

Project Number: 200680 | Project Category: **Country Programme**
Project Approval Date: June 05, 2014 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2014
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2014 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Kenya (2014-2018)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)



World Food Programme

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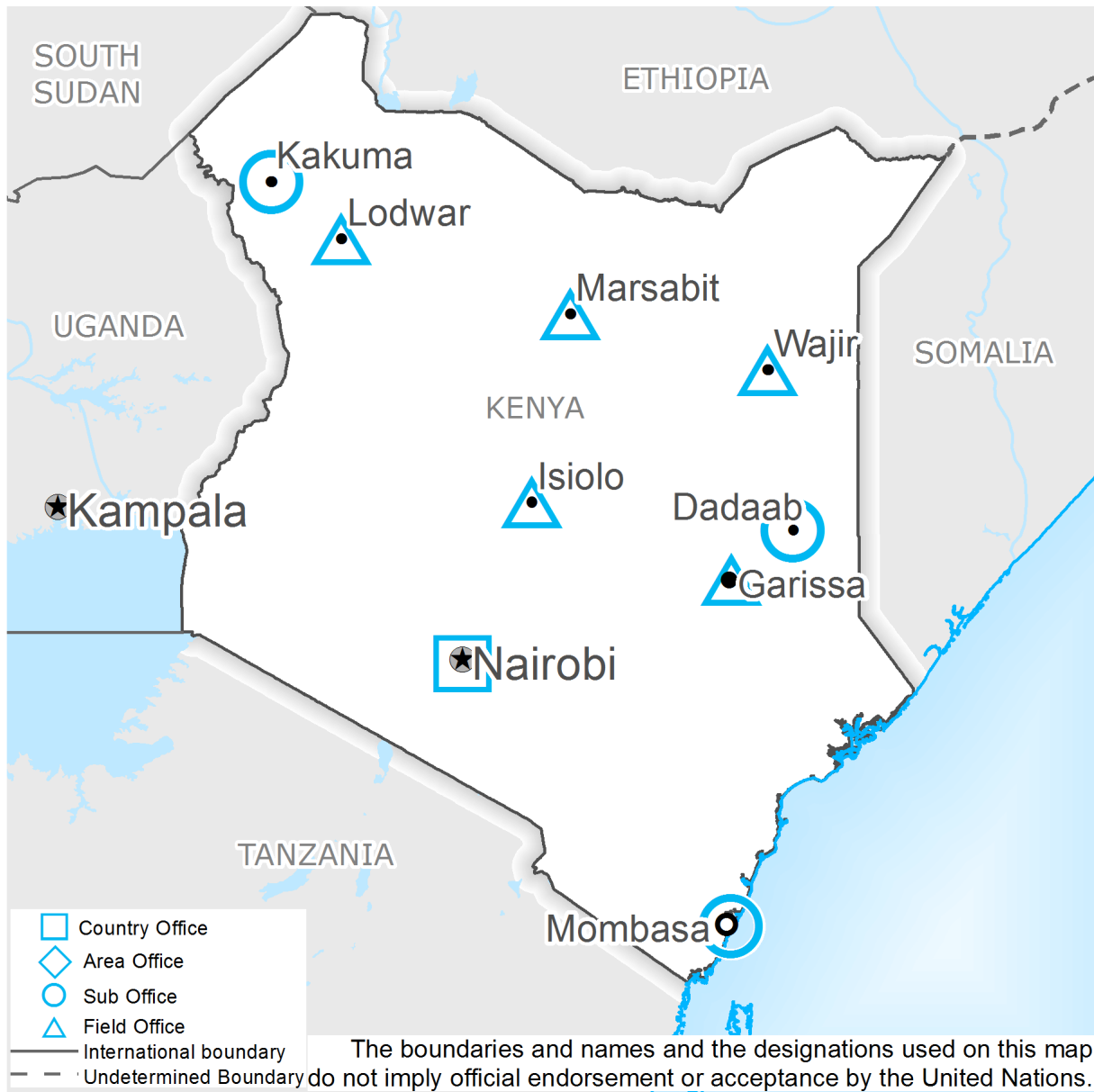
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Kenya has diverse natural resources with highly varied terrain and topography: the highlands comprise some of the most productive farming areas within the east African region. However, 80 percent of landmass is either arid or semi-arid land (ASAL), thereby limiting rain-fed crop production. Despite these limitations, agriculture remains the country's main economic driver, contributing 24 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), generating 45 percent of national income, and contributing over 50 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall and is predominantly small-scale. Value chains tend to be long, inefficient and unresponsive to farmers' needs. Supply-side inefficiencies result from limited storage capacity, lack of post-harvest services, poor access to input markets, and exploitation by middlemen who create distortions in the product market.

The World Bank reclassified Kenya's economy as lower-middle income in 2014. However, the country has high levels of regional inequalities, and wealth concentrated in the hands of few people. Gender inequality in Kenya is also high, the country ranks 126 out of 188 in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index. The most difficult conditions are

found in the arid counties, which are underdeveloped, have unfavorable climatic conditions, with chronically poor populations, and often suffer from drought and conflicts between communities as they compete to access and use the limited natural resources. These areas are inhabited by nomadic pastoralists, who mainly depend on their livestock for their food and income.

The population in the arid counties suffers from high rates of undernourishment with global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months often exceeding 15 percent, even in non-drought years. Stunting is above 25 percent in some counties. HIV prevalence has remained stable at about six percent for the last five years with geographical variation ranging from a low of 0.4 percent in Wajir to a high of 26 percent in Homa Bay. Women face considerably higher risks of HIV infection with a prevalent rate of 8 percent in adult women, compared to four percent in adult men.

The 2010 Kenyan constitution devolved governance to 47 counties, in an attempt to address the regional developmental issues while at the same time bring the basic public services closer to the citizens. The constitution obliges the government to provide social and other essential services to all its citizens. It allots equal rights to women and men to acquire, own and dispose of property. However, in practice men control access to most productive assets, most land is registered in the name of the eldest male head of household, and only 3 percent of land in Kenya is owned by women, in spite of the fact that women account for 80-90 percent of labour in subsistence production.

Devolution ushered in a new political and economic governance system which has strengthened public service delivery at sub-national levels. The government aims to deepen devolution and strengthen governance institutions, while addressing other challenges including improving economic and social outcomes, accelerating economic growth and equitable distribution of resources, reducing extreme poverty, and increasing youth employment.

The government has made social protection a priority in its policy and programming. The constitution has established the right to social security, and a National Social Protection Policy is in place. Strong political commitment is evident and the government has stepped up its budget allocation to safety nets exponentially. The National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is providing important support to the government in strengthening its social protection activities, with a particular focus towards enhancing harmonization and consolidation for the sector to act as an integrated system.

Education in Kenya is fundamental to the government's strategy for social economic development. The 'Universal Primary Education for All' policy adopted in 2003 was a major milestone. It introduced compulsory free primary education for all children, aiming at reversing historical economic and gender imbalances in formal education.

However, the education sector has faced challenges in access, equity, quality, relevance and efficiency in the management of resources.[1] In the arid counties, net enrolment has remained low, with some counties attaining only 40 percent compared to national averages of 88 percent. Children in the arid lands face stark disadvantages in accessing education, shown by their low numeracy and literacy compared to the national average.[2] Factors driving this include: poverty, food insecurity, conflict, pressure to engage children in household chores or paid labour, the nomadic lifestyle of pastoralists, inadequately trained teachers, poor teacher attendance, insufficient access to textbooks, and poor water and sanitation (WASH) facilities. Furthermore, girls are further disadvantaged by retrogressive cultural practices that value girls less than boys or even livestock.[3]

Kenya hosts thousands of refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps located in Garissa and Turkana. Kenya's government policy does not allow refugees hosted in camps to work or engage in livelihood activities outside of the designated areas. The government intends to close the Dadaab camps, citing security concerns, as well as environmental and economic costs of hosting refugees for the protracted period.

[1] The 2015 Kenya Economic Survey reports that the national net enrolment in primary education is 88 percent with 78.5 percent completion rates (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

[2] 2015 UWEZO report on: Are our children learning? The State of Education in Kenya in 2015 and Beyond.

[3] Paper commissioned for the EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, Reaching the marginalized (available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186617e.pdf>, accessed on 06 December 2016).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Kenya's development aspirations are articulated in Vision 2030, with the implementation of its Second Medium-term Plan 2013-2017 (MTP2) in progress. MTP2 prioritized the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) plan as an integral part of transforming Kenya. Priority was given to increasing investment in irrigation to ultimately reduce the country's dependence on rain-fed agriculture. The plan includes mechanizing agriculture, reviving cooperatives and farmers'

unions, subsidizing farm inputs, and an emphasis on value addition in the production and supply chain.

As envisaged in the 2010 constitution, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning put together a national capacity building framework to facilitate and coordinate capacity development initiatives to enable county governments to perform their functions. However, funding was not systematic, and county governments often did not budget for capacity development of their workforce and institutions. Development partners such as WFP were requested to offer support. WFP's capacity strengthening work in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir counties acted as a catalyst to fast-track institutional changes and budget for capacity strengthening activities, as counties recognized the importance of continuous learning.

To integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national policy, Kenya selected 128 out of the 230 global indicators for initial monitoring, based on relevance, national priorities and data availability. The Cabinet approved the SDG roadmap and WFP and partners will conduct a Zero Hunger capacity gaps and needs analysis in 2017. WFP's work in Kenya is aligned to SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

The United Nations agencies and their partners aligned their activities with the government's priorities and governance structures through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014 – 2018. WFP participated in the following outcome areas of the UNDAF: (i) devolution and accountability; (ii) evidence and rights-based decision-making; (iii) education and learning; (iv) WASH environmental preservation/food availability – nutrition and health; (v) social protection; (vi) productive sectors and trade; and (vii) community security and resilience.

Social Protection

To improve social protection, the government has focused on cash transfers through the five-year National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) that started in 2013. The most vulnerable (or very poor) people receive regular and predictable cash transfers through four main cash transfer programmes. Three of these programmes, targeting orphans, elderly or physically challenged people are implemented country-wide while the fourth, the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) covers four arid counties – Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir.

The State Department for Social Protection implements a social protection framework and creating linkages and integration within the sector. These include creating mechanisms for coordinating the four principal national cash transfer programmes with cash transfer programmes implemented by other sectors, such as in health, education and agriculture, as well as with other social protection programmes. The Social Assistance Unit is responsible for implementing a “consolidation strategy” of the social protection cash transfer schemes into one “*Inua Jamii*” (“Raising the population”) programme.

Education

Kenya's education policies reflect SDGs 4 and 5: quality education and gender equality. WFP is working with the government towards fully transitioning provision of meals to the national home-grown school meals programme by the end of 2018 with WFP continuing technical assistance thereafter. The main risk and challenge has been and will continue to be insufficient funding and late disbursements of funds to schools.

Kenya's school feeding programme is a prime example of how food assistance programmes can be gradually integrated into the national policy, institutional and budgetary framework. Governments are increasingly interested in understanding how home-grown school feeding can be implemented and scaled up in their countries. WFP Kenya facilitated visits from delegations from Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia to exchange knowledge on sustainable and cost-efficient programmes. These visits support the implementation of the African Union's decision on school feeding and the Continental Education Strategy for Africa.

Health and Nutrition

The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (2012) aims to improve nutrition and ensure that adequate food is accessible. The Ministry of Health addresses malnutrition through strategies informed by nutrition surveys and tools such as the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. Kenya is part of the Scaling-Up Nutrition movement, with WFP and UNICEF providing support to government's efforts to reduce under-nutrition under the National Nutrition Action Plan (2012–2017).

Agriculture and Food Security

In 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) revised the Strategic plan (2013-2017), building on the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS: 2010 -2020). The plan articulates the strategies that the ministry will employ to address the agriculture sector development priorities over the five-year period in MTP2. It takes account of the changing circumstances arising from the provisions of the constitution. The plan recognizes the challenges faced by smallholder farmers, who are often poor and have limited access to credit and

structured markets.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning - through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Department of Special Programmes - remained the most important counterpart for coordination and policy alignment of WFP relief and resilience support. The NDMA coordinated food security assessments and, together with WFP, co-led the EDE pillar group to assist institutions in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) to address the underlying causes of vulnerability. The NDMA also helped coordinate implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) projects at national and county levels, with a particular focus on the technical quality of projects.

WFP chaired the ASAL Donor Working Group until November 2016, when it handed over to USAID. The group aims to enhance coordinated and harmonized approaches in addressing climate change-related hazards in the ASALs. WFP also participated in the Agriculture and Rural Development Donor Working Group for policy and programme priorities' discussions with government and development partners, and led the food assistance sector within the Kenya Humanitarian Partners' Team. At the county level, WFP participated in the County Steering Groups for effective coordination of food assistance activities.

In the arid counties, WFP continued to work closely with USAID-supported NGOs under the Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) in project layering, focused on value chain development. In the semi-arid counties, WFP was instrumental in the roll-out of the Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window. Working with FAO and IFAD, interventions are to enable households to produce food surpluses and develop into commercial agriculture.

Refugees

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government manages refugee affairs through the Refugee Affairs Secretariat. In Dadaab, the government's intention was to close the refugee camps by end of 2016, which was later postponed to mid-2017; the matter was pending ruling in Kenya's High Court. Repatriation of Somali refugees by road and air was scaled up in 2016 but was often slowed down by restrictions imposed by the Government of Somalia, based concerns about conditions in the areas refugees were returning to.

There was an evolution in the approach to refugee assistance in Turkana: the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme seeks to build sustainable services and economic opportunities in Kalobeyei for both refugees and the host community, focusing on: sustainable integrated service delivery and skills development; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture and livestock development, and private sector and entrepreneurship. The 1,500 hectares of land in Kalobeyei land was allocated in 2015. Through spatial planning, the land was demarcated for various needs – for settlement of refugees, for livelihood activities including farming and markets (to benefit both host and refugee communities), and for agencies to set up their offices, and set up institutions such as health centres and schools.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Programme (CP) 200680 (2014-2018), approved budget USD 127 million, had two main objectives supported: i) reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs by strengthening communities and institutions; and ii) reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by increasing equitable access to and utilization of education and addressing undernutrition among the school children. These supported and were interlinked with those of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200736 and its focus on capacity strengthening for county governments, support for nutrition sensitive agriculture and market access for smallholder farmers creating productive assets.

PRRO 200736 (2015-2018) “Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid Lands”, approved budget USD 266 million, had three strategic objectives: (i) save lives and livelihoods in emergencies through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the ASAL; (ii) reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs through creation of productive assets; and (iii) reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by providing micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months.

PRRO 200737 (2015-2018) “Food Assistance for Refugees”, approved budget USD 361 million, had two strategic objectives: (i) save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies for refugees living in the camps, and (ii) support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies, in and around the camps.

Three trust funds with a total budget of USD 3.8 million (2013-2016) supported the three operations in Kenya. Funded activities included milling and fortification of grains for school meals in the camps, smallholder farmers' production, and nutrition including HIV activities.

WFP Kenya was responsible for planning and execution of transitory logistics operations in support of six other WFP country offices in east and central African region.

WFP Kenya benefited from funding from three trust funds. Firstly, with funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP successfully adjusted the school meals food basket in Kakuma refugee camps to use locally produced, processed and fortified maize and sorghum instead of imported SuperCereal. Other elements funded included: research to assess the prevalence of parasitic diseases such as trachoma and malaria; deworming children; and training hygiene promoters, teachers, farmers and milling groups. The aim was to integrate health and nutrition interventions to make school meals, and in the end improve learning. Secondly, a Norwegian trust fund provided micronutrient powder for 36,000 children 6-23 months in eight arid counties. Health and nutrition education was through social and behaviour change communication strategies (media and face-to-face sessions) to caregivers of children. Thirdly, funds from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), supported training and development of the national guidelines for the integration of nutrition services for HIV clients and management of moderate acute malnutrition. UBRAF is a UNAIDS instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the United Nations' response to AIDS.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Kenya's main fundraising strategy was to maintain regular engagement with traditional donors, increase partnerships with development donors and foster new relationships with emerging donors. WFP endeavoured to showcase its work on reducing hunger and improving livelihoods through (i) donor meetings and consultative planning; (ii) regular evidence-based updates through reports and other publications on progress and results achieved; and (iii) field visits with donors.

WFP Kenya received 60 percent funding against the budgeted requirements for 2016. The level of funding was lower than in 2015, and has been decreasing since 2012. Some 95 percent of confirmed contributions were directed multilateral allocations, the rest were bilateral allocations. Several contributions were earmarked for certain activities or transfer modality, reducing the flexibility in programming and utilization of funds.

For all the operations, cash-based transfers (CBT) were better funded than in-kind food transfers, but CBT requirements were less than the in-kind food requirements. PRRO 200737 (refugees) was the best funded, with its CBT and nutrition activities benefiting from multi-year funding; however, funding shortfalls necessitated a continuation of the 30 percent ration cuts that had started in June 2015. In March 2016, the distribution of full rations was resumed in Kakuma given the higher food prices and poorer food security indicators than in Dadaab. Unfortunately, another 50 percent cut in the food portion of the ration needed to be introduced for both Dadaab and Kakuma in December 2016 as resources continued to dwindle. The cutting of rations was one of the contributing factors for poor food consumption outcomes and increased prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among the refugees.

Under CP 200680, the school meals activity was under resourced, which resulted in food not being available on all school days. The capacity strengthening activities were well resourced, with predictable funds available from a multi-year grant. Investments in the Single Registry aimed to ensure that the Government had the capacity to ensure that resources available from all stakeholders were consolidated and used more efficiently by reducing overlap in targeting. The agricultural market access and linkages activity was underfunded, which reduced the number of counties in which WFP provided capacity building support to smallholder farmers to access the Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) market.

Under PRRO 200736, resources were prioritised for food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities over general distribution (GD), negotiating with the government to cover GD requirements with resources from county governments and the State Department for Special Programmes. Still, the resources were not adequate to provide all the required non-food items for FFA, particularly for capital-intensive equipment. WFP did provide technical support to the government to respond to the needs of the people through GD. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was also seriously underfunded. WFP prioritised counties with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition above 10 percent. Micronutrient supplementation activities for children aged 6-23 months and school-aged children were also under resourced; budget revisions reduced the planned number of beneficiaries.

Despite the reduced funding, WFP was able to implement most of the planned activities, but had to prioritise resources to meet the most urgent needs and reduce rations. WFP Kenya used corporate advance financing opportunities that enabled the operations to access funds internally before the contributions were confirmed.

WFP Kenya continued to reduce the number of staff, with several international and national positions abolished. Having closed one field office in 2015 and closing a guest house in 2016 resulted in annual savings of USD 540,000. Oversight missions to the field ensured adequate controls in the payment processes, petty cash management, vehicle usage, repairs and fuel usage. To reduce the time and cost of vehicles moving from remote locations to Nairobi for repairs, WFP identified garages closer to field offices, saving USD 25,000 annually. Another USD 30,000 was saved annually through better planning of security escort vehicles.

The waste water management system in WFP Kakuma office recycles waste water for use in cleaning and watering of plants and trees. WFP installed solar flood lights system in Kalobeyei, promoting the use of renewable energy.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP has used its comparative advantage to leverage international funding for activities to support the Government of Kenya in relief, recovery and development activities since 1980. In recent years, WFP has focused on modelling

activities, and transferring skills and capacities to the government for its full ownership of the planning, resourcing and management of food and nutrition assistance.

In 2016, WFP's focus was in three broad areas: (i) technical assistance activities to strengthen the ability of national and county institutions to respond to the needs of its citizens; (ii) direct in-kind food or CBT to beneficiaries where the government did not have sufficient capacity; and (iii) supporting the host government to meet its international obligations of supporting refugees living in the refugee camps.

WFP transitioned beneficiaries from own activities to those of the government or other partners. This included: handover of the school meals programme in Tana River county to the Home Grown School Meals Programme; (ii) transitioning of FFA households who had attained a level of resilience that they no longer required transfers; (iii) handover of treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to the Ministry of Health in counties where prevalence of global acute malnutrition was well below 10 percent; and (iv) withdrawal of general distributions in arid counties given the coverage of the national safety nets and the improved food security in early 2016. The national and county governments stepped up to meet relief needs in Kenya, supported by WFP's capacity strengthening work.

WFP supported a series of technical assistance activities targeted at policy makers, legislators, programme managers, implementers and communities in the areas of education, social protection, nutrition, agricultural market access, and emergency preparedness and response. The assistance was provided to institutions at both national and county government levels in form of: (i) training through formal classroom workshops, learning events, and on-the-job coaching; (ii) technical expertise in the review of policies, plans and guidelines; and (iii) financial support to develop systems or purchase of tools and equipment.

WFP funded the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection to enhance and launch the first phase of the Single Registry. The Single Registry is an innovative web-based system that enables the ministry to consolidate, store, and share data and information. WFP's FFA households were registered electronically for integration into the Single Registry.

WFP Kenya and the Centre of Excellence in Brazil facilitated South-to-South cooperation through a multi-ministerial learning mission of senior policy makers to Brazil. The objective was for Kenyan government officials to understand first-hand how Brazil managed to integrate its social policies and programmes in nutrition, hunger, minimum income, school feeding and smallholder farming. The lessons learned are being used to formulate the new social protection bill and affirmative action that can help smallholder farmers' access public procurement opportunities.

For refugees, WFP increased the proportion of assistance provided as CBT. This provided refugees with opportunities to access a wider range of foods from local markets and increase their dietary diversity. Through these transfers WFP injected millions of shillings into the hosting counties of Garissa and Turkana, improving the livelihoods of traders in both refugee and host communities.

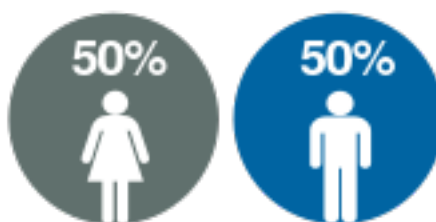
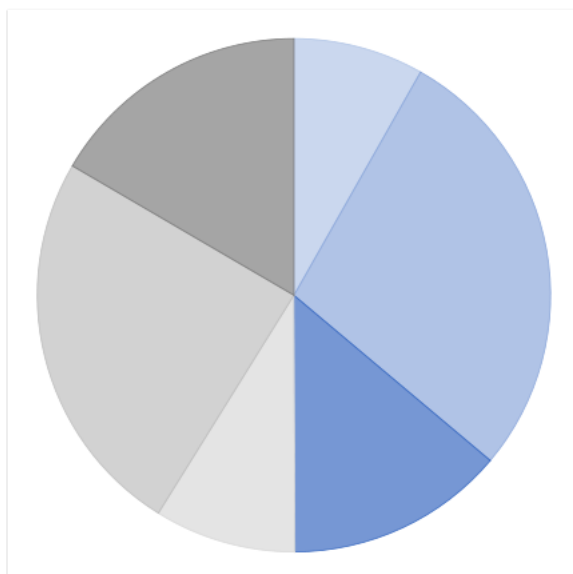


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	172,057	186,888	358,945
Children (5-18 years)	584,917	514,402	1,099,319
Adults (18 years plus)	289,192	347,514	636,706
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	1,046,166	1,048,804	2,094,970

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	8,961	287	2,369	-	180	11,796
Single Country PRRO	56,113	7,298	14,045	10,081	419	87,956
Total Food Distributed in 2016	65,074	7,585	16,414	10,081	599	99,752

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,555,036	-	-
Single Country PRRO	22,176,819	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	23,731,855	-	-

Supply Chain

Most of the food for operations in Kenya was received as in-kind donations from abroad. Compared to previous years, there was a decrease in the quantity of food purchased locally by WFP Kenya: most purchases were made through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF allows WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets, when prices are favourable, to support future programme needs. Some of the food purchased through the GCMF was purchased from Kenyan traders and smallholder farmer organizations, thus boosting the local economy. Purchasing directly from farmer organizations provided a market for their surplus, thus increasing their income, and built their capacity to meet the demands of the formal market.

Kenya's logistics infrastructure includes a seaport, several airports and airstrips, a railway line and a road network. Mombasa port is the main gateway serving programmes in Kenya and neighbouring countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda) by road and is also connected to a railway running to the border with Uganda. WFP Kenya managed the reception, storage and re-bagging of food at the port of Mombasa, as well as the primary transport from the port or from suppliers' premises to county warehouses. WFP Kenya was responsible for planning and execution of transitory logistics operations in support of six other WFP country offices in the region. The efficiency of the Mombasa corridor was fundamental to the achievement of WFP's objectives in the eastern and central Africa region.

The Kenyan road network consists of paved and unpaved roads and is the main route of transport, accounting for 90 percent of cargo and passenger traffic. Most of the roads in the hinterland are unpaved, making them impassable during heavy rainfall. The poor road infrastructure led to relatively high transit losses and long turn-around times. Insecurity was the main challenge for deliveries in northern Kenya: worst affected was Turkana along the main transport corridor, and the Garissa-Mandera route, which increased lead and turnaround times.

WFP continued efforts to improve the efficiency of inland primary transport and storage. This was particularly important given the reduced quantity of in-kind food required. Measures included:

- (i) reducing the number of shortlisted transporters to maintain allocations at reasonable levels, shortlisting only high-capacity and high-performing transporters;
- (ii) enhancing specialization of transporters through establishment of transport zones i.e., areas with similar characteristics such as road conditions, security risks, seasonal weather conditions and possibility of obtaining return cargo;
- (iii) rationalization of the existing infrastructure, especially warehouses in Mombasa;
- (iv) increasing competition among the service providers for clearing & forwarding services through competitive bidding process; and
- (v) dispatching food directly from vessels in Mombasa or suppliers' warehouses to partner stores at county level whenever possible; this reduced storage and handling costs as well as delivery lead times by avoiding double handling.

WFP reduced the in-country primary transport rate by 11-43 percent. These actions led to substantial savings of USD 5.8 million. The savings were used to purchase more food for beneficiaries.

Post-delivery losses were minimal compared with total food handled. WFP worked closely with suppliers including smallholder farmer organizations to improve their capacity to bag, store and handle their aggregated grains. Timely fumigation of stores in schools and warehouses minimized food deterioration. WFP corporately introduced a new IT system for executing logistics serves. This improved monitoring, tracking and reporting of stocks. It also offered real

time visibility of stocks at the warehouses together with their “best before” dates, thus ensuring commodities were utilised before they expired. Transporters who lost food in transit were charged.

WFP contracted 1,000 food traders in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The traders were monitored through mystery-shopping exercises that measures quality of service, and compliance with regulation. Only two percent of the contracts were terminated because of non-compliance to the agreed terms and conditions, for instance selling non-food items or allowing the refugees to withdraw cash instead of purchasing food.

In August 2016, WFP launched an initiative to improve the performance of the retail sector in Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement. The principal objectives were to: (i) maximise the value of food purchased by refugees and the Turkana community across the whole value chain (price, quality, selection and service); (ii) strengthen the retail sector to improve its efficiency and downstream benefits with long-term sustainability of markets; and (iii) better understand customer purchasing behaviour to enable retailers to increase their efficiency. By the end of 2016, 167 traders had selected and signed agreements with a preferred wholesaler for the dry foods. WFP also introduced temporary price guidance that ensured retail profit margins were in line with those recorded in reference retail markets. These actions resulted in a 10 percent retail price reduction in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, thus benefitting the consumers. In 2017, WFP will work on improving the efficiency for fresh food retailing.

WFP signed long-term agreements (LTAs) and contracts with suppliers, which reduced the procurement cycle and saved costs. For example, salt purchased was based on a 2014 LTA that ensured stable prices, led to a saving of USD 24,000 and a reduction in lead time from three weeks to just one week. For the non-food goods and services, WFP shortlisted suppliers not only in Nairobi but also in other towns to expand supply sources and improve competition; this resulted in timely deliveries, cost reduction and reduction of defaults. The inclusion of more field-based contractors increased competition and reduced construction costs by 30 percent. The capacity of field-based firms was limited to small-scale projects.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	198	-	198
Maize	1,480	-	1,480
Micronutrition Powder	-	2	2
Total	1,678	2	1,680
Percentage	99.9%	0.1%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,006
Corn Soya Blend	9,890
Maize	9,409
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,016
Split Peas	2,833
Sugar	115
Vegetable Oil	2,647

Commodity	Total
Total	26,915

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP Kenya completed an evaluation and a detailed technical assessment to examine progress in the FFA implementation and the quality of assets. These studies revealed that FFA was aligned to national planning frameworks, builds physical assets and social capital, was well-respected among donors, has had an overall positive impact on food security and nutrition, and had empowered women. The evaluation also found that the quality of assets was often poor, that FFA focused too much on agriculture at the expense of livestock, that men and youth needed to engage more effectively, and that county governments should take on more responsibilities. Implementation of the recommendations started in December and will continue into 2017. The focus is on two pillars of action: (i) embedding asset creation in county governments' institutional structures and budgets; and (ii) revising the technical standards for asset selection and design and enhancing the capacity of government and beneficiaries to make sound decisions.

WFP Kenya has been implementing recommendations from two decentralized evaluations on school meals conducted in 2014 and 2015. WFP used the results of the evaluations to remodel the in-kind and cash-based school meals activities to make them more effective. The CBT, for example, incorporates a banding system where schools receive differentiated cash transfers to take into account distances from the nearest markets.

WFP Kenya commissioned an independent household vulnerability study of refugees in the Kakuma camps that was completed in 2016. The study concluded that very few refugees (4 percent) can meet a significant proportion of their basic needs from their own resources. Targeting options to eliminate food assistance would either not work or have unacceptably high exclusion errors. As only a small proportion of refugees was found to be food secure, the costs of implement targeting would far outweigh the benefits. Without greater economic integration, the opportunities for targeting food and other assistance will remain limited. Plans for a vulnerability study in the Dadaab refugee camps were postponed due to the government's intention to close the camps.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

WFP's Kenya Country Programme 200680 supports the government at both the national and county levels in developing long-term hunger solutions in alignment with the government's Vision 2030, successive 5-year plans and the 2014–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

The Country Programme has four components: (i) Capacity development of devolved government structures; (ii) Supporting the national school meals programme; (iii) Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholders; and (iv) Improving nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups through increased support to the National Nutrition Action Plan.

Component 1 seeks to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for and respond to food insecurity and under nutrition. It also supports acceleration of government leadership and coordination of safety nets through investments in the national social protection single registry and modelling integrated approaches to social protection (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Component 2 builds on the successes of Kenya's home-grown school meals programme (HGSM) and continues to invest in implementation and sustainable expansion. The plan is to have a fully nationally-led school meals programme by December 2018. Currently WFP complements national efforts in the arid lands where national capacities are still constrained, enrolment and attendance disparities significant, and food insecurity and malnutrition high (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Component 3 assists smallholder farmers to acquire skills and benefit from grain market opportunities. WFP seeks to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to market their grains by using WFP's purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, and support the economic empowerment of women and men (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Component 4 aims to improve the nutritional outcomes of vulnerable groups by focusing on chronic malnutrition. It seeks to contribute to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in school aged children, including adolescent girls, and the strengthening of nutrition education and policy frameworks (WFP Strategic Objective 4).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	18,918,871
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	16,125,005
Direct Support Costs	20,391,755
Food and Related Costs	63,263,879
Indirect Support Costs	8,308,965
Total	127,008,475

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Activities: Capacity strengthening of national and county government institutions, and agricultural market access and linkages

WFP had two broad actions under Component 1: (i) strengthening capacity of four county government institutions, and (ii) supporting strategic coordination of the national social protection sector. Based on the comprehensive capacity gaps and needs assessments (CGNA) conducted in 2015, WFP prepared and signed county cooperation programmes with Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir counties at the start of the year. The agreements detailed the jointly agreed activities to be carried out to build the technical and operational capacities of the counties as 'first responders' to emergencies. Activities included: training of executives, directors, and officers on emergency preparedness and response (EPR) including assessments, early warning systems, programme response and humanitarian supply chain management; review of planning and policy documents; testing of systems; mapping of information business processes; and providing improved tools for early warning data collection and analysis. WFP seconded staff to work within the county institutions, supported by field office teams.

WFP provided technical assistance to support the national social protection sector in Kenya. This focused on: (i) the enhancement and launch of the Single Registry; (ii) supporting national efforts towards the harmonization and consolidation of safety net programmes; (iii) investing in learning and development of policy makers and practitioners; and (iv) preparations for the social protection sector review. Learning and development activities were tailored for policy makers and practitioners both at the executive and legislative levels. Support towards programme harmonization and consolidation entailed joint assessments of three areas of social protection systems in Kenya to inform policy dialogues on the future direction of national social transfer programmes: (i) the strengths of geographical and household targeting for FFA activities; (ii) how to define child vulnerability in Kenya, and (iii) how to set appropriate transfer values for safety net programmes.

WFP's activities to increase access to markets included: (i) purchasing grains directly from smallholder farmer organizations (FOs); (ii) linking FOs to structured markets such as schools; (iii) introducing small-scale local milling and fortification services in Turkana to supply Kakuma refugee camps; (iv) supporting policy activities to make it possible for smallholder farmers to benefit from government markets through public procurement; and (v) supporting asset creation beneficiaries who have been earmarked for transitioning from food aid to other forms of support in order to enhance their resilience.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Activities: School meals programme, and micronutrient supplementation

WFP continued to support the transition of the school meals programme to full national ownership. Schools in Nairobi, Tana River and parts of Turkana received transitional cash transfers for purchasing food, and were prepared for inclusion into the national home-grown schools meals programme (HGSMP). All schools in Tana River successfully transitioned into the national programme at the end of 2016.

To complement the government programme, in areas with high food insecurity and malnutrition and low education indicators, WFP provided meals to children attending all public primary schools. This activity was undertaken in eight arid counties: Baringo, Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot. The school lunches comprised cereals, pulses and oil.

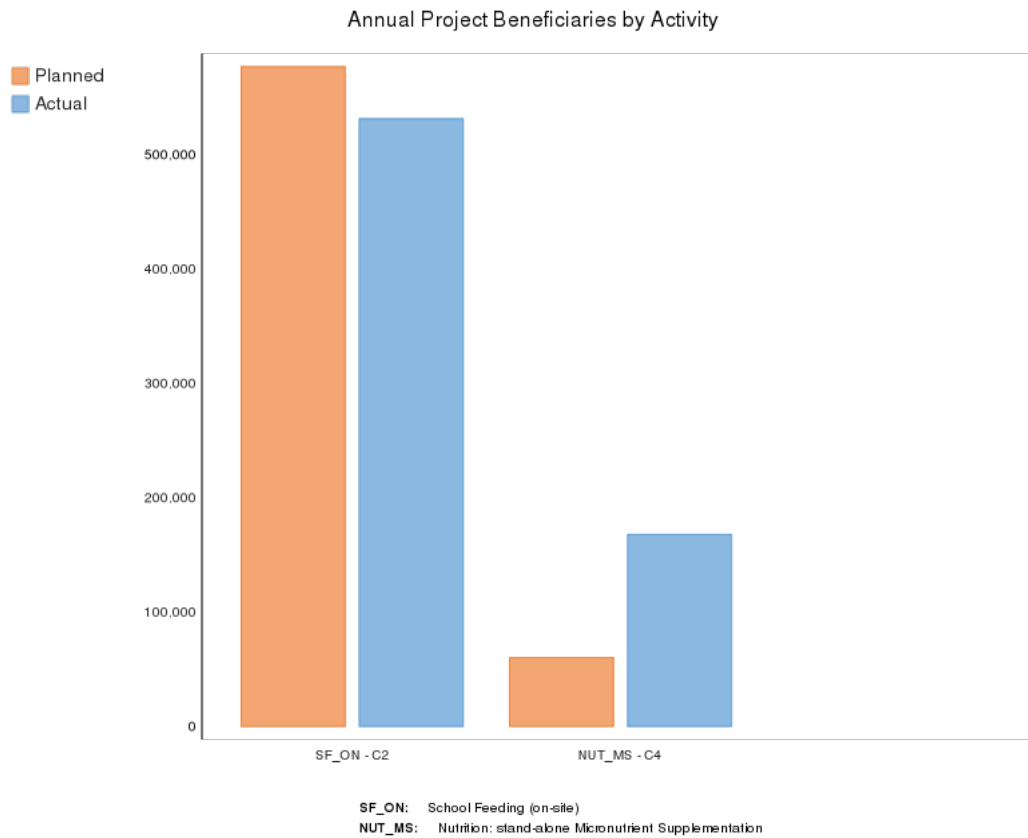
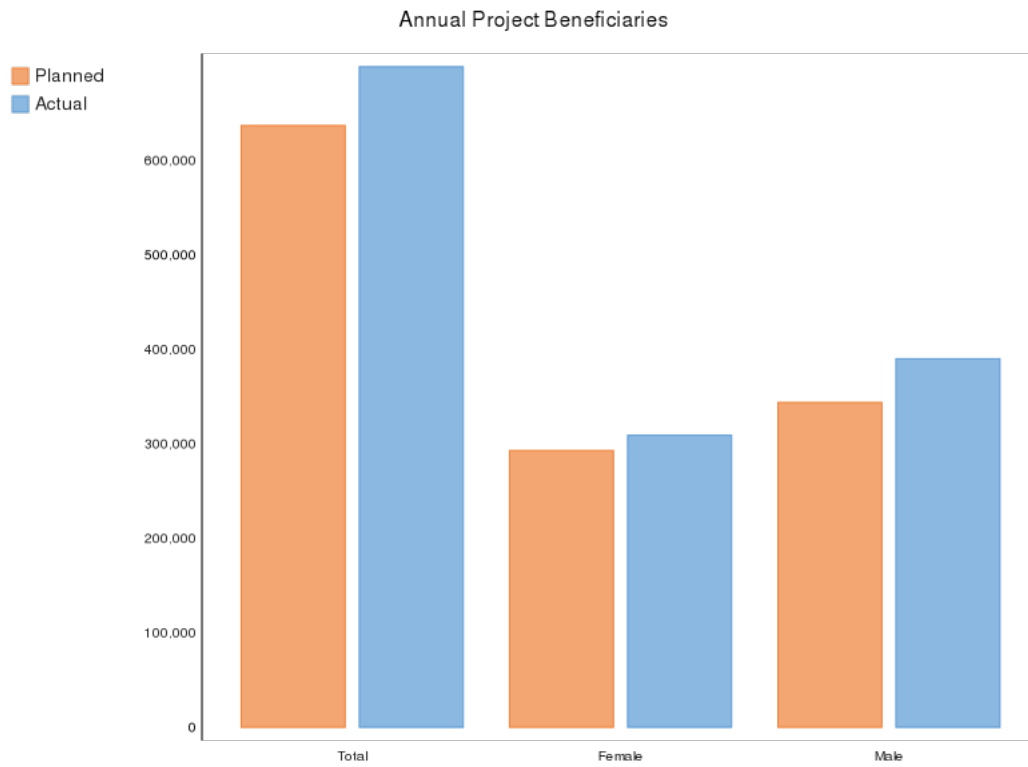
The Government-led HGSMP targeted 950,000 children in both arid and semi-arid counties. In addition, county governments took over provision of meals to pre-school children starting January 2016. In Kenya's HGSMP model, funds were transferred directly from the National Treasury to school accounts to buy food from local markets (traders or farmers), with dual objectives of increasing local food production and ensuring children attend school.

WFP and the Ministry of Education conducted a capacity assessment using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) diagnostic tool in December 2015 which identified seven areas for improvement. To take this forward, the following activities were undertaken: (i) meetings with cabinet ministers in charge of treasury and education to advocate for an increased and ring-fenced budget allocation for the HGSMP; (ii) technical assistance to county governments to better manage feeding in pre-schools; (iii) support to prepare policy, strategy and guideline documents for HGSMP; and (iv) facilitating government participation in international learning events.

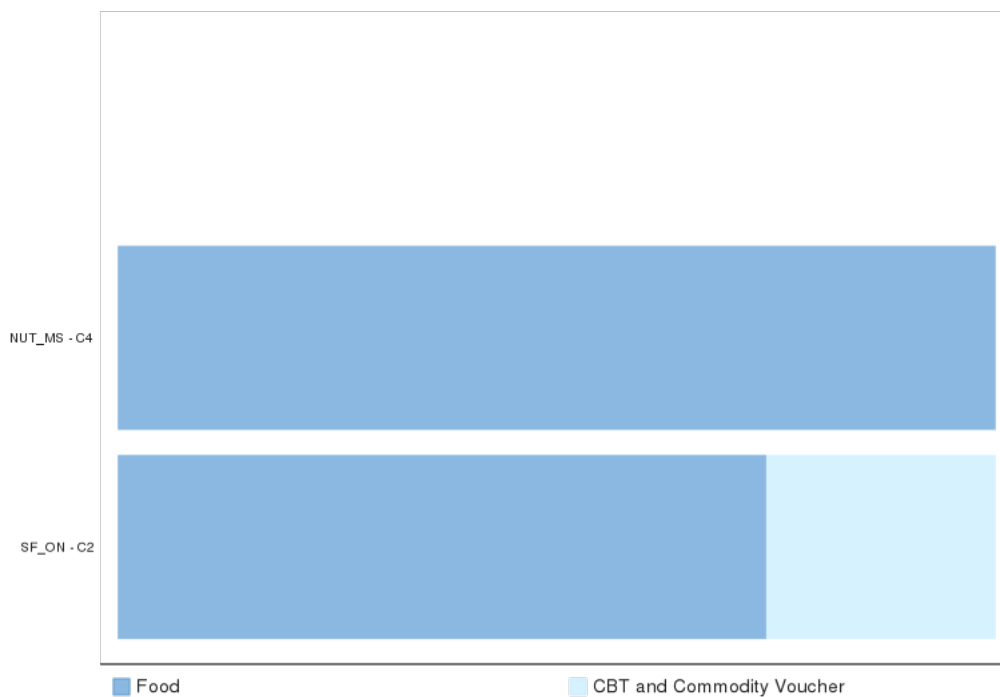
Although WFP had sufficient resources to provide cash transfers to schools, the actual amount transferred was less than planned. This was principally because: (i) prevailing wholesale food prices were lower than envisaged; and (ii) Tana River had sufficient carry-over food stocks from the previous year to cover requirements for the first school term of 2016, therefore the cash transfers started in the second school term.

WFP provided micro-nutrient powders to all school children in Garissa as planned. To ensure the micro-nutrient powders were distributed and utilized before the "best before" dates, the target area was expanded to also cover schools in Turkana. The powder was added to the lunches at school-level and met 30–50 percent of the recommended nutrient intake of 15 vitamins and minerals. As part of efforts to diversify school meals, WFP also introduced fresh foods (fruits and vegetables) in some selected schools in Nairobi. A pilot to test the feasibility of leveraging Kenya's vibrant export supply chain to supply schools with food not selected for export was undertaken

in Nairobi in December with the aim to implement in 2017.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals			
Beans	170	-	-
Bulgur Wheat	2,719	2,281	83.9%
Iodised Salt	255	174	68.1%
Maize	10,025	6,680	66.6%
Split Lentils	-	73	-
Split Peas	3,228	2,296	71.1%
Vegetable Oil	425	287	67.5%
Subtotal	16,821	11,790	70.1%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition			
Micronutrition Powder	5	6	131.9%
Subtotal	5	6	131.9%
Total	16,826	11,796	70.1%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals			
Cash	4,094,210	1,555,036	38.0%
Total	4,094,210	1,555,036	38.0%

Operational Partnerships

At the national level, WFP worked with NDMA, the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), and UNDP. NDMA, NDOC and the Kenya Red Cross Society helped develop the curriculum content of the emergency preparedness simulation for Baringo County. WFP's principal partner for social protection activities was the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection. Activities were formulated within the UNDAF 2014 – 2018 outcome on social protection, jointly led by WFP and the Social Protection Secretariat. UNICEF co-funded the technical studies for social protection and the sector review.

The main partner for the school meals programme remained the Ministry of Education (MOE). Under the partnership, which started in 1980, MOE provided programme coordination at both national and county levels. WFP and MOE shared the costs of food storage, handling and transportation. Technical staff from both organizations met regularly to plan and review programme performance. Additionally, WFP and MOE undertook joint programme monitoring and conducted training on effective implementation of the school meals programme. Other partners that provided complementary support included UNICEF, the State Department for Agriculture. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) contributed to finalizing the HGSMF guidelines. UNICEF also implemented activities for 'child friendly' schools that work towards an environment that is physically safe, emotionally secure and psychologically enabling.

The support to smallholder farmers was coordinated at the national level through the State Department of Agriculture, and at the county level through the county agriculture departments. WFP worked directly with Turkana County Ministry of Water Services, Irrigation and Agriculture to build the marketing capacity of smallholder farmers in the county to enhance economic opportunities and to strengthen economic links between refugees and host communities. The main complementary partners were: the East African Grain Council, which continued to provide support for three warehouses certified to run the warehouse receipt system; and the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, which supported farmers to increase their harvests, and improve group governance and market linkages. Technoserve continued to provide support in small-scale milling and fortification by providing customized support to targeted milling groups, and developing training material on milling and flour fortification and training the majority of the individual millers in Kakuma refugee camp and its environs. FAO is working with WFP on improving the productivity for farmers in Turkana and reducing *afatoxin* contamination of grains produced by smallholder farmers, especially in semi-arid areas. The Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme in Turkana provided technical support for the production of sorghum in order to increase marketable surpluses for sale to buyers, such as the county government and WFP.

Nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities were implemented in conjunction with MOE and the Ministry of Health (MOH). In Nairobi, the county government and cooperating partners played a critical role in running the fresh foods pilot for school meals.

Performance Monitoring

The performance monitoring process was managed from WFP Nairobi by the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit. The unit prepared monitoring plans, detailing how often outcome and process monitoring for different activities would be conducted, what targets would be monitored, and the sample sites.

Field monitors collected process and outcome data sampled monthly from schools and farmer organizations, using standardized online tools stored in each county. Using tablets saved time and minimized data entry errors since more controls were built into the system. Summary reports were available in real time on the internal M&E

dashboard, with comprehensive reports being prepared later after quality checks and analysis in Nairobi.

Monitors collected data from schools on record and stocks management, school meal packages, community participation, pupils' attendance and enrolment, health and sanitation, protection and accountability. However, monitoring visits were often affected by security incidents (inter-community or clan skirmishes) that were frequent in some of the operational areas. From farmer organizations, data was collected on membership and leadership, knowledge of programme, training, and support received from other stakeholders.

WFP Kenya utilized the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) system to monitor farmer organizations. mVAM was used to monitor schools in Mandera because of high insecurity that has limited the physical presence of monitors in recent years. The mVAM system collected data remotely through mobile phone interviews and text messages to complement face-to-face interviews. It is a cost-efficient strategy that complements regular monitoring, and was also connected to the dashboard.

The school meals output data on the number of pupils reached, food stocks, food quality, losses and utilization was collected through the Ministry of Education (MOE) reporting system. The head teachers complete school-level forms that were sent to their zonal officers for consolidation into a zonal report. These were then sent to sub-county education officers for consolidation and further submission to the MOE headquarters in Nairobi. In view of the focus on transition to national ownership, WFP has been strengthening the capacity of the MOE officials to manage school feeding monitoring and evaluation processes. Joint monitoring of the home grown school meals programme and the WFP-supported school meals programme happened on a quarterly basis.

Evaluations for each of the Country Programme activities were planned at project formulation stage. In 2016, the school meals programme was evaluated. A review for the capacity strengthening-related activities is planned for 2017.

To improve the quality of monitoring and reporting by field staff, WFP Kenya conducted comprehensive training in 2016. The training included foundations of monitoring, basics of data analysis, decentralized evaluations, ethics in M&E, gender dimensions in monitoring and reporting, essentials of good reporting and beneficiary counting.

However, the quality of enrolment data reported by schools was found to be a challenge encountered through both the monitoring and evaluation processes. This has an implication on the education outcome indicators. WFP and MOE plan to conduct a thorough verification exercise of enrolment in all targeted schools in 2017 to address this issue.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Outcome 2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activities: (i) Capacity development of government institutions, and (ii) Agricultural market access & linkages for smallholder farmers

The baselines for the two main outcome indicators for capacity strengthening, the National Capacity Index (NCI) and the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI), were assessed in Kenya in 2015. Follow-up assessments to determine how capacities have changed will be carried out in 2017; this gives sufficient time for the technical assistance activities to yield results in institutional and human (individual) changes.

In 2016, WFP achieved a number of outputs aimed at ensuring the county governments had: (i) the skills, knowledge, systems and procedures in place to collect and interpret quality early warning information; (ii) conduct vulnerability and market analysis; (iii) carry out food and nutrition security assessments; (iv) use evidence-based information to address hunger-related issues; and (v) manage the supply chain in crisis response, in line with their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

The main outputs achieved included: (i) on-the-job training for both early warning and food security assessments and humanitarian supply chain management, with the training targeting county government staff from different levels: executives, directors and officers (policy makers and implementers); (ii) review of the food security assessment tools and methodologies; (iii) review of the Baringo disaster risk management policy, contingency plan and CIDP to enable the county to link productive safety nets with emergency response; and (iv) testing of the EPR system through a simulation of a real-life emergency scenario in Baringo. WFP also seconded a staff member to each of the counties to improve coordination with the county governments and across the different WFP

activities. The seconded staff also ensured WFP increases engagement of the planning and budgeting cycle of the county governments.

During the simulation, the county mapped all the stakeholders and their areas of operation, identified hotspots - including migratory routes, and developed resource mobilization strategies. These helped during the late-2016 drought crisis as the cabinet was able to reallocate resources quickly before appealing for outside support, and on-line information sharing initiated and disseminated to the affected communities and responders. The conclusions drawn from the simulation will help improve future investments on capacity-strengthening activities. Simulations will be held in the other three counties (Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir) in early 2017.

All 23 counties in the ASAL migrated to the on-line data management system for early warning, where monitoring information became available to external users for quicker decision-making. Two food security indicators - food consumption score and coping strategy index - were also integrated in the early warning systems. In 2016, WFP purchased tablets to ensure paperless early warning data collection and analysis to improve timeliness and quality. Distribution and training will take in 2017.

The national government launched the Single Registry in September, with support from WFP and other development partners. This provides a single point of reference on who is receiving what type of social assistance, when, and where, and will enhance accountability, transparency and real-time communication between the beneficiaries and implementers. WFP also supported the establishment of a complaints-and-grievances system, with a toll-free telephone line, integrated with the Single Registry. The second phase of enhancing the functionality of the Single Registry started in August 2016, focusing on: (i) strengthening of audit and security control; (ii) expanding data-collection methods; (iii) strengthening linkages with external IT systems such as the contributory social security schemes; (iv) improving individual programme management information systems; (v) improving datasets, reporting and monitoring & evaluation modules; and (vi) scaling-up the use of the Single Registry, including decentralization its use to the counties.

WFP and UNICEF supported the government in the preparation to review the social protection sector. This work will be completed in 2017.

WFP organized several high-level strategic learning and development opportunities for senior policy makers, programme managers, practitioners and parliamentarians to raise awareness on the need for Kenya to establish a comprehensive and inclusive social protection system and to outline the economic and social benefits this investment could bring. Activities included a training of trainers, consultations, evidence-based discussions based on global best practices and an inter-ministerial study visit to Brazil that was facilitated by WFP. Stakeholders are using the knowledge acquired to explore potential options as they redraft the social protection bill, which is envisaged to promote linkages to other social services sectors to facilitate the realization of the economic and social rights of Kenyans.

The three studies to support programme consolidation and harmonization found that: (i) the community-based targeting mechanism is successful in selecting households that were more 'vulnerable' than others as measured by their food security status, proxies of wealth, and levels of education; (ii) child vulnerability is currently defined by orphanhood and chronic illness, but there was no evidence indicating that orphans are significantly more disadvantaged than non-orphans; and (iii) the current transfer values for the main cash transfer programmes in Kenya were found to be relatively within the range of similar programmes across most developing countries, noting that to maintain purchasing power, approaches to setting transfer levels and indexation need to be more coordinated and coherent as the social protection system evolves further. The final recommendations will be published in 2017.

WFP provided capacity development support to smallholder farmers, small-scale traders and food processors in 18 counties. This was done through training and coaching, food purchases, equipment donation and facilitating linkages and access to other structured markets. The training modules focused on post-harvest handling, agribusiness, financial literacy, gender and procurement processes for the home grown school meals programme (HGSMP) and other structured markets. As a result of these training and market linkage forums, all targeted farmer organizations are now aware of the business opportunity offered by the HGSMP market and other buyers. In addition, WFP supported 11 farmer organizations to construct food stores. Access to storage facilities is a key requirement for farmer organizations to qualify in supplying to institutional markets. Fourteen farmer organizations increasingly took up costs that had initially been waived by WFP when their capacities were low. They are now able to pay performance bonds, meet the costs of fumigation, bagging and repeat quality tests.

The amount of food purchased from smallholder farmers and distributed in WFP Kenya operations was relatively low due to low resource availability. However, a significant amount of food was purchased for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for use in both Kenya and other countries. An increased quantity of food was purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating thanks to the timely market opportunities provided by GCMF at harvest time.

There was significant improvement in the number of farmer organizations selling their food to various markets such as traders, food processors, the strategic grain reserve, county governments and schools. Five groups benefiting from food assistance for assets (FFA), under PRRO 200736, sold 20 mt of grains to primary schools in Tana River. However, access to the HGSMP market remained limited in scale because of irregular transfers of funds to schools, inadequate communication, low awareness by potential suppliers during procurement processes and low preference of some schools for the locally produced foods. WFP shifted its focus towards policy discussions with the government about enhancing access by smallholder farmers to public procurement opportunities. With the support of WFP, the State Department of Agriculture - in consultation with other national and county government ministries - drafted a policy document to provide the basis for guaranteed mechanisms for at least 30 percent of foodstuffs for public institutions to be purchased from smallholder farmers.

WFP developed a food quality assurance strategy for HGSMP and rolled it out in Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River and Turkana. WFP trained public health employees on how to manage food quality assurance, especially in areas under HGSMP. WFP donated five food quality testing kits ("blue boxes") to the four counties. The kit is used for testing key grain quality parameters, which include aflatoxin levels.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Outcome 3: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition, and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Outcome 1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activities: school meals and micronutrient supplementation

Since 2009, WFP has been gradually transitioning the school meals programme. Progressively, WFP's school meals are now located in the most arid counties where food security and education indicators are lowest compared to the rest of the country. Enrolment increased as shown in the positive annual rate of change. However, the percentage change in enrolment, and the gender ratio reduced compared to the previous year. Food security and socio-cultural factors, such as early marriages and boy-child preferences, undermine educational achievements. However, stable and near equal attendance rates for both girls and boys were reported, demonstrating the effectiveness of school meals, among other services provided by other actors.

The school meals not only addressed short-term hunger but also provided a strong incentive for children to enrol and attend school. The meals have been recognised as one of the most important and dependable safety nets for children and their families from the most food-insecure areas in Kenya. The meals represent an indirect income transfer to households and they are a powerful incentive for families to continue to invest in education, despite their livelihoods being under stress.

WFP made investments in strengthening the capacity of the education sector in 2016, in response to the 2015 SABER assessment that placed the Kenya school meals programme at "emerging" level. While the analysis showed advanced levels in policy frameworks and institutional capacity and coordination, the financial capacity, design and implementation requires much improvement. WFP support included: (i) HGSMP implementation guidelines and the school meals and nutrition strategy were finalised; (ii) Baringo County was assisted to formulate a policy on feeding children in pre-schools to support budget allocation; (iii) a food quality strategy was formulated and disseminated in Isiolo, Samburu and Tana River, with more counties to be covered in 2017; (iv) education officials were funded to attend a south-to-south learning mission in Brazil and the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Armenia. In addition, WFP donated a vehicle and 50 motorcycles to improve mobility required by education officers for programme monitoring, oversight and supervision.

Finalization of the HGSMP guidelines was critical as the guidelines will be a key reference for parents and teachers about school feeding implementation principles and procedures. The revised school meals and nutrition strategy provides for different programme models, and includes key food groups that should be considered in the food basket for a diverse diet.

Besides providing food, WFP donated 400 fuel-efficient stoves to schools in the arid areas. The stoves made cooking easier and reduced the burden on the community to provide firewood. Feedback from cooks indicated that the energy-saving stoves had reduced firewood consumption by up to 50 percent and they now enjoy cooking as the kitchens were smoke-free.

WFP trained teachers, education officers, school management committees and cooks in Baringo, Nairobi, Turkana and West Pokot. Training topics included: food preparation and storage; school health and hygiene; food procurement for schools receiving cash transfers; financial management and integrity; gender issues; and reporting. However, planned training in Marsabit and Tana River did not take place because of funding limitations. The number of women reached was lower than that of men, because in general there are very few female government employees stationed in the remote locations in which WFP operates.

Under Component 4, WFP is looking for ways to vary the school meals diet while increasing the nutritional value of the food. Two options were tested in 2016. Firstly, some schools bought fruit and vegetables from the local retail market and incorporated into the daily school meals. Secondly, food meant for export but rejected on a cosmetic basis was channeled to schools instead of being thrown away. The goal was to achieve more nutritious school meals in a sustainable and efficient manner while reducing food waste. The pilot outcomes will build an evidence base for WFP and future stakeholders to diversify the meals in Kenya. From the lessons learned, WFP will be in a position to guide the government on how to operationalise its own strategy of improving the dietary diversity of the school-aged child.

WFP and the ministries of health and education developed behavioural change communication materials on health, hygiene and nutrition. The nutrition and hygiene promotion materials were developed, printed and disseminated to all the 158 primary schools in Samburu County and community members were trained on health, hygiene and nutrition. Those trained included school children, teachers, parents, other community members, cooks and government officers. Involving various players in training is very important as it enhances adoption of new behaviours and contributes to sustained behaviour in the long run. The training target was not met because a planned training did not take place in Tana River because of funding constraints.

Through this component, WFP held nutrition education sessions for households participating in FFA as complementary support to PRRO 200736. The training targeted couples to ensure that men also understood the implication that choices can have on the nutritional well-being of the family. WFP finalized, printed and disseminated the nutrition-sensitive FFA guidance materials for Kilifi. These materials include a community facilitator's manual and poster book, and hygiene promotion materials. The training was designed so that a participant attends 33 skills-based lessons over six months. The community manual had 10 lessons promoting skills for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and 13 lessons promoting skills for nutrition improvement at household level. WFP also trained community facilitators.

WFP provided technical assistance through the school health policy steering committee and nutrition linkages working group. The assistance ensured: (i) that the primary education curriculum revision included nutrition education; (ii) inclusion of micro-nutrient powders as part of school health policy; and (iii) developing health diets guidelines. Other technical assistance activities included hygiene promotion, nutrition-sensitive programming and the fresh foods/dietary diversity pilot.

Fresh foods were introduced in Nairobi schools during the second school term of 2016 as outlined in Budget Revision 2. However, micro-nutrient powders started one term late in both Garissa and Turkana. These initiatives significantly improved the number of days when consumption of fortified foods or four food groups took place as part of the school meal in the three counties.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP completed a gender analysis study to gain an in-depth understanding of the gender dynamics that prevail in the four arid counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir) where comprehensive capacity strengthening activities are being implemented. Findings included that (i) women and girls are the majority contributors and main managers of household food production, and dominate decisions over food preparations, and how many meals to have in a household in a given day; (ii) the underlying cultural gender biases mean women and girls have less decision-making and bargaining power relative to men and boys within the household and the community. They suffer more during hunger periods by eating less or going hungry to salvage food for the male household members; and (iii) women's participation in community meetings remains symbolic, since they seek the consent of men before making decisions.

WFP will use these findings to adjust its interventions to address both institutional and programmatic mechanisms to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP's support to the county governments will include developing a gender-mainstreaming strategy that addresses the county programming dimensions with a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system backed by an action plan.

Gender parity in enrolment has been achieved in Kenya as whole, but regional disparities exist. In the arid counties, gender parity still remained elusive due to cultural practices, traditional values and poverty. WFP, in collaboration

with other partners, enhanced awareness by raising efforts on the need for girls to attend school. Community sensitization was undertaken during trainings, radio announcements and during rollout of the telephone helpline. Issues of gender were included in all training for project management committee members for counties that were transitioning to the HGSMP.

Emphasis on the need for gender balance in school management boards were part of the wider strategy to encourage girls to enroll in school. Still, male dominance in society continued to hamper efforts to ensure women had an equal share of leadership positions and voice in the school management committees.

WFP's outreach and delivery of capacity development support for smallholder farmers emphasized participation of smallholder women farmers in agricultural marketing. This ensured representation and effective participation of women in agribusiness. The proportion of women members in farmer organizations was 68 percent; they also held 70 percent of leadership positions, and made up 62 percent of participants in training, and 51 percent of contributors to food stocks for collective sales.

During the year, gender training was done in Kitui, Makueni, Tana River and Turkana counties; of the total trained, 77 percent were women smallholder farmers. The gender training advocated for equal participation for both men and women in decision-making processes, and encouraged equitable benefit from increased incomes and access to services. Key training concepts included gender issues and roles among smallholder farmers and in agribusiness. The farmer organizations were also given airtight pest resistant bags for bagging their harvests and sieves for post-harvest handling to ease the burden on women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Insecurity in parts of Kenya - especially in Baringo, Garissa, Mandera and Wajir - often hampered regular monitoring. Programme accountability was greatly enhanced through the rollout of a beneficiary complaints-and-feedback mechanism (a telephone helpline) that enabled community members to provide information about programme implementation. It became an instrument for relaying back information to them and other community members, to solve operational problems, receive allegations of fraud and malpractices, and solicit feedback about WFP's activities.

All complaints were recorded in an information management system, investigated and resolved by WFP, the Ministry of Education and the Teachers Service Commission. During the year, 56 cases related to school meals programme were handled by WFP through the helpline. All cases were addressed satisfactorily with 82 percent of them closed by December 2016. However, the complaints-and-feedback mechanism, and all the associated communication about the programmes, had not been rolled out in four counties where WFP was operational - Baringo, Garissa, Wajir and West Pokot - by the end of the year. They will be covered in 2017.

WFP informed the community members on the value of education, school meals entitlements, procurement processes and how to seek further information, provide feedback or lodge a complaint. This was done through posters, radio announcements, leaflets and meetings that reached out to school children, parents and community members. Through these efforts, beneficiaries were made aware of WFP activities and how they could participate in making them more effective.

Some safety concerns were reported relating to wider contextual security issues such as inter-community conflicts. According to the final evaluation of the school meals programme conducted in 2016, the conflicts negatively affected attendance as schools frequently had to close.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Challiss McDonough. Lunch time at the Stara Rescue Centre in Kibera's informal settlement, Nairobi, where WFP provides cash to purchase from local markets.

There is double counting in the overall beneficiary planning figures as the reporting system does not account for overlaps between the different components of a country programme. The overall planning figure should be 577,000.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	343,980	293,020	637,000	390,153	309,149	699,302	113.4%	105.5%	109.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals)	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,559	233,908	531,467	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition)	32,400	27,600	60,000	92,594	75,241	167,835	285.8%	272.6%	279.7%
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,559	233,908	531,467	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,172	234,295	531,467	95.4%	88.3%	92.1%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	32,400	27,600	60,000	92,594	75,241	167,835	285.8%	272.6%	279.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	32,400	27,600	60,000	93,478	74,357	167,835	288.5%	269.4%	279.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	399,000	178,000	577,000	430,409	152,334	531,467	107.9%	85.6%	92.1%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	60,000	-	60,000	167,835	-	167,835	279.7%	-	279.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	399,000	178,000	577,000	430,409	152,334	531,467	107.9%	85.6%	92.1%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	60,000	-	60,000	167,835	-	167,835	279.7%	-	279.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,559	233,908	531,467	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
Total participants	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,559	233,908	531,467	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
Total beneficiaries	311,580	265,420	577,000	297,559	233,908	531,467	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (5-18 years)	32,400	27,600	60,000	92,594	75,241	167,835	285.8%	272.6%	279.7%
Total beneficiaries	32,400	27,600	60,000	92,594	75,241	167,835	285.8%	272.6%	279.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: National Capacity Index				
<i>COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey</i>	=2.80	2.30	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Evaluation Data</i>	=4.00	4.00	5.00	2.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	=4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	>80.00	86.00	82.00	88.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	>80.00	86.00	82.00	87.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	=1.00	0.80	0.90	0.70
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Joint survey, Joint assessment by GOK and WFP</i>	=18.00	13.00	14.00	-
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>40.00	21.40	40.00	13.07
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>10.00	0.40	4.30	16.90
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.08, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=22.00	0.00	6.00	18.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	50	22	44.0%
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	100	107	107.0%
Number of people trained	individual	300	341	113.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	11	9	81.8%
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	724	217	30.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	1,686	918	54.4%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,520	1,610	105.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	9	7	77.8%
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	250	312	124.8%
Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP	individual	2,500	1,316	52.6%
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	4,500	4,976	110.6%
Number of female farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	500	533	106.6%
Number of male farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	500	366	73.2%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	35,000	69,748	199.3%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	3,000	3,758	125.3%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	35,000	11,881	33.9%
Quantity of food sold by farmer organizations to home-grown school meals programme schools (mt)	metric ton	200	129	64.7%
Tonnage of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets	Mt	4,000	5,143	128.6%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation				
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	406,200	358,700	88.3%
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	177	524	296.0%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	-	743	-
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	17,500	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	6	120.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	17,500	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	29.00	30.00	28.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	20.00	67.00	58.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	50.00	70.00	74.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	97.00	98.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	3,526,458.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>19,580,000.00	25,740,030.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2,377,700.00	197,643.66
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=14.00	14.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	5,278
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	170
Private Donors	WPD-C-03256-01	Maize	-	20

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03284-01	Maize	-	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-03391-02	Maize	-	22
Private Donors	WPD-C-03421-01	Maize	-	283
Private Donors	WPD-C-03427-01	Maize	-	216
Private Donors	WPD-C-03440-01	Maize	-	172
Private Donors	WPD-C-03453-01	Maize	-	30
Private Donors	WPD-C-03475-02	Iodised Salt	-	128
Private Donors	WPD-C-03501-01	Maize	-	105
Private Donors	WPD-C-03734-01	Maize	-	12
USA	USA-C-01258-01	Bulgur Wheat	5,900	-
USA	USA-C-01258-01	Split Peas	1,720	-
USA	USA-C-01258-01	Vegetable Oil	220	-
		Total	7,840	6,450