Highlights

WFP’s support to resilience building is targeted to **650,000 food-insecure people** living in 15 counties in the arid and semi-arid lands.

To address the seasonal food gap of these people in a lasting manner, WFP and its partners are helping them to **build rural productive assets and to transfer new production skills and approaches in order to enhance and diversify livelihoods, building resilience to drought**.

While tens of thousands of WFP beneficiaries have achieved self-sufficiency and transitioned out of WFP food assistance in 2016, the current drought is very severe and is likely to **erode progress on food security and the ability of beneficiaries to transition out of food assistance**, particularly in the semi-arid lands.

**The Government is responding** with general food distributions and urging partners to scale-up relief and livelihood support and activities that reinforce the coping strategies of affected populations.

**WFP needs additional resources to respond effectively:**

- With additional donor support, WFP can provide cash transfers to asset-creation beneficiaries in February and March, the post-harvest period during which they would not normally receive assistance. This would meet the acute food needs of **300,000 people for this period**. While these people have been supported to build productive assets which guard against the worst effects of drought, additional support for them at this time will ensure that investments made thus far are not lost through a reversion to negative coping strategies, such as selling assets or cutting back food consumption.

- **WFP is also looking to fill a shortfall in food for 350,000 asset-creation beneficiaries in the arid counties for March and April as a result of a break in the resource pipeline until in-kind food commodities arrive in May**. The shortfall would affect drought coping strategies during a period in which people would normally receive food transfers.

WFP appreciates the support of the donor community to WFP Kenya’s resilience-building activities. If donors respond immediately, WFP can quickly ramp up the needed support through its bank card and mobile phone based cash transfer systems and by purchasing food commodities from its advance purchasing facility.
Resilience Operation
9 Month consolidated resource availability and shortfalls

NOTE
January 2017 is a post-harvest month in the arid/pastoral counties
Significant shortfalls starting March 2017
May & June are post-harvest months. US in-kind arrivals expected in May/
June for distribution starting July 2017

NOTE
January 2017 is a post-harvest month
Resources available to cover February -
May requirements
In February & March an additional
$5.4M is required to cover drought
affected population.

KEY
Additional requirements for
relief response
**Nutrition Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers**

Resilience Operation 9 Months Resource Availability and Shortfalls

- Available stocks can cover January 2017.
- Full pipeline break in February and March before Government of Kenya take-over in April 2017.

**Nutrition (Under 5s)**

Resilience Operation 9 Months Resource Availability and Shortfalls

- Available resources can sufficiently cover January 2017.

**Micronutrient Powder Resource**

Resilience Operation 9 Months Resource Availability and Shortfalls

- The resources for micronutrient powder cover only January 2017. Additional resources required to cover the period February 2017 onwards.

**List of Donors in Alphabetical Order**

(Since 2011: PRRO 200294 and PRRO 200736)

- Australia
- Canada
- European Commission
- Finland
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- Luxembourg
- Multilateral
- Norway
- Private Donors
- Russia
- Federation
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- UN CERF
- United States
- of America

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