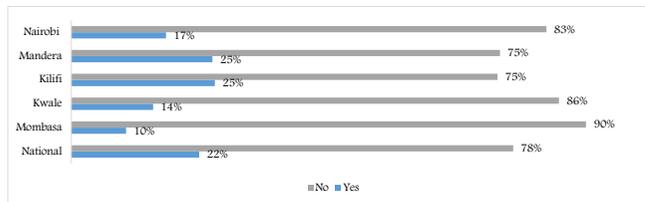
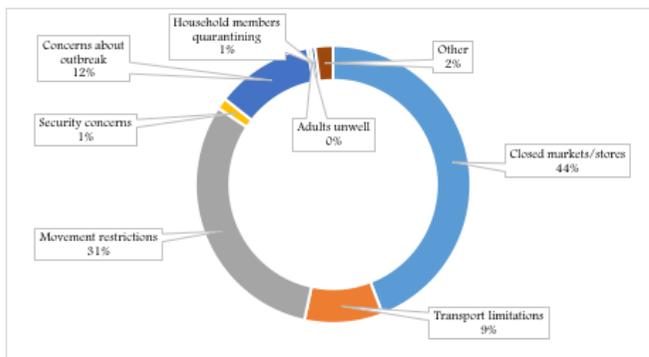


Figure 5: Difficulty in Market Accessibility



- Among the people who reported experiencing difficulty accessing markets, reasons for market inaccessibility were;

Figure 6: Reasons for Markets Inaccessibility



Food Availability

Is the following [ITEM] readily available in your locality?

- Overall, different types of food were available in most parts of the country despite the movement restriction as reported by over 90 per cent of the households. Among the counties under lockdown, Mandera, a low proportion of households reporting availability of food types. The Fruits, vegetables and meat/fish/eggs, 55, 58 and 64 per cent of the households respectively, reported a low availability in Mandera.

Lack of Food Coping Mechanism

Respondents were asked if they had experienced any shocks in form of; severe water shortage, large rise in food prices, end of regular assistance, household business failure, floods/mudslides desert locusts or livestock diseases two weeks prior to the interviews. The results show that 56 per cent of households experienced a large rise in food prices and 18 per cent experienced the severe water shortages among other shocks.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

Respondents were asked the eight questions of Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module designed to measure food insecurity at household level with a reference period of fourteen days prior to the interview.



OVERALL,

58 PER CENT
of Kenyans were moderately food insecure based on FIES methodology two weeks prior to the interview

(i.e. 58 per cent of Kenyans were eating inadequate quantities and low-quality diets than they would normally consume)

- Among the counties under lockdown, Mombasa had the highest prevalence of moderate food Insecurity (78 per cent).

Figure 7: Prevalence of Food Insecurity



GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

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Food Security Situation during COVID-19 Pandemic

Summary of Food Security Situation during COVID-19 Pandemic

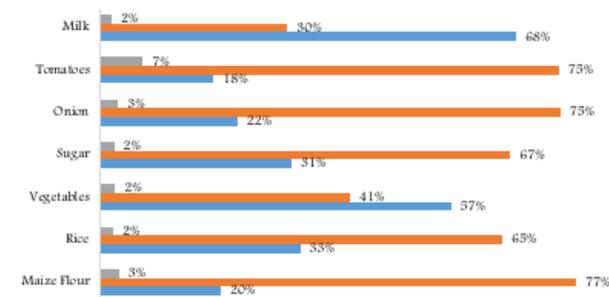
The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic came along with challenges that threatened food security for many people across nations. It was anticipated that the disease would have significant negative impact on food security in a number of ways. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics conducted the COVID-19 Household Socio-economic Impact Survey to assess the situation. This was done in two waves. This brief presents summary from analysis of wave one and two data collected from a representative population across all the 47 counties in Kenya between 2nd and 9th May 2020, and between 30th May and 6th June 2020 respectively.

WAVE ONE 01

Changes in Food Prices Nationally

Respondents were asked if they had experienced increase in prices of selected food items between the months of February and May, 2020. Majority reported an increase in the prices of maize flour, tomatoes, onions, sugar and rice as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: Proportion of Households Reporting Price Changes



Availability of Selected Food Items

Respondents were asked to state if specific food items were readily available within their localities.

- Food availability was generally not affected by the pandemic as only 25 per cent of the respondents reported the unavailability of some selected food items within their localities. Over 90 per cent

of the respondents in all counties except Busia and Kirinyaga which reported 87.3 and 75 per cent respectively, indicated availability of maize flour within their localities. Similar observations were made on the rice availability. A slightly lower proportion of respondents in some counties indicated ready availability of tomatoes and onions within their localities. Over 80 per cent of the respondents across all the counties indicated that milk was readily available within their localities.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

Respondents were asked a set of eight questions of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module designed to measure the prevalence of food insecurity. People are said to experience moderate food insecurity if they typically consume low quality diets and are forced at times within the reference period to reduce the quantity or portion of food they would normally consume. Summary results revealed;

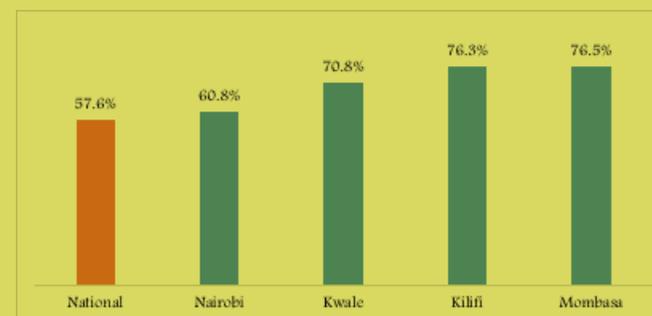


OVERALL,
58 PER CENT
of Kenyans were moderately food insecure based on FIES methodology two weeks prior to the interview

(i.e. 58 per cent of Kenyans were eating inadequate quantities and low-quality diets than they would normally consume)

- Among the counties under lockdown, Mombasa and Kilifi had the highest prevalence of moderate food insecurity.
- The prevalence of moderate food insecurity was slightly high in female headed households than in male headed households.

Figure 2: Prevalence of Food Insecurity



WAVE TWO 02

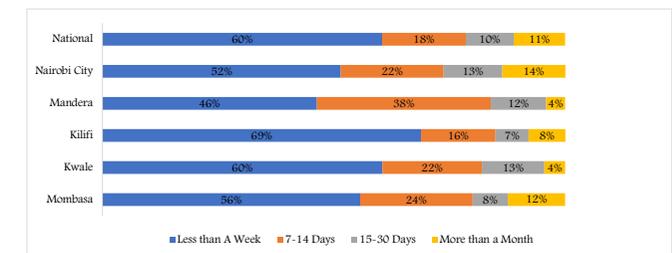
Food Availability, Accessibility and Changes in Prices

Food Stocks

How long (duration) can your household meet your food requirements with current savings?

- Nationally, more than half (60 per cent) of the respondents had food stocks that could last less than a week and about 11 per cent had stocks to last more than a month. Among counties that were under movement cessation;

Figure 3: Household Food Stock

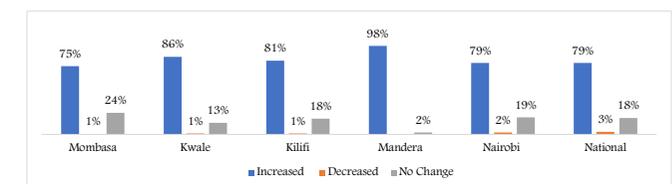


Changes in Food Prices

Has there been any changes in the cost of food items over the past 2 weeks?

- Overall, 79 per cent of respondents experienced an increase in food prices, 18 per cent reported no changes while 3 per cent indicated that food prices decreased.

Figure 5: Changes in Food Prices by National and Selected Counties



Market Accessibility

In the past 7 days, has there been a time when you or your household could not access the markets/grocery stores to purchase food items?

- 78% of the respondents had not experienced any difficulties accessing grocery stores/food markets while 22% reported to have difficulty.