academia, private sector entities such as the Agriculture Sector Network (ASNET), and County Governments gather and consolidate data into National reports. The multi-sectoral Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Assessments for the ASAL region are conducted bi-annually under the leadership of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The group assesses and reports on the hazards that have impacted on FNS dimensions and indicators of the dimensions every six months through field visits and observations, after the long and short rain seasons. The data collected in the ASAL Counties undergoes further analysis using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) tool.

In addition to the short and long rains assessments, food security indicators are continuously monitored by specific institutions (Annex 4, table 4) and monthly early warning reports are produced and shared with the thematic TWG and uploaded on various institutional websites. Although these bulletins should be produced monthly and submitted to the thematic TWG for consolidation and production of an FNS consolidated report, technical and logistical challenges in data collection and analysis have led to irregular reporting. Data collection tools are also not harmonized across the sectors. Currently, the FSMC does not meet frequently due to weak coordination and linkage. Additionally, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) has not been applied countrywide. There is still no central integrated early warning system for monitoring and reporting food security crisis risks. A needs assessment and outline of specific steps to be taken to support the Kenya Government in leading the collection and related reporting is outlined in Annex 2.

The triggering process for crisis response begins when a consolidated FNS crisis risk monitoring report is produced by the thematic TWG. Under the Plan, a review of the report will be conducted by FSMC. Such review will be based on an integrated analysis (both quantitative and qualitative data) of indicators including food availability, access, utilization and stability. FSMC and the thematic TWG (Risk Teams 2&3) will promptly send the report and short presentation to the Chair of FNS-IMTF highlighting the main emerging FNS crisis risks. **Figure 3** below summarizes these protocols.

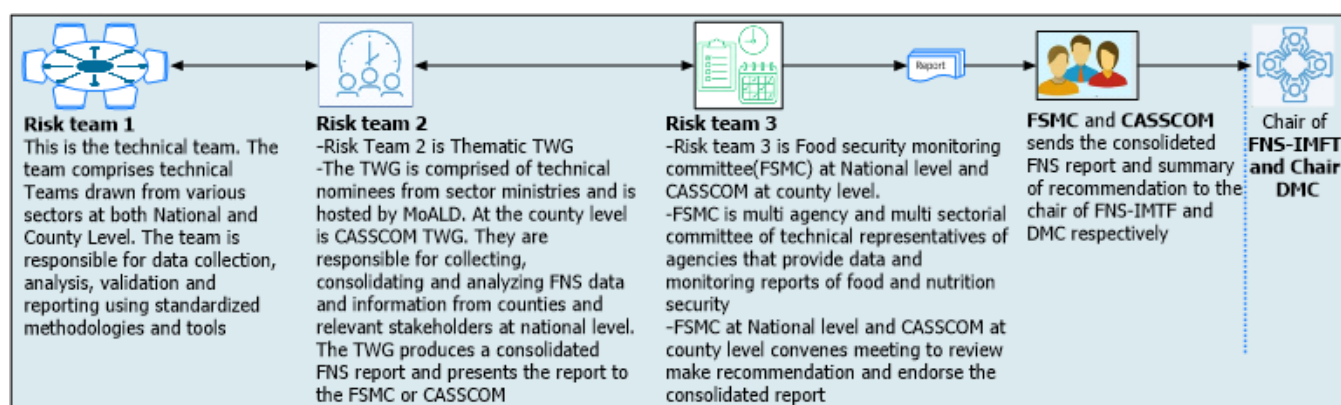


Figure 3: Risk Team Protocols

Table 1: Risk Teams Protocols as Part of the Preparedness Plan Triggering Process

	Step	Responsible	Time frame (days)
1	Technical Teams (Risk team 1) collects, analyze data and produce monitoring reports The Thematic TWG (Risk Team 2) receives the sectoral reports, collates, analyzes and prepares a consolidated FNS report and submits it to Risk Team 3 (FSMC)	<u>Lead institution</u> MoALD <u>Contributing</u> FSMC sector technical partners/ focal persons	Within 7 Days after production of the report
2	Food Security Monitoring Committee (Risk Team3) - Receives the consolidated FNS report from Risk Team 2. - May request for more evidence if they identify information gaps on the potential crisis. - Convenes meeting to review, validate, make recommendations, and endorse the consolidated monitoring report. - FSMC sends the report and recommendations to the chair of FNS-IMTF - Recommends the convening of the FNS-IMTF to discuss the highlights of the pre-assessment report and emerging risks.	<u>Lead:</u> FSMC <u>Contributing:</u> Thematic TWG	Within 14 days after production of the report

4.5.2. Programming Teams – Operational Arrangements for Convening and Decision-Making to Escalate Emerging FNS Crises

Kenya has a Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC) that is comprised of Principal Secretaries (PSs). This committee discusses the FNS crisis on an ad hoc basis. This Plan formalizes the process of bringing in the participation of non-state actors to discuss FNS matters in meetings, especially during crises. To do this, the Preparedness Plan establishes the FNS Intergovernmental, Multi-agency Technical Forum (FS-IMTF). The PS-SDA will be responsible for convening and decision-making processes associated with the FNS-IMTF.

The FNS-IMTF will comprise designated FNS programme leads (or focal persons) across Kenya Government, donors, UN agencies and the multilateral system, international financial institutions and civil society organizations (Annex 3). These programmatic leads will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of food and nutrition security related programmes for their respective organizations. A primary focal person as well as an alternate focal person will be nominated by their respective agencies. A list of the proposed designated focal persons is provided in annex 6, table 7.

Technical line ministries/agencies serve as lead subject matter specialists for this group in accordance with their respective mandates and fields of competence. The technical leads will provide both subject matter expertise and lead the programming responsibilities across various areas of FNS. The Programming Team will meet to discuss the validated FNS risk analysis report. The forum will also hold ad hoc meetings to discuss unforeseen FNS issues.

As per the Terms of Reference (TORs), the forum will assess emerging crises and initiate joined-up resource mobilization for early response by evaluating reports from the Thematic Technical Working Group,

assessing the contingency funds within their jurisdiction, mobilizing funds from development partners and humanitarian bodies, ensuring early action before crisis emerges and presenting the progress report on the FNS situation to the FNSTC.

When the FNS-IMTF confirms that the FNS situation is worsening, it will forward the report and their recommendations to FNSTC, which will review the report within 7 days and recommend FNS activities that need to be scaled up. If the FNSTC determines that additional resources are required beyond what it can mobilize, the chair of the committee will escalate to the Council.

Beyond contributing to the decision-making process to trigger the Preparedness Plan, the Programming Teams also work together to enhance the FNS crisis preparedness in the country and periodically update the Plan's operational arrangements. Areas of collaboration include;

- Sharing FNS crisis response information and relevant updates.
- Identifying and mapping FNS-related interventions across partners.
- Facilitating enhanced coordination of FNS crisis responses across partners.
- Supporting the tracking and mobilization of contingency financing resources and FNS program activities, where possible.
- Facilitating and strengthening partnerships among FNS sector members to enhance the impact of related interventions;
- Sharing, learning and building upon best practices in FNS crisis prevention, preparedness and response, leveraging the expertise and experience of a wide range of stakeholders
- Supporting the strengthening of the National and local FNS crisis response
- Informing and leveraging humanitarian and developmental policy by sharing data systematically, promoting cooperation and pre-emptively identifying potential response options.
- Reviewing the performance of the preparedness plan and reporting the status to the FNSTC
- Integrating pertinent updates into the Plan and conducting comprehensive performance evaluations of its operational arrangements every three years.

Programming Team Protocols

Figure 4 Summarizes the Protocols for the Programming Teams as Part of the Preparedness Plan Triggering Process, while Table 2 shows these in more detail.

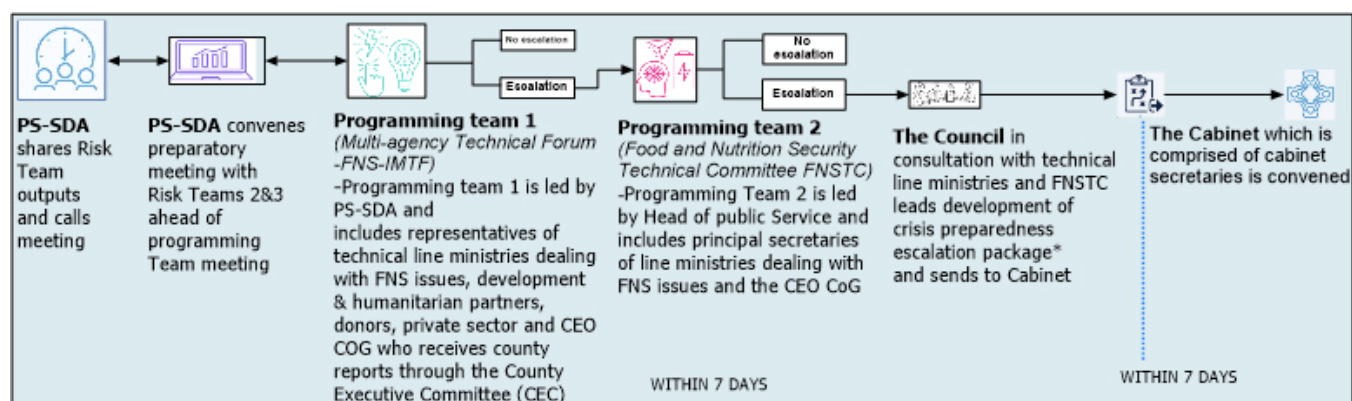


Figure 4: Protocols for the Programming Teams

Table 2: Programming Team Protocols as Part of the Preparedness Plan Triggering Process

Steps	Responsible	Time frame
1. Upon receiving the food and nutrition security monitoring report and recommendations from the FSMC, the chair of the FNS-IMTF convenes a meeting within 7 days.	<u>Lead</u> PS-SDA	Within 7Days
- PS Agriculture, supported by the Thematic Working Group, convenes a meeting of FNS-IMTF. - The chair of FSMC presents findings from the official risk analysis, as well as reflections and rationale for the pre-assessment outcome and recommendations. - The FNS-IMTF discusses the highlights of the FNS monitoring report and assesses existing capacities to respond and make recommendations on whether to escalate or not. - To escalate, members will ensure that the following criteria have been met: i. All the general FNS crisis definition parameters and/or specific trigger event threshold(s) defined in the Plan have been met (including the view that the event corresponds to a one-in-three (or more) year event). ii. The pre-assessment is backed by compelling data and evidence captured in the FNS crisis risk reports as well as by relevant qualitative and quantitative confirmation from affected Counties. iii. The expected impacts of the emerging conditions threaten to extend well beyond what can be addressed with existing operational capacities (e.g. current programming across the partners adjusted as called for by the situation). iv. There is general agreement on the types of interventions that should be prioritized across humanitarian and development partners for further scaling up alongside a well-justified estimate of additional funding needs as identified by the gap analysis. - The FNS-IMTF is invited to share any major FNS programming updates and any other related matters. - Based on the FNS report, the Programming Team (FNS-IMTF) decides whether or not to alert the FNSTC to the emerging FNS crisis conditions and agrees or recommends the next steps.	<u>Lead</u> PS SDA <u>Contributing</u> CEO Council of Governors Development partners, technical line ministries/agencies and risk team	Within 7 days
2. The FNSTC convenes when crisis has been escalated by the chair of the FNS-IMTF to discuss the FNS crisis situation and recommendations of the FNS-IMTF.	<u>Lead</u> Head of Public Service	Within 7 days
*After the FNS-IMTF meeting, two outcomes may arise: Scenario 1: No escalation If the FNS-IMTF decides not to escalate to the FNSTC, PS-SDA prepares a short summary of the meeting which is shared with the FNSTC, FSMC, and the risk teams.		

Steps	Responsible	Time frame
Scenario 2: Escalation If the FNS-IMTF finds that an extraordinary FNS crisis could be emerging they escalate to the FNSTC, which develops a crisis preparedness escalation package within 7 days of the meeting. This package will include: i) a summary outlining the findings of the FNS report and the rationale as to why the FNS-IMTF has escalated to the FNSTC; ii) copies of the FNS crisis risk monitoring report and presentation(s) made by the Thematic TWG; and (iii) proposed recommended adjustments to partner FNS programs to address the crisis, and an indicative estimate of the additional resources needed to make such adjustments. The Chair of FNS-IMTF, with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary MoALD, sends the escalation package to the chair of FNSTC and requests the chair to convene a meeting of FNSTC within 7 days. During the FNSTC meeting, the escalation package will be discussed. By consensus, the meeting will decide whether or not to escalate to Council. In the event that the decision is to escalate, the chair of FNSTC prepares a memo to apprise the Council of the recommendations and the way forward within 7 days.		

4.5.3. The National Food and Nutrition Security Council:

The National Food and Nutrition Security Council, chaired by the Presidency, is convened after the FNSTC has escalated the matter to the Council for further deliberations. The Council will review the pre-escalation report from the FNSTC, evaluate and determine if the crisis situation needs to be escalated to the Cabinet or not. If there is need for escalation, the Council prepares a crisis preparedness escalation package for the Cabinet. The Council is supported by the National Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat. The role of the Secretariat is to prepare updates to the Council on progress and status of National Food and Nutrition Security; and prepare the Crisis escalation package to apprise the Council.

Steps	Responsible	Time frame
1. Upon receiving the food and nutrition security monitoring report and recommendations from the FNSTC. The Chair of the Council convenes a meeting within 7 days.	<u>Lead</u> The Presidency Head FNS Secretariat	Within 7Days
- The Council discusses the highlights of the FNS monitoring report and assess existing capacities to respond and make recommendations on whether to escalate to the Cabinet or not. - To escalate, the Council will confirm that the escalation package has met the criteria to trigger action at this level:- All the general FNS crisis definition parameters and/or specific trigger threshold(s) as defined in the Plan have been breached; available options have been explored and exhausted; the severity and magnitude cannot be managed with the available resources - The Council prepares an escalation package with recommendations to the Cabinet for further action - If there is no escalation, a feedback is communicated to the FNSTC on how to manage the situation within available programmatic resource	<u>Lead</u> The Presidency Head FNS Secretariat	Within 7 days

4.5.4 . The Cabinet: – Operational Arrangements for Convening and Decision-Making to Trigger the Preparedness Plan

The Executive Office of the President leads and coordinates the Cabinet, with the Presidency serving as the Chair. The Cabinet comprises all Cabinet Secretaries, primarily responsible for triggering and overseeing the Plan and its outcomes, supporting the Plan's crisis preparedness escalation procedures and facilitating strong collaborations across FNS partners.

The Cabinet meets on a weekly basis and will meet within 7 days of the Council request for a meeting after an escalation scenario. **Figure 5** summarizes the Cabinet protocols as part of the Preparedness Plan triggering process, which are further detailed in **Table 3**.

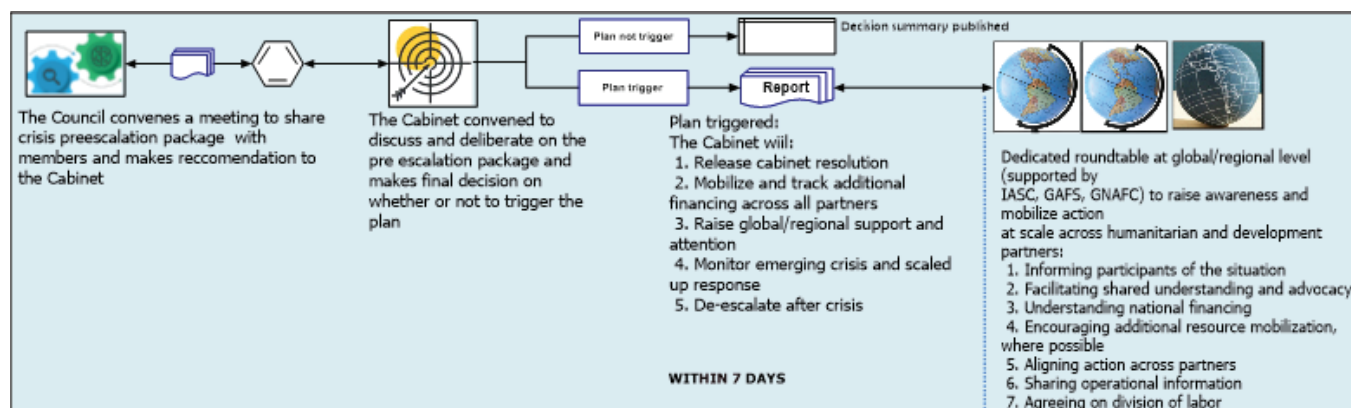


Figure 5: The Cabinet Protocols

Table 3: Cabinet Protocols as Part of the Preparedness Plan Triggering Process

Steps	Responsible	Time frame
1. The Council will prepare a Cabinet Memo on the emerging food security crisis situation and the recommendations. 2. The meeting will be scheduled within 5 working days after receiving the report from the Council.	<u>Lead</u> Chair of Council	Within 7 Days
3. The presidency convenes a preparatory meeting for Cabinet Secretaries dealing with FNS related issues.	<u>Lead: Presidency</u> Contributing: Relevant Cabinet Secretaries	Within 7 Days
Office of the President convenes the meeting of the Cabinet and the Presidency chairs the meeting.	<u>Lead:</u> The Presidency (Chairs)	Within 7 Days
Cabinet Secretary Agriculture and Livestock Development Shall: i) present the highlights of the Cabinet Memo on the FNS crisis; ii) detail the rationale for the Programming Team to escalate conditions to the Cabinet; iii) provide an overview of the potential interventions that could be prioritized across partners to scale up responses using existing programs; and iv) outline associated financing gaps and related details.	<u>Contributing:</u> Cabinet Secretaries	Within 7 Days

Steps	Responsible	Time frame
- The presidency facilitates discussion among the Cabinet members on the emerging situation, the proposed operational responses, financing gaps and other relevant matters. - The Cabinet deliberates and decides whether to trigger the Plan based on the evidence and recommendations provided by the Council.	<u>Contributing:</u> Cabinet Secretaries	Within 7 Days

After the meeting, two outcomes may materialize:

Scenario 1: Preparedness Plan not Triggered

If the Plan is not triggered, the Secretary to the Cabinet will develop a summary reflecting the Cabinet's decision and rationale. This decision will be circulated to the FNS Council and the FNSTC and promptly made available to the public, to facilitate transparency and accountability in the decision-making process.

Scenario 2: Preparedness Plan Triggered

If the Plan is triggered, the following actions will be undertaken:

- 1. Release of joint statement (Resolution from Cabinet):** A statement will be released by the Cabinet formally recognizing the emerging and extraordinary crisis and call on all partners to collaborate with the Government in scaling up additional financing, where possible and mobilize early responses to mitigate the expected impacts. The Cabinet resolution will also indicate the special arrangements that will be put in place to monitor the status of the conditions and response. The resolution from Cabinet will be published immediately after the decision to trigger the Plan is made and will be disseminated widely, including to regional and global counterparts as part of the Global FNS Dashboard.
- 2. Mobilization and tracking of additional financing to bolster National responses:** Partners, where possible, will mobilize additional financing, including using available and eligible contingency resources and modalities to bolster National responses. This could include signaling any major changes in programming to address the emerging needs. Additionally, the partners will agree to share timely information about new commitments or (re)allocations made in response to the emerging crisis, including using International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting arrangements—such as the use of specialized financial tracking codes—which will be coordinated by the Global FNS Dashboard.
- 3. Raising global/regional attention:** The Cabinet and Kenya Government's international partners, will liaise closely with their regional and global counterparts to raise the profile of the emerging conditions and bolster additional financing and programming, where possible. This will include the participation of development partners and supporting members of the Cabinet in a dedicated roundtable meeting held jointly by GAFS, the Global Network Against Food Crises and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee at the global/regional level to raise the profile of the emerging needs and seek additional support, where possible.
- 4. Monitoring the emerging crisis and scaled-up responses:** The Cabinet will task the Programming Team to monitor conditions and generate briefs and reports at regular intervals*. A consolidated monthly report will be shared with the Cabinet, detailing the status of the crisis conditions and the response, including additional resources mobilized across partners. The Cabinet will also meet and be briefed on monthly basis.
- 5. De-escalation:** These special arrangements will remain in place until official FNS crisis risk monitoring reports indicate that the acute shock no longer poses a significant risk. At such point, the Cabinet will issue a joint statement to mark the end of these special arrangements. The statement will be published publicly and disseminated widely, including as part of the Global FNS Dashboard. The Cabinet will then task the Programming Team with reviewing the performance of the Plan's operational arrangements, highlighting lessons learned and areas of improvement to be integrated into an updated version of the Plan to strengthen operational arrangements and collaboration among FNS partners. This review will also identify opportune points to transition immediate and short-term responses into longer-term resilience-building efforts. The analysis will be availed to the Cabinet within six months of the conclusion of the triggered event.

*Daily, weekly, fortnightly as the situation demands.

This section outlines existing and potential response options that could be explored across Government, humanitarian actors, civil society, private sector, development and donor partners when the Plan is triggered, to mobilize timely and comprehensive responses to mitigate the impact of the crisis, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. It also details general targeting criteria to help guide interventions.

5.1 Preparedness

Preparing for extraordinary food and nutrition security crises necessitates a proactive and multi-faceted approach. Effective preparedness involves:

Continuous monitoring and timely recognition of emerging risks. This includes utilizing robust data analysis techniques to identify trends and potential risks. Early warning systems that combine data analysis with expert input are crucial for predicting and alerting authorities. Multi-sectoral collaboration between Government agencies, the private sector, civil society, development partners and research institutions is vital for information sharing and enhanced risk identification.

Disseminating timely early warning alerts through clear and concise communication channels is paramount. Tailoring messages to specific audiences and using multiple platforms, including traditional and social media, ensures effective communication. Regular public education on preparedness, including risk factors, warning signs, and appropriate response measures, is also essential.

Engaging communities in dialogues and workshops to identify local risks, vulnerabilities, and coping mechanisms is key. Capacity building efforts should equip communities with the knowledge and skills needed to anticipate crises, including early warning systems, risk assessment, and contingency planning. Training community leaders and volunteers to effectively communicate warnings and coordinate response efforts empowers local communities. Integrating traditional knowledge and practices into preparedness planning leverages community-specific understanding of risks and vulnerabilities.

Identifying and scaling up resources for anticipatory action, including early interventions, preparedness activities, and contingency planning, is crucial. The National Strategic Food Reserve will be funded to ensure timely response. Pre-positioning of essential commodities like food, medicines, shelter materials, teams and equipment, ensures rapid response and minimizes supply chain disruptions. Investing in strengthening essential infrastructure like water and sanitation systems, transportation networks, and communication systems enhances resilience. Promoting local food production and diversification enhances food security and reduces reliance on external aid.

Finally, activating the preparedness plan requires **predefined triggers based on risk indicators and thresholds** that automatically activate the emergency plan. Dedicated response teams with clear roles and responsibilities facilitate swift crisis management. Robust coordination mechanisms between Government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders ensure a unified response. Regularly monitoring and evaluating the plan's effectiveness helps identify shortcomings and adapt strategies for future crises.

By implementing these key elements, Governments, communities and relevant stakeholders can enhance their capacity to anticipate, respond, and mitigate the devastating consequences of extraordinary food and nutrition security crises.

5.2 Mobilizing Dedicated Financing to Scale up Responses Before and During FNS Crisis

To scale up responses when the Plan is triggered, additional ex-ante funding will need to be mobilized across all partners including the Kenya Government, Humanitarian actors, Development Partners and donors. The ability to provide additional funding, however, varies across partners and institutions and often follows specific budgetary cycles. Funding streams may have caps and/or specific terms that limit how funds can be used, when funds can be accessed and who can receive funds.

The objective of the Plan is to clarify, amplify, and expand (without replacing or replicating) existing financing modalities. Typically, five options can be explored for mobilizing resources when the Plan is triggered:

- 1. Existing Contingency Financing Facilities:** These are resources set aside as a “rainy day” fund and designed to respond specifically to emerging FNS crises (**Annex 5, Table 5**). For some, these set-asides may have FNS crises written into their *modus operandi*, whereas others may have a more general or global pool of contingency resources that can be drawn upon for various crises (one of which could be an FNS crisis).

The Plan necessitates the enhancement of the Contingencies Fund which is established under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and administered in accordance with Section 20 of the Public Finance Management Act; Cap 412A¹. It provides for advances if there is an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there’s no other authority. In 2020, the GoK adopted the Hunger Safety Net Programme Scale Up (box 3) for drought shocks financing plan operated under the Country’s Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2018).

Box 1. Experience of the Hunger Safety Net Programme

The NDMA operates a cash transfer programme for the most food insecure people in northern Kenya called the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). The programme provides regular support to 133,000 poor households (or 500,000 people) monthly. Since 2016, the program has also included a scalability mechanism through which the programme can temporarily increase its coverage to more people. Social assistance can be provided quickly to up to 75% of the population in 8 counties (Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River, and Garissa). So far, this is being done in response to severe or extreme droughts, based on external monitoring of a satellite vegetation condition index (VCI). The HSNP provides cash transfers to pre-registered households through fully functional bank accounts that are two-factor authenticated (fingerprints and IDs). Since 2016, HSNP scale-ups have been triggered for drought response more than 54 times to disburse over US\$62.4 million to more than 744,663 distinct households. A significant portion of these payments occurred between January 2022 to June 2023, when US\$39.8 million was disbursed to 544,650 distinct households.

For the ASAL counties, which are the most vulnerable and regularly affected by food insecurity, HSNP has emerged as the primary response mechanism to droughts and food insecurity. It is also globally acclaimed for its flexibility and effectiveness. Timely financing however, remains challenging. Currently, HSNP scale-ups are funded through a combination of government budget allocations and external donor support. Although the government designates a portion of its budget for HSNP scalability, the financial demands of drought response frequently surpass the available government funding. For example, during the extreme droughts of 2020 to 2022, funds were disbursed only 1 to 2 years after the scale-ups were triggered. In the future, a pre-arranged and risk-layered financing approach could provide an efficient and cost-effective solution. For smaller, more frequent, and less

¹ A County executive Committee may, with the approval of the county assembly, establish an emergency fund for the county government under the name “County Emergency Fund” and the fund shall consist of money from time to time appropriated by the county assembly to the Fund by an appropriation law.

The purpose of an Emergency Fund is to enable payments to be made in respect to a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.

costly shocks, HSNP scale-up funding could be drawn from a contingency fund, such as the NDMA's The National Drought Emergency Fund established under Regulation 3 of the Public Finance Management (National Drought Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2021. In contrast, for rare and more severe, high-cost shocks, resources could be sourced through a sovereign risk transfer policy.

- 2. Reallocation of existing funding modalities:** These resources represent financing reallocated or shifted from existing portfolios to respond to an FNS crisis, rather than new or additional funding.
- 3. New funding modalities:** These resources represent new funding that is, additional to existing and/or planned funding mobilized in response to an FNS crisis. For some, mobilizing new funding may require approval by senior administrators, congresses/parliaments, and/or boards. This could also include raising additional funding in the markets (e.g., bond issuances) or via special appeals.
(Annex 5, Table 6)

- 4. Crisis Modifiers** Some partners may have discretion or specific modalities to reallocate funds across their country, and in some cases regional/global portfolios. It allows development agencies to respond quickly to anticipated crises, while continuing to invest in programmes that address the root causes of people's vulnerability to shocks and stresses.

5. Emergency grants

These are grants accorded by development or humanitarian partners in the event of a humanitarian emergency occurrence, when such an event affects vulnerable populations who are unable to withstand the negative consequences by themselves due to their vulnerability which is most often connected to poverty.

Kenya Government and its partners aim to track their respective contingency, reallocation, new funding resources and share information about these resources regularly, including as part of the Global FNS Dashboard. If, however, integrated financial tracking and aid systems covering all relevant partners (holistic support approach) do not currently exist in Kenya, then the Programming Team will conduct a stock-take of financing options that can potentially be drawn upon during an escalation scenario. This information will form part of the development of the crisis preparedness escalation package to be sent to the Cabinet within 7 days. Resources mobilized in response to the triggered Plan will be monitored by the Kenya National Treasury in collaboration with MoALD and the Global FNS Dashboard through special IATI reporting arrangements. Annexes relating to mobilizing dedicated financing to scale up responses before and during the FNS Crisis will be updated on regular basis. Box 4 below describes the process of tracking the funds mobilized for implementing the plan

Box 2. Special International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Financial Tracking Arrangements

When the plan is triggered, it is critical that finances mobilized across partners be closely monitored to ensure financing gaps are addressed in a timely manner and the partners understand the real-time status of the response.

To better enable the timely reporting of this financing across all partners, special IATI reporting codes will be used. Organizations that publish data using the IATI data standard can include a specific "tag" that will help partners find and use that data. For the Kenya Preparedness Plan, organizations can do this by adding the tag #PPFNS-KE to their IATI data in any of the relevant data fields: activity title; activity description; description of any relevant transaction or in the specific tag field of the IATI standard, if the organization uses that.

For further help and guidance, the IATI Support Team can be reached at support@iatistandard.org.

5.3 Responses When the Preparedness Plan is Triggered

Major food and nutrition insecurity crisis interventions will be based on a comprehensive analysis of hazard monitoring and reporting as provided in sections 3 and 4. The analysis will identify the root causes of the crisis and guide the selection of the most appropriate and feasible response. The determination of these responses will also be informed by several key factors: whether an extraordinary food and nutrition security crisis is imminent or has occurred; whether the issue is a lack of food availability, access, utilization or a combination of these factors; and which geographic areas and population groups are affected. The targeting will ensure that the most vulnerable groups are covered as per the Kenya Social Protection Policy -the policy advocates for shock responsive scalability mechanism, which has allowed expanding horizontally and vertically during hazards. The principle of “Do No Harm” will be strictly observed to ensure that beneficiaries are protected from violence, unsafe and inadequate food, exploitation and abuse. Further, it will ensure that response is inclusive and that non-discrimination, transparency and accountability in decision-making are observed at all levels and times. Monitoring of scaled-up activities by FNS-ITMF will include verification of the adherence to “Do No Harm” by Government, implementing agencies and FNS partners in their programs.

Options for food and nutrition insecurity interventions, at any given time, will encompass some of the following broad areas: increasing food availability, enabling households to gain access to sufficient food, empowering households to effectively utilize food, addressing or preventing malnutrition and re-establishing sustainable livelihoods.

Should the Plan be triggered, the Programming Team will consider the following operational response categories for scaling up. The crisis preparedness escalation package will be drawn from specific programs and projects that would be used by the contributing partners:

- **Food security interventions**—operational responses to improve the availability of food for people facing severe acute food insecurity and to protect rural livelihoods and related sources of food and income.
- **Nutrition interventions**—operational responses to strengthen the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups, especially children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.
- **Safety net and adaptable social protection interventions**—operational responses to enhance access to food, such as cash transfers and cash for work (Box 3).
- **Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions**—operational responses to provide emergency water, sanitation and hygiene services to prevent waterborne diseases and related risks.
- **Livestock feeds and livestock offtake**- operational responses to provide hay/fodder to cushion deaths of livestock and maintain production or do livestock offtake
- **Vaccination of Livestock**- operational responses to cushion entry and spread of infectious/contagious disease in susceptible livestock
- Stamping out and compensation program to contain sensitive livestock diseases
- Food and agricultural inputs subsidies
- Surveillance and control of crop pest and diseases-to stop spread to the un infested areas
- Disease Surveillance and control for both human and livestock

5.4. General Targeting Criteria

The general targeting criteria will prioritize support for those most vulnerable within the crisis-affected population. The realities on the ground and the speed at which a crisis may be unfolding make it difficult to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment without sacrificing the window of opportunity to catalyze early action. Furthermore, Kenya's many FNS partners already use comprehensive targeting criteria to deliver their assistance, which can also help expedite this step. It is expected that all activities supported by FNS partners adhere to general targeting principles, namely:

- 1. Geographical targeting:** Responses will focus on key geographic locations/livelihood zones where there is a high concentration of needs and/or hazards, as highlighted by the FNS risk reports;
- 2. Categorical targeting:** Responses will ensure that the most affected groups, especially, the vulnerable and severely affected, internally displaced persons (IDPs), pregnant and lactating women, single heads of households, the elderly, people living with disabilities (PLWDs), young children, poor households and indigenous populations are reached. Community members capable of working will be supported through mitigation efforts like labor-intensive public works aimed to enhance resilience to shocks and improve FNS. Special attention will be needed to address an extraordinary food and nutrition crisis in conflict-affected areas and should be delivered in ways that strengthen resilience. The plan will use the National Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) for targeting. One of the objectives of ESR is to "enable the roll-out of specific responses to particular emergency/shock situations in specific Counties and geographical locations to boost resilience". Community Health Information System (CHIS) will also be used to target nutrition interventions.

Programming Team members will collectively identify activities to be scaled up across geographical areas and populations affected by the crisis and will then maximize coverage of assistance through coordinated responses while minimizing the risk of inclusion and exclusion errors. The Programming Team will be responsible for ensuring that the operational responses put forward in the crisis preparedness escalation package sent to the Cabinet adheres to these guidelines.

The principle of "**Do No Harm**" will be strictly observed to ensure that beneficiaries are protected from violence, unsafe and inadequate food, exploitation and abuse. Further, it will ensure that response is inclusive and that non-discrimination, transparency and accountability in decision-making are observed at all levels and times. Monitoring of scaled-up activities by FNS-ITMF will include verification of the adherence to "Do No Harm" by Government, implementing agencies and FNS partners in their programs.

The Plan has been formally endorsed by the Kenya Government, humanitarian actors, development partners, civil society, and the private sector aligned to the Kenya Constitution, 2010, the Kenya Food and Nutrition Policy (2012), and the Kenya Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017). The lead agency of the plan is the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

The Plan is authorized for public dissemination and can be accessed on the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development website and Global FNS Dashboard. The Plan will be updated on a need basis. evaluation of the Plan's performance in meeting its stated objectives will be conducted every three years. However, to begin with the existing structures will need to be strengthened, or formed where they are non-existent. Annex 2 indicates the *aspirational efforts to strengthen Government capacity to lead and deliver the Preparedness Plan*. The prerequisite start-up activities for operationalization of the plan are indicated in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Prerequisite Start-Up Activities January to June 2025, for the Operationalisation of PPFNSC

ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	BUDGET (USD)	TIMEFRAME
1. Development of TORs for proposed and existing structures	TORs for the various entities in place	8000	January 2025
2. Establishment/Formalization of proposed and existing FNS structures	FNS structures established/formalized	10000	January 2025
3. Awareness creation on the PPFNSC at the National and County Levels	Awareness created on PPFNSC at all levels	24000	February 2025
4. Capacity building of the technical committees/ forums to be enhanced	Capacity of technical committees enhanced	60000	March/April 2025
5. Establishment and equipping of the Secretariat	The secretariat established and equipped	30000	January-March 2025
6. Strengthening data collection and reporting	Improved data collection and reporting	50000	March-May 2025
7. Roll out of the PPFNSC	PPFNSC adopted at all levels	12000	June 2025
8. Development and updating of a National FNS dashboard	National FNS Communication dashboard in place	6000	March 2025
TOTAL		200,000	

The coordination and operational activities of this plan will continue up to June 2030 with an estimated budget of KSH 907M. The estimated cost to achieve each of the objectives (Annex12):

Output 1: Timely monitoring, reporting and identifying Extra Ordinary FNS crisis in Kenya KSH 421M.

Output 2: Timely and Predictive Financing of FNS Crisis KSH 52M.

Output 3: Seamless Collaboration and Coordination in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) KSH 245M.

Output 4: A robust monitoring and evaluation framework to facilitate continuous learning and improvement in managing food and nutrition security crises effectively created. KSH 190M.

At the earliest possible, a baseline on FNS crises will be developed based on lessons learnt from past crises. Lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan will be documented during the de-escalation phase of an FNS crises to inform future planning and responses.

ANNEX 1: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CONTEXT

People Requiring Food Assistance: 2004-2024

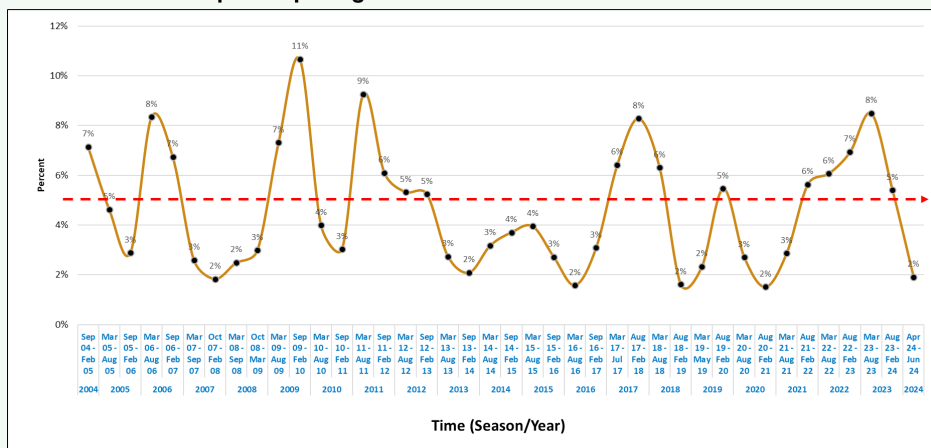


Figure a: Trends in population requiring food assistance from (2004 to 2024). Source KFSSG Food Security Assessments

Underfive malnutrition case load trends in Kenya

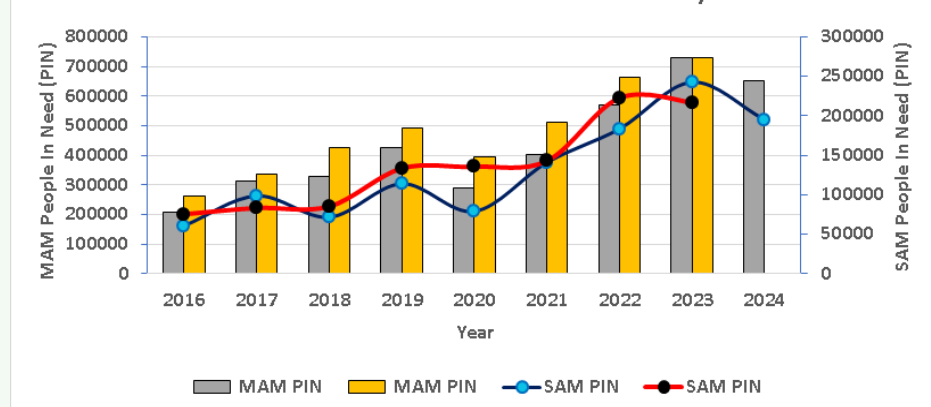


Figure b: Malnutrition caseload among under-fives in Kenya, 2023

Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) MAM caseload

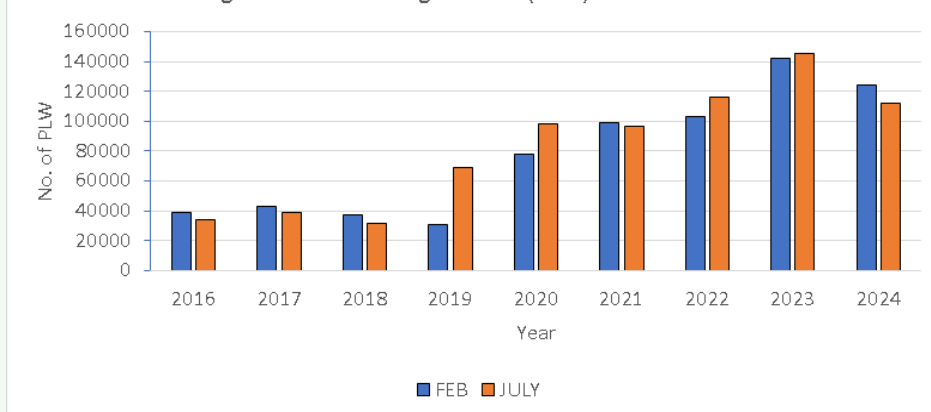


Figure c: Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) MAM caseload, 2023

ANNEX 2: CAPACITY BUILDING TO LEAD AND DELIVER ON THE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

The Government plans to strengthen its capacity to deliver on this plan. The forward-looking and aspirational efforts to strengthen the Government capacity to lead and deliver the Preparedness Plan is provided in below;

Table 3: Aspirational efforts to strengthen Government capacity to lead and deliver the Preparedness Plan

Activity	Description	Responsible Agencies	Action Steps
Output 1: Enhanced capacity to lead the Risk Team's operational arrangements for monitoring, reporting, and identifying extraordinary FNS crises in Kenya			
1. Capacity Strengthening of technical teams at both National and County levels	Risk Team 1: Data collection team, Thematic Working Group of the FMC	National Government	-TORs, Training on data collection analysis and reporting -Training on standardized data collection tool -All stakeholders to appoint a focal person
	Risk Team 1: Data collection team, Technical Working Group of the CASSCOM	County Government	- All stakeholders to appoint a focal person -TORs, Training on data collection analysis and reporting -Training on standardized data collection tool
	Risk Team 2: Technical Working Group of the FSMC	National Government	-Formation / Formalization of the thematic TWG -ICT equipment, internet connectivity and Airtime -Budget for Training, workshops & meetings
	Risk Team 2: Technical Working Group of the CASSCOM	County Government	-Formation / formalization of the Technical Working Group of the CASSCOM -ICT equipment, internet connectivity and Airtime - Budget for Training, workshops & meetings
2. Harmonization of Food Security Assessments Methodologies	Risk Team 1: Technical Team	National Government	-Training on IPC -Expansion of FNS assessments in non-ASAL areas using IPC
	Risk Team 2: Thematic Working Group of the FSMC		
	Risk Team 1: Technical Team	County Government	-Training on IPC -Expansion of FNS assessments in non-ASAL areas using IPC
	Risk Team 2: Thematic Working Group of the CASSCOM		

Activity	Description	Responsible Agencies	Action Steps
3. Development of an integrated FNS crisis management database	Development of centralized FNS Dashboard with County Interface	National Government	Dashboard embedded at KIAMIS -Facilitate digitalization of data collection tools -Capacity building on digital data collection and reporting
Output 2: Programming Team's operationalized for convening and decision-making functions			
1. Establishment / formalization of the Programming Teams	Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC)	National Government	Briefing members of the committee
	Multi-agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF)	National Government	Establishment and Briefing members of the committee
	Disaster Management Committee	County Government	Briefing members of the committee
Output 3: Strengthening FNS Institutional Framework			
1. Establishment and operationalization FNS Institutions	The National FNS Council	National Government	Facilitate Establishment
	Secretariat of the FNS Council	National Government	Establishment and sensitization

ANNEX 3: REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RISK AND PROGRAMMING TEAMS

a) Proposed Membership of the Thematic TWG (Risk team 2)

Technical representatives from Line Ministries:

1. Head of Food Security in the Ministry of Agriculture will chair
2. Health
3. Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime
4. Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
5. East African Community (EAC), The ASALS and Regional Development
6. Environment, Climate Change and Forestry

b) Proposed Membership of the Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring Committee (FNSMC) (Risk Team 3)

Technical representatives from State Departments/Agencies/Institutions:

1. Head of Food Security in the Ministry of Agriculture will chair
2. The National Treasury
3. Public Health and Professional Standards
4. Agriculture
5. Livestock Development
6. Blue Economy and Fisheries
7. Water and Sanitation
8. Irrigation
9. Environment, Climate Change
10. The ASALs and Regional Development
11. Labour and Social Protection
12. National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
13. Trade
14. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
15. Kenya Meteorological Department
16. Basic Education
17. Research and Academia
18. Council of Governors
19. Counties
20. Regional Centre for mapping of resources for development (RCMRD)

Technical Representatives from Non-State Actors:

1. The World Bank
2. Kenya Red Cross
3. Private Sector
4. Food and Agriculture Organization
5. United Nations Children's Fund

6. World Health Organization (WHO)
7. International Rescue Committee (IRC)
8. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
9. African Development Bank
10. International Fund for Agricultural Development
11. European Union (EU)
12. United Nations Development Program
13. Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
14. World Food Program
15. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
16. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
17. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
18. Representatives from the civil society organizations
19. Any other relevant institution and organization

c) Proposed Membership of the Food and Nutrition Security Intergovernmental and Multi-Agency Technical Forum (FNS-IMTF)

1. PS-SDA (Chair)
2. Co-Chair CEO-Council of Governors
3. Technical leads from the line Ministries

4. Non-State Agencies

- i. World Bank
- ii. Kenya Red Cross
- iii. Food and Agriculture Organization
- iv. United Nations Children's Fund
- v. World Food Program
- vi. United Nations Development Program
- vii. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
- viii. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- ix. European Union (ECHO)
- x. UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
- xi. Action Against Hunger
- xii. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- xiii. Private sector (KEPSA)
- xiv. IGAD
- xv. Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)
- xvi. Kenya Camel Association

d) Proposed Membership of the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC)

Members of the FNS Technical Committee

1. PS State Department for Agriculture (Chair)

2. PS State Department for Livestock Development
3. PS State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
4. PS State Department for Economic Planning
5. PS State Department for ASALS and Regional Development
6. PS State Department for Public Health
7. PS State Department for Water and sanitation
8. PS State Department for Irrigation
9. PS State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
10. PS State Department for Trade
11. PS State Department for Environment
12. PS State Department for Social Protection
13. PS Basic Education
14. CEO Council of Governors

e) Proposed Membership of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council

Membership of the council

1. The Presidency, (Chair)
2. Chair of the Council of Governors
3. Cabinet Secretaries responsible for:
 - i. Agriculture and Livestock,
 - ii. Mining, blue economy and maritime affairs
 - iii. Health
 - iv. The National Treasury
 - v. Labour and Social Protection
 - vi. Water sanitation and Irrigation,
 - vii. Education
 - viii. Ministry of Investment Trade and Industry
 - ix. The ASALs and Regional Development
 - x. Ministry of Interior and National Administration
4. Heads of apex organizations and bodies including:
 - i. The United Nations Resident Coordinator
 - ii. Strategic Food Reserve/Strategic Food Trust Fund
 - iii. Consumers
 - iv. Farmers
 - v. The private sector
 - vi. Donors/Development Partners
 - vii. Civil Society Organizations representative
 - viii. Research and Academia
9. The Head of the National Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat will be an (Ex-officio) member and Secretary to the Council.

ANNEX 4: THE OFFICIAL PROCESS OF MONITORING AND REPORTING THE FNS RISKS

Table 4: Food Security Dimensions, Indicators and Institutions Responsible for Monitoring

Food and Nutrition Security Dimension	Indicators	Institutions collecting data on the indicator	Frequency of reporting
1. Availability	Crop production	MoALD	Monthly and Bi annually
	Livestock body condition	MoALD, NDMA	Monthly
	Livestock products	MoALD	Monthly
	Livestock migration	MoALD, NDMA	Bi-annually
	Livestock mortality	MoALD, NDMA	Monthly
	National Food Stocks	MoALD	Monthly
	Food Balance Sheet	MoALD, KNBS	Monthly
	Food imports	MoALD, KNBS, MITI	Monthly
	Water	MWSI, NDMA	Monthly
2. Access	Food Prices	MoALD, MITI, NDMA	Daily and Monthly
	Terms of trade (meat/maize)	NDMA	Monthly, seasonally
	Milk consumption		Monthly
	Distances to water points	NDMA, MWSI	Monthly
	Market Access Number of Market that are operational; Physical access to markets	MoALD, MITI	Monthly
	Cost of water	MWSI, NDMA	Monthly
	Food Consumption		
	Dietary Diversity (Minimum household Dietary Diversity, Children Dietary Diversity, Women Dietary Diversity)	MoH, NDMA	Monthly
	Food Consumption score	MoH, NDMA, MoALD	Monthly
	Coping Strategy Index	NDMA, MoH	Monthly
	Livelihood based Coping Strategy	NDMA, MoALD	Monthly

Food and Nutrition Security Dimension	Indicators	Institutions collecting data on the indicator	Frequency of reporting
3. Utilization	Mid-upper arm Circumference (MUAC)	MoH	Monthly
	Nutrition Status (Acute Malnutrition)		Monthly and Bi annually
	Mortality (Under 5 Crude Mortality Rate)	MoH, KNBS	Monthly. Annually and quarterly
	Human water consumption in litres per person per day.	MWSI, NDMA	Monthly

ANNEX 5: AVAILABLE FUNDS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS

Table 5: Available Contingency Funding and requirements

Agency	Available Funding Amount	Name of fund	Requirements to Access the funds	Limitations	Timeline for accessing the funds
NDMA	Kshs 2 Billion	National Drought Emergency Fund (NDMA Act 2016)	Triggered when the drought situation is at alarm phase Approval by the NDMA, Board of Directors	- Only applied for drought situation. - Only partial funds applied for response (40%)	Immediate
National Government	Ksh.10b	Contingencies fund [The PFM Act 2012 Sec. 20 (1) & (2)] (Article 208 of CoK, 2010)	Triggered by recognition or emerging FNS crisis	- The amount is usually inadequate during acute FNS crises and emergencies - Any additional funds have to be approved by parliament.	Immediate
Counties	2% of the Development Budget	County Emergency Fund	Declaration of emergency	- Competing needs and priorities - The fund covers all types of emergencies	Availability of the budget

Table 6: New Funding

Agency	New Funding Amount (Kshs)	Requirements to Access the funds	Limitations	Timeline for accessing the funds

ANNEX 6: PROGRAMME FOCAL PERSONS FOR THE PLAN.¹

Table 7: Programmatic Focal Persons.

Agency	Primary Programmatic Focal Point (including contact information)	Alternate Programmatic Focal Point (including contact information)

¹ Table 6 will be reviewed from time to time by the thematic TWG so that it can remain up to date

ANNEX 7: IPC TABLE

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global standard for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and malnutrition. It consolidates diverse evidence through a collaborative process involving stakeholders to build a technical consensus. The IPC provides actionable insights for strategic decision-making by identifying key drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. Developed and maintained by various global, regional, and National organizations, it ensures rigorous, neutral analysis, making it the international benchmark for food security and nutrition classification.

The IPC defines food insecurity as a condition occurring at a specific time, with a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, regardless of causes, context, or duration. It classifies food insecurity into five phases: 1) Minimal/None, 2) Stressed, 3) Crisis, 4) Emergency, and 5) Catastrophe/Famine. Each phase reflects increasing levels of threat, guiding appropriate interventions.

		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe
Phase Name and Description		Households are able to meet essential food and nonfood needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance	Households are able to afford minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies	Households in Crisis are those who are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps	Households have large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality or extreme loss of livelihood assets that would lead to food consumption gaps in the short term	Even with humanitarian assistance households have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, death and destitution are evident
Priority Response Objectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action require for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition	Urgent Action Required to:		
				Save lives and livelihoods	Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods	
Outcome Indicators (Direct Evidence)	Food Consumption (quantity and nutritional quality)	Quantity: adequate; Stable HDDS: no recent deterioration and ≥ 4 food groups (based on 12 food groups) FCS: “acceptable consumption”; stable CSI: = reference, stable	Quantity: minimally adequate HDDS: recent deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical based on 12 food groups) FCS: “acceptable” consumption (but deteriorating) CSI: = reference, but unstable	Quantity: food gap via asset stripping HDDS: severe recent deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) FCS: “borderline” consumption CSI: > reference and increasing	Quantity: large food gap; much below RDI HDDS: <4 out of 12 food groups FCS: “poor” consumption HHS: “severe” (4–6) CSI: Significantly above reference	Quantity: extreme food gap HDDS: 1–2 out of 12 food groups FCS: [below] “poor” consumption CSI: far above reference

		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe
Outcome Indicators (Direct Evidence)	Livelihood Change (assets and strategies)	Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods Coping: “Insurance Strategies”	Livelihood: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps Coping: “Crisis Strategies”	Livelihood: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps Coping: “Distress Strategies”	Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets Coping: effectively no ability to cope
	Nutritional Status	Acute Malnutrition: <5%	Acute Malnutrition: 5–10%,	Acute Malnutrition: 10–15% OR > usual and increasing	Acute Malnutrition: 15–30%; OR > usual and increasing	Acute Malnutrition: >30%
	Mortality	CMR: <0.5/10,000/day U5MR: ≤1/10,000/day	CMR: <0.5/10,000/day U5MR: ≤1/10,000/day	CMR: 0.5–1/10,000/day U5MR: 1-2/10,000/day	CMR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference U5MR: 2-4/10,000/day	CMR: >2/10,000/day U5MR: >4/10,000/day
Contributing Factors (Indirect Evidence)	Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability	· Adequate to meet food consumption requirements and short-term stable; · Safe Water ≥15 litres pppd	· Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements; · Safe Water marginally ≥15 litres pppd	· Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; · Safe Water 7.5 to 15 litres pppd	· Very highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; · Safe Water 4 to 7.5 litres pppd	· Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; · Safe Water <4 litres pppd
	Hazards and Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/ or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

ANNEX 8: VCI THRESHOLDS

Color	VCI Values (3-month)	Drought Category
	≥50	Vegetation greenness above normal
	>-35- <50	Normal Vegetation greenness
	>-20- <35	Moderate vegetation deficit
	>-10- <20	Severe vegetation deficit
	<10	Extreme vegetation deficit

ANNEX 9: FCI THRESHOLDS

Color	FCI values (3-month)	Drought Category
	≥50	Forage greenness above normal
	>-35- <50	Normal Forage greenness
	>-20- <35	Moderate Forage deficit
	>-10- <20	Severe Forage deficit
	<10	Extreme Forage deficit

ANNEX 10: LIVESTOCK BODY CONDITION SCORE

Level	Classification	Characteristics (this describes majority of the herd and not individual isolated Stock)
5	Normal	Very Fat tail buried and in fat
		Fat, Blocky, Bone over back not visible
		Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head
		Good smooth appearance
4	Moderate	Moderate. Neither fat nor thin
3	Stressed	Borderline fore-ribs not visible. 12 th & 13 th ribs visible
2	Critical	Thin fore ribs visible
1	Emaciated	Very thin no fat, bones visible
		Emaciated, Little muscle left

ANNEX 11: LIST OF THE SECRETARIAT AND CONTRIBUTORS

NAME	ORGANISATION
MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT	
1. PRICILLA MUIRURI	ELRP/FSRP
2. DR. MARY MWALE	MoALD-SDA
3. JAMES KAMUNGE	WORLD BANK
4. JAMES ODUOR	WORLD BANK
5. HELLEN OMONDI	MoALD-SDA
6. FLORENCE AGUDA	MoALD-SDA
7. THOMAS KANG'ETHE	MWSI
8. DR. BONIFACE MUTUA	ELRP/FSRP
9. CATHERINE KINYANJUI	(ELRP/FSRP)
10. ROSE KAMAU	MoALD- PP&FSD
11. DR. MIRIAM MBATHA	MoALD-SDLP-DVS
12. RAJAB OBAMA	MoALD-SDLP-DLP
13. JULIET WAINAINA	ELRP/FSRP
14. EMMANUEL ASHITIVA	NDMA
15. NELSON MUTANDA	NDMA
16. VINCENT AKANE	TRADE
17. MARY NZOMO	ASALs & RD
18. MICHAEL WAMBUA	ASALs & RD
19. BENSON LOKTARI	CoG
20. NAJIB ABDI	CoG
21. MUNGAI WAINAINA	TREASURY
22. FLORENCE MUGO	MoH
23. GRACE GICHOHI	MoH
CONTRIBUTORS	
1. FARAH ASINDUA	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES
2. HELLEN AVISA	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
3. LIYA MANGO	FEWS NET
4. ZACHARY MWANGI	PP&FSD
5. CHARLES JOW	KENYA REDCROSS
6. ESTHER WAMBUI	FAO
7. DR. OCHOLA ADEDE	FAO
8. JOSEPH MATHOOKO	FAO
9. VALERIAN MICHENI	WFP
10. FRANCIS WAMBUA	UNICEF
11. MAURINE GIKONYO	CARE-KENYA
12. SUSAN WAKO	USAID
13. BRIAN ASANDE	FEED THE CHILDREN
14. MARY OKELLO	ACF
15. SIAMOLA MURUNDO	GAIN
16. DELLA OKUMU	GAIN
17. EDGAR OKOTH ONYANGO	SUN- CSA

ANNEX 12: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Objective: 1. Facilitate collective and timely recognition of an emerging food and nutrition security crisis at community, County and National levels.															
Output: Timely monitoring , reporting and identification of Extra Ordinary FNS crisis in Kenya															
Output indicator: Timeliness in the submission of FNS crisis reports (within 7days)															
ACTIVITIES	SUB ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME					BUDGET					M	RESPONSIBILITY	NOTE	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				Total
1. Formalization and operationalization of Risk Teams	1. Development of TORs						5						5	MoALD, County, Partners	Workshop forThematic TWG
	2. Nomination of officers for Technical team , Thematic TWG, TWG for CASSCOM and FSMC													MOALDLD, Line Ministries, Counties, Partners	No budged Line Ministries will take charge
	3. Capacity Building on data collection and analysis						5	5	5	5	5	25	MoALD, County, Partners	Workshop for 4 Cluster meetings for all the 47 counties	
	4. Provision of required equipments and tools						5					5	MoALD, County, Partners	Allocation of office space for the thematic team	
	5. Facilitation of risk teams meetings for collating, validating, analyzing, preparation of consolidated report						12	12	12	12	12	60	MoALD, County, Partners	Monthly meetings for the risk teams. 12 per year	
2. Conduct regular data collection, quality control, analysis, and reporting of FNS risks	Review of data in line with FNS risk report requirements						20	20	20	20	20	100	MoALD, County, Partners	Quarterly meetings to ensure data alignment and standard reporting	
	2.Development of data collection tools and methodologies						3					3	MoALD, County, Partners	Budgeting for 14 days at 5000 conference and 30000 DSA	
	3. Digitization and updating of data collection tools using mobile applications						2	2	2	2	2	10	MoALD, County, Partners	Monitoring and back stopping county officers on mobile app for digital data collection	

ACTIVITIES	SUB ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME					BUDGET					M	RESPONSIBILITY	NOTE
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total		
3. Capacity building of technical teams														
	1. Conduct training needs assessment for focal staff						10					10	MoALD, County, Partners	Budgeting for 14 days at 10,000 conference and 30000 DSA
	2. Develop, review and update training materials						5	5	5	5	5	25	MoALD, County, Partners	Review biannually
	3. Standardise data collection and reporting tools						8					8	MoALD, County, Partners	QUATERLY meetings to ensure standard reporting tools
	4. Training on data collection methodologies and tools						15	15	15	15	15	75	MoALD, County, Partners	Trainings at county level
4. Data collection analysis and validation	5. Harmonization of Food Security Assessments Methodologies						2	2	2	2	2	10	MoALD, County, Partners	Training of the thematic TWG-IPC training
	1. Data collection						5	5	5	5	5	25	MoALD, County, Partners	Payment of field monitors monthly for 5 year. 15000 per field monitor per month
5. Development of a dashboard	2. Data analysis, validation and reporting						2	2	2	2	2	10	MoALD, County, Partners	
	1. Procurement of the premium power Business Intelligence (Power BI) and ArcGIS licenses to transform data from multiple sources into actionable insights.						2	2	2	2	2	10	MoALD, County, Partners	Renewal done yearly for users
	2. Train focal persons on use of the Dashboard						5	5	5	5	5	25	MoALD, County, Partners	
6. Expansion of FNS assessments in non-ASAL areas using IPC	Train staff from non ASAL counties on data collection using IPC and other tools						5	5	5	5	5	25	MoALD, County, Partners	All the 47 counties
	Total											431		

Objective: 2. Develop a framework for mobilizing timely and predictable financing options for early action to prevent and minimize the impacts of future FNS crises.													
Output: Timely and Predictive Financing of FNS Crisis													
Indicator: Sufficient funding for anticipatory actions before the imminent crisis and funds for managing the crisis													
ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME					BUDGET KSH (M)					RESPONSIBILITY	NOTES
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
1. Advocate for revitalization of the 2018 Disasters Risk Financing Strategy to incorporate FNS extra ordinary crisis	1.Participate in the review the Disaster Risk Financing strategy that ended in 2022						1	1	0	0	0	2	DSA and transport for 3 officers, 6 workshops
	2.SDA advocate with Treasury for Funding of the Strategic Food Reserve						1	1	1	1	1	5	Secretariat of the FNS Council
3. Develop a resource mobilization mechanisms for the plan	1. Stakeholder workshop to advocate for funding of the plan						2	2	2	2	2	10	Secretariat of the FNS Council
	2. Hold workshops to develop the strategy						35	0	0	0	0	35	Secretariat of the FNS Council
Grand Total							39	4	3	3	3	52	
Objective 3: Establish an effective coordination mechanism that facilitates seamless collaboration among all stakeholders involved in food and nutrition security (FNS).													
Output: Seamless Collaboration and Coordination in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)													
Indicator: Number of structures established, strengthened and operationalised													
ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					BUDGET(MILLIONS KSHS)					RESPONSIBILITY	JUSTIFICATION
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
1.Establish, strengthen and operationalise the National coordination structures for the operationalization of the plan.	1.Establishment and operationalisation of Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC)						2	1	1	1	1	6	MOALD , EOP, HoPS
	2.Establishment and operationalisation of FNS Technical Thematic Working Group						1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	MOALD , HoPS

ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					BUDGET(MILLIONS KSHS)					RESPONSIBILITY	JUSTIFICATION
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
	3.Facilitating activities of Food and Nutrition Security Technical Committee (FNSTC)						1.5	1	1	1	1	6	Operational costs
	4.Establishment and operationalisation of Food and Nutrition Security Intergovernmental Multi-agency Technical ForumFNS-IMTF						2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9	Establishment and operational costs
2.Establish/ strengthen the County coordination structures for the operationalization of the plan.	1. Capacity Strengthening the Disaster Management Committees (DMCs)						24	24	24	24	24	120	Operational costs- KShs 0.5M/year*47countries
	2.Operationalisation and strengthening the County Agriculture Sector Steering Committees (CASSCOMs)						12	12	12	12	12	60	Operational costs- KShs 0.25M/year*47countries for both National and 47 counties
3. Develop a Centralized FNS Information System	1.Create a web-based platform or database for storing, sharing, and updating relevant data							5				5	Cost of designing , training on of web based platform
	2.Develop and implement an FNS communication strategy.							13				13	Retreat for development of the strategy =8M and validation is 5M hence 10M
4. Advocacy for prioritization of FNS crisis preparedness at all levels	1.Conduct high-level dialogues with government officials to secure buy-in for FNS crisis preparedness prioritization.						12					12	Breakfast meeting for senior GOK officials and county executives- KShs 0.2M*47countries i.e 9.4m plus correspondencies and logistics costs of 2M
	2.Mobilize media campaigns to raise public awareness about the importance of FNS crisis preparedness						2		2		2	6	Shs 100K for TV advert , Shs 400K for newspaper . That's 500K/quarter and 2M/year

ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					BUDGET(MILLIONS KSHS)					RESPONSIBILITY	JUSTIFICATION
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
	3.Integration of FNS crisis preparedness in the budgeting Process						0	10	0	0	0	10	Workshop for briefing of National Assemblies & county assemblies-bud-get committee , and nonstate actors on FNSPP mainstreaming in the budgets (15persons *3 days * 48 47+1-govern-ments (Non state persons to facilitate their focal persons)
5.Food & Nutrition Security Assessment, Monitoring & Coordination	2. Bi- Annual National FNS Assessments for the Food Security Monitoring Committee (FSMC)						10	10	10	10	10	50	National team to conduct the SRA and LRA Assess-ments
	2. County Coordination and Monitoring Forum for the TWG of the County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM)						282	282	282	282	282	1410	Weekly, Monthly or as need arise Data collec-tion, analysis, reporting and coordination (6M*47 Counties)
							349	360	334	332	334	1709	
Objective: 4. Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for continuous learning and improvement for effective management of food and nutrition security crises.													
Output : A robust monitoring and evaluation framework to facilitate continuous learning and improvement in managing food and nutrition security crises effectively created.													
ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					BUDGET (M KSH)					RESPONSIBILITY	BUDGET NOTES
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
1. Conduct a baseline assessment/ evaluation of existing structures for monitoring and reporting on Food and nutrition security situation and risks	1.Conduct Inception meet-ings with County leadership to present the baseline protocol (12 Counties per meeting)						15					15	4 county clusters of 12 counties)
	2.Baseline data collection, analysis and reporting						20					20	Line ministries
													Fieldwork

ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME						BUDGET (M KSH)					RESPONSIBILITY	BUDGET NOTES
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total		
							7					7	TWG	1 day Dissemination workshop
	3.Dissemination of the report to relevant stakeholders													
	4.Development of an action plan						10					10	TWG	3 five day workshops for development, 1 workshop for validation of the action plan.
2. Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of the plan.	1.Develop tools and methodologies for monitoring outputs for objective 1 , 2 & 3 of the plan						8					8	TWG	2 five day workshops for TWGs and stakeholders
	2.Hold (Community barazas , surveys and workshops) to receive feedback from stakeholders (community members, NGOs, government agencies) to incorporate their insights and experiences into the M&E process.						5	5	5	5	5	25	TWG	Feedback through gathering reports from the field and 1 national workshop with stakeholders from regions . 1 TWG workshop to consolidate the feedback.
	3.Schedule quarterly meetings to review M&E findings, discuss challenges, and adopt strategies as necessary.						8	8	8	8	8	40	TWG	4 meetings per year with M&E officers and TWG totaling to 20 meetings in 5 years.
3. Provide training for M&E staff and stakeholders on M&E processes, techniques, and analysis.	Development of M&E training manual						5					5	Line ministries	2 workshops for development and 1 workshop for validation
	Conduct M&E training workshops						5					15	TWG	3 workshops for M&E officers from 4 main FNS sectors

ACTIVITIES	SUB-ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					BUDGET (M KSH)					RESPONSIBILITY	BUDGET NOTES
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	
4. Promote sharing of best practices and lessons learned	Conduct annual review workshops for continuous improvement on preparedness and response.						5	5	5	5	5	25	TWG
	Benchmarking in other regions							10		10		20	TWG
							88	28	23	28	23	190	
	Conduct an action review after every crisis/shock												
												2382	

ANNEX 13: ASAL COUNTIES & OTHER COUNTIES WITH POCKETS OF ASAL

Drought Prone Counties



