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## Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)



**World Food Programme**

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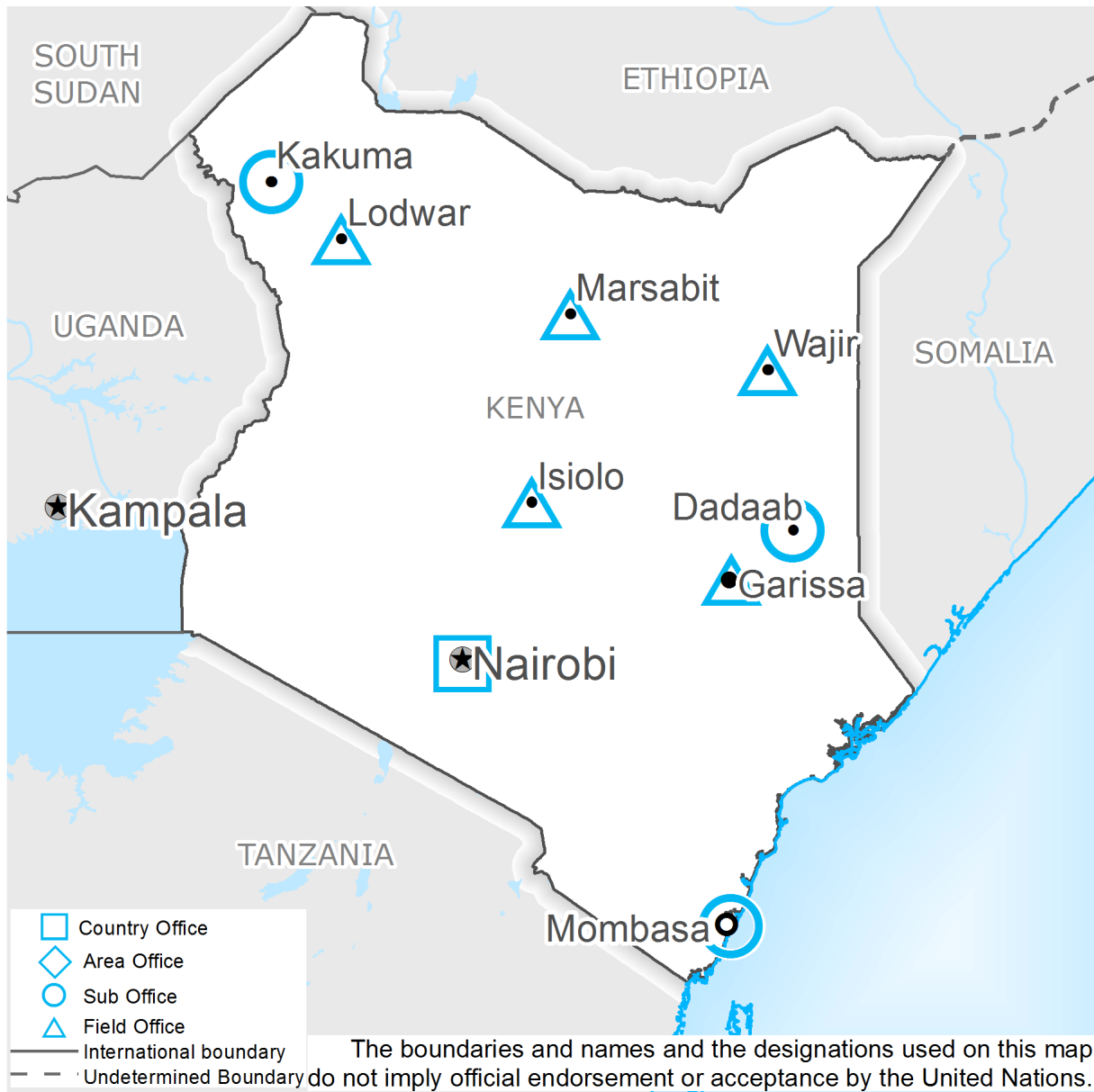
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## 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.

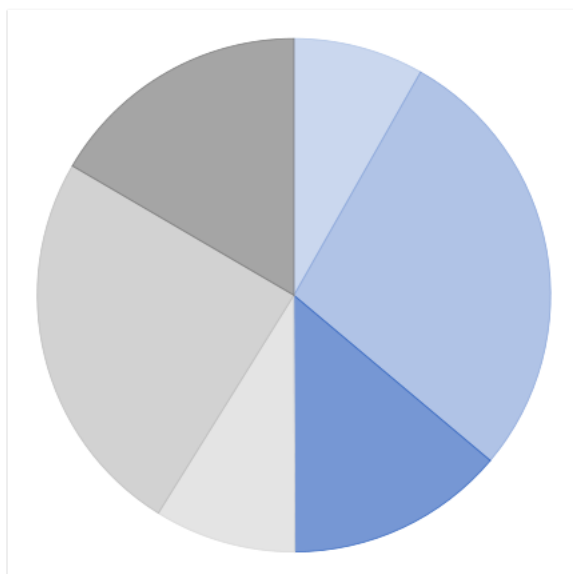


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>1,046,166</b>	<b>1,048,804</b>	<b>2,094,970</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>65,074</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>99,752</b>



## 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	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>23,731,855</b>	-	-

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,680</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,915</b>

## 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

This operation addressed food insecurity and under-nutrition in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) as devolved government structures enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to sudden and slow-onset disasters. It also aimed to enhance partnerships to build resilience, increase sustainability and prepare for hand-over to the government.

The objectives were:

- Save lives and livelihoods in emergencies through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (Strategic Objective 1);
- Reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs through food assistance for assets (Strategic Objective 3); and
- Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger through micronutrient supplementation for children aged 6-23 months (Strategic Objective 4).

Capacity strengthening activities were embedded in each of the project objectives.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,269,552
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	75,526,943
Direct Support Costs	39,551,432
Food and Related Costs	129,979,354
Indirect Support Costs	17,382,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>265,710,190</b>

## Project Activities

### Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and livelihoods in emergencies - through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

*Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women*

*Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households*

**Activities:** General distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

WFP complemented the national and county governments in responding to the needs of the acutely food-insecure people in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). Food insecurity was mainly a result of climate-related disasters: below-average poor rainfall (drought) or too much rainfall (flooding). The Kenya Food Security Steering Group, a government-led technical group, conducted assessments twice a year following each rainfall season, with WFP playing a lead role. The number of people assisted through general distributions (GD) was guided by a response plan developed by the government, WFP and other food security partners to address recommendations of the assessments. With support from the county teams, communities identified households to be supported with general food rations through a community-based targeting approach.

GD were only implemented in arid counties and the number of people in need of assistance decreased significantly during the year. This was as a result of: (i) improved food security because of consecutive seasons of normal to above-normal rainfall; (ii) an expansion of the government's Hunger Safety Net Programme; (iii) a greater role in relief assistance by national and county governments; and (iv) even more pressure to prioritise scarce resources.

In early 2016, WFP provided emergency food rations to flood-affected people in the normally arid counties of Garissa, Mandera and Tana River. The response was based on the results of the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment. The El Niño weather phenomenon during the last quarter of 2015 caused flooding and a longer season that continued well into 2016. Nevertheless, conditions for crops and pasture were generally better than average.

GD assistance was only provided between February and April; thereafter, WFP phased out GD. The rations consisted of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil, providing 50 percent of average daily energy requirements of 2,100 kilocalories, given that the targeted population had some degree of food access and therefore were not fully dependent on WFP assistance. WFP continued to support the State Department of Special Programmes in response planning.

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6 - 59 months who were identified with MAM. They received ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF) at health facilities managed by the Ministry of Health and county governments. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women received SuperCereal premixed with vegetable oil. Management, targeting and treatment protocols followed the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.

Technical assistance to integrate treatment of moderate acutely malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retro viral therapy (ART) and TB patients in direct observation treatment (DOT) into IMAM continued in Samburu County. The assistance included development of guidelines and protocols. However, distribution of specialized nutritious foods did not start in 2016 as intended because the preparatory work took longer than initially anticipated. Actual implementation is expected to start during the first quarter of 2017.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs - through asset creation activities**

*Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.*

*Outcome 3.2: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.*

#### **Activity: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**

WFP implemented FFA activities in 15 arid and semi-arid counties. Projects were identified, managed and implemented by communities through a participatory process. Women and men identified the main issues affecting their food security and nutrition and the assets needed to address them. A household typically contributed 12 working days of labour each month. Those families found to be food insecure but without an able-bodied worker also received food assistance; in certain cases they contributed 'soft labour' such as child care for those working at the project sites. Each participant received food assistance for six household members. Families in all arid counties received in-kind food transfers (similar rations to those given through the GD), except in Baringo, which - together with targeted semi-arid counties - received cash-based transfers (CBT). The food and cash entitlements were reduced by about 10-15 percent during the year because of inadequate funding.

The number of participating households changed in 2016 in most counties. FFA activities were expanded to new villages in Garissa, and were introduced to Samburu and Wajir counties. WFP also finalized transitioning households from CBT in the semi-arid counties of Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makueni and Taita Taveta. Taskforces comprising of WFP, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), county governments, cooperating partners and other non-governmental organizations guided the transitioning process, using community-based targeting criteria. Communities were consulted through public fora (*barazas*). The main criteria for identifying people who were ready to transition included families that: (i) were achieving consistent surpluses; (ii) had not turned up to work on asset creation for three consecutive months; (iii) had benefitted from complete farm ponds (with liners, drip kits and pumps) that were functional and producing surplus harvests; and (iv) had other sources of incomes such as businesses and remittances.

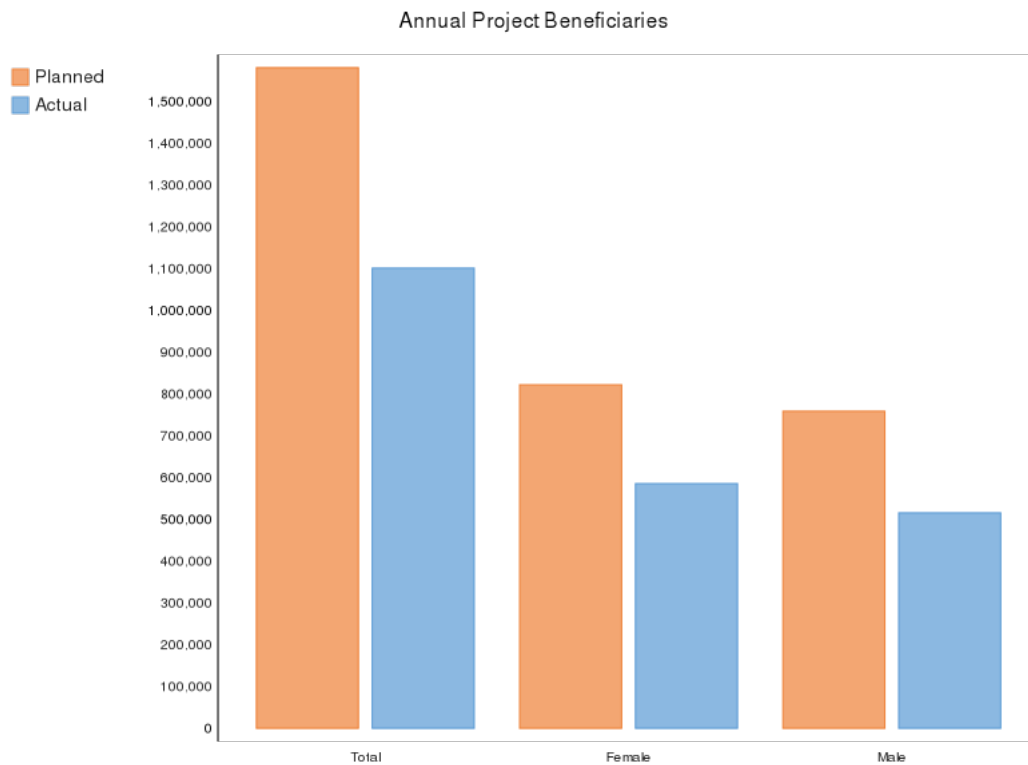
Capacity strengthening activities focused on county planning and implementation of activities for resilience. The activities included funding NDMA officers to coordinate FFA activities, modelling implementation of projects directly by two county governments (Samburu and Wajir) and exposure visits for county officials.

**Strategic Objective 4: Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by providing micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months**

*Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

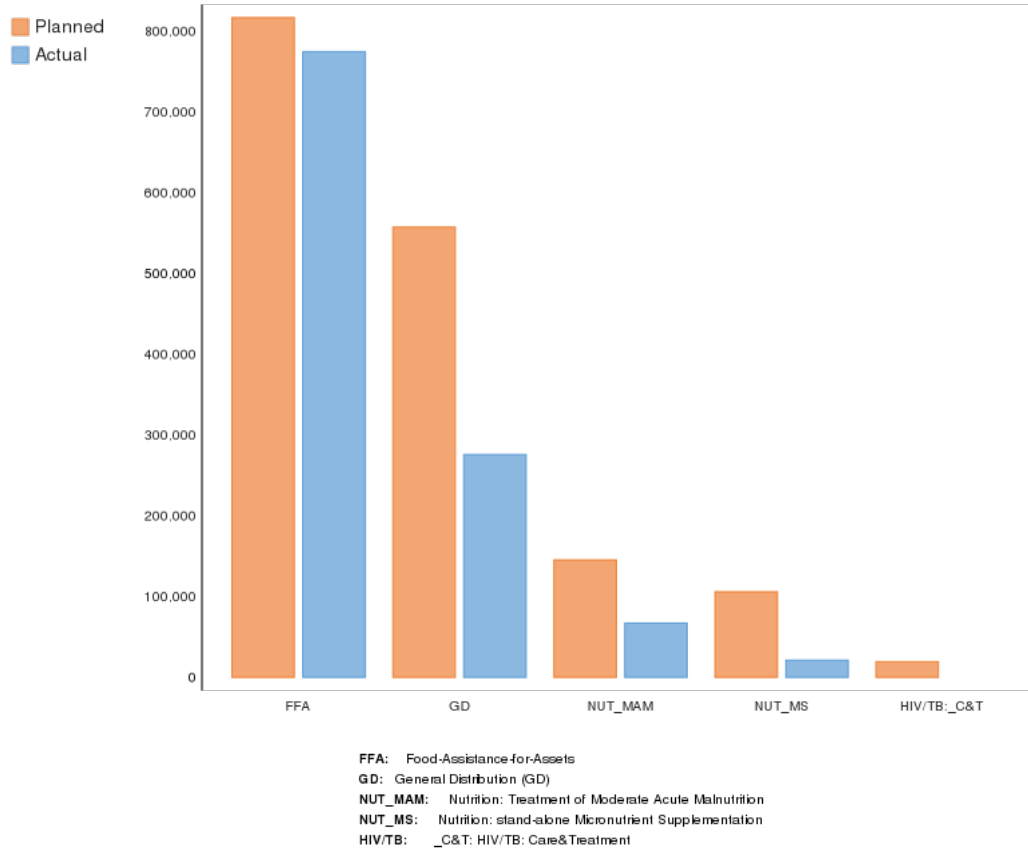
**Activity:** micronutrient supplementation for children aged 6-23 months

WFP started providing micronutrient powders (MNPs) to children aged 6-23 months in eight counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot) in November 2016, through a global trust fund. The children received 15 sachets per month (1 gram every second day) through the health facilities as part of routine child health services. The broad objective was to support optimal infant and young child feeding. The selection of the counties was informed by: levels of chronic food insecurity; dietary diversity; and infant and young child feeding practices.

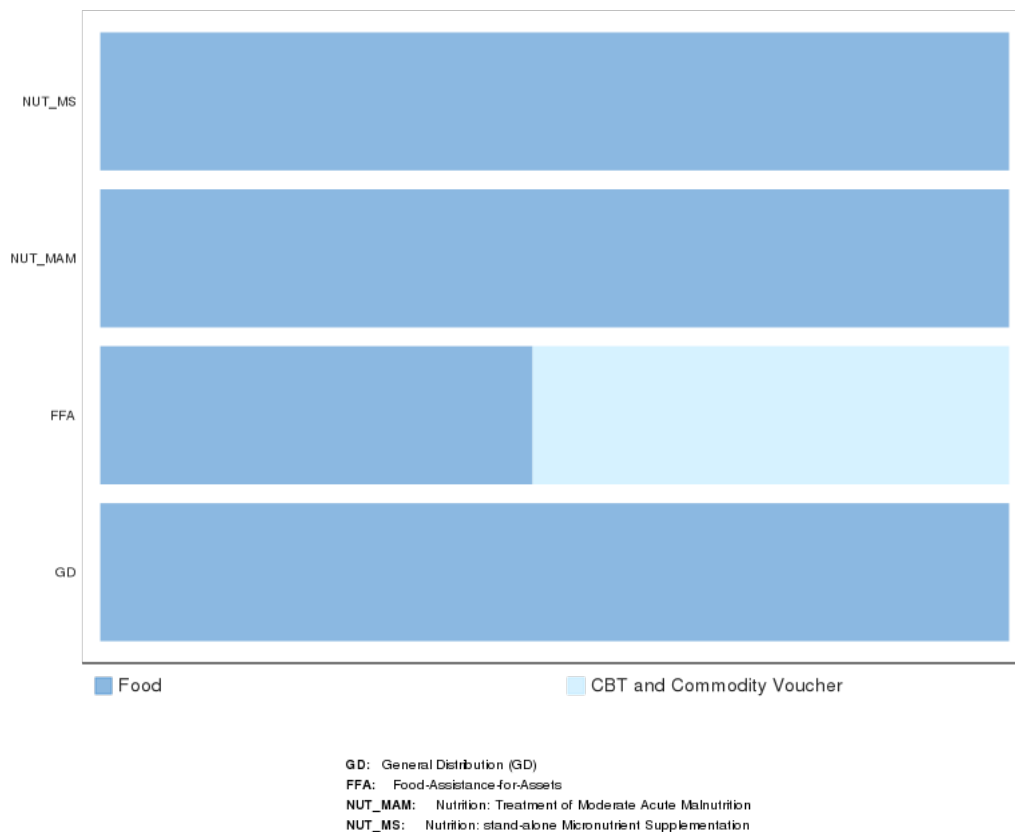




Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,265	810	64.0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,629	1,331	50.6%
Maize	13,790	4,064	29.5%
Micronutrition Powder	19	1	5.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,215	585	48.2%
Rice	1,244	-	-
Sorghum/Millet	13,682	15,261	111.5%
Split Peas	4,478	3,284	73.3%
Vegetable Oil	1,995	1,425	71.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,317</b>	<b>26,762</b>	<b>66.4%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	17,719,987	8,850,812	49.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,719,987</b>	<b>8,850,812</b>	<b>49.9%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP continued to enhance operational partnerships with national and county governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and financial institutions. WFP's activities were implemented largely through international and national NGOs and local faith-based organizations, with most partners providing complementary inputs and technical expertise. In order to further build local capacity, WFP engaged in a new relationship with a local NGO in FFA implementation in parts of Garissa. The NGO had no previous experience in implementing FFA but was experienced in implementing WFP environmental projects inside Dadaab refugee camps.

In Samburu and Wajir, WFP began to implement FFA activities directly with the county governments as part of capacity strengthening and greater ownership in the medium to long-term. They committed financial and human resources to implement the projects with WFP providing both technical and food assistance. The lessons learned will be useful for similar arrangements with other counties.

Capacity strengthening activities helped to support the county governments' capacity to provide their own relief assistance, thereby reducing WFP's own direct general food distributions (GD). Samburu County also donated food for GD beneficiaries, with WFP providing funds to cater for the cost of moving, distributing and monitoring the food distributions.

WFP, World Vision International and the Kilifi, Makueni and Baringo county governments developed an initiative to increase the engagement of youth in agricultural value chains. In 2016, a memorandum of understanding for joint implementation was developed. The targeted youth are aged 18-24. They will engage in agriculture value chains which include poultry, melons and chili. This activity supports the 2016 evaluation findings on the need for WFP and

partners to increase the engagement of young people in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.

Through the Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG), WFP and other PREG partners (mostly local) shared lessons on how to strengthen layering and integration of activities, and how to measure performance of the partnership. The PREG partners and the county governments deepened layering and sequencing activities in Isiolo, Marsabit and Turkana counties through provision of non-food items and inputs such as seeds for fodder production, linkages to livestock markets, technical support to projects, and training on pasture bailing.

WFP and the World Agroforestry Centre began partnering through the Billion Dollar Business Alliance, a multi-actor global initiative aimed at scaling up the adoption of farm pond technology in Sub-Saharan Africa based on a value chain approach. In Kenya, activities included a household pond protocol application, which is a technical guide on all components of runoff ponds that ensures system efficiency and optimum production. In 2016, a proof of concept, supporting farmers with resources (materials and equipment, extension support and advisory services) for an efficient runoff pond system targeted 60 farmers in Makueni through to the end of the crop cycle in February 2017.

WFP worked with two financial service providers - Safaricom in Baringo and Makueni, and Cooperative Bank of Kenya in Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale and Taita Taveta - to deliver cash to beneficiaries. Safaricom provided mobile banking services for unrestricted CBT. Mobile banking in Kenya is very well developed, cheaper than regular banking, and offers better penetration in remote locations where WFP operates. Service providers trained beneficiary households on financial literacy.

With the aim of reducing financial risks and improving on effectiveness of cooperating partners, WFP used the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) being implemented by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. The HACT framework advocates for information sharing between agencies on their partners. In addition, WFP contracted Price Waterhouse Coopers to conduct the ten micro-assessments to identify gaps and design capacity development strategies that could improve the effectiveness of cooperating partners. The assessments found that the partners had the right financial systems and procedures to implement United Nations-funded activities and therefore categorized them as low-risk partners.

Health and nutrition being devolved functions, county governments implemented the treatment and prevention programmes. The national Ministry of Health together with UNICEF supported WFP's efforts in the management of acute malnutrition, including the integration of HIV and TB into the IMAM guidelines. In Baringo and West Pokot, the county governments provided financial support for storage and distribution of specialised nutritious foods while WFP provided the foods and training on how to manage the supplies.

## Performance Monitoring

The performance monitoring process was managed from 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, monitoring targets and the sampled sites.

Process monitoring for sampled FFA and nutrition sites was undertaken by WFP field monitors each month using standardized checklists. Site monitoring aimed to ensure that activities were being implemented as per plan and in line with WFP guidelines. It also checked that food distribution procedures were in place to ensure that recipients received their correct entitlements with minimal losses or perceived unfairness. Corrective measures were taken as soon as possible and others escalated to relevant teams for action. Ten percent of the sites were monitored each month.

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), a type of post-distribution monitoring, complemented the distribution monitoring. Data was collected each month to get beneficiaries' feedback on the distribution process, their entitlements, delivery mechanisms, timeliness of assistance, utilization, and how decisions were made on the use of resources at household level. Data on gender, protection and accountability to the affected population, and nutrition messaging was collected through the BCM. Market price monitoring was carried out monthly.

Outcome monitoring was undertaken through Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) three times a year (May, September and December) while Activity Outcome Monitoring for FFA was undertaken once a year. The same locations were visited each time for trend analysis. At each location, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were selected randomly.

Field monitors collected process and outcome data using standardized online tools stored in tablets, which were then uploaded into a web-based M&E dashboard. Using tablets saved on time and minimized data entry errors since more controls were built into the system. Summary reports were available in real time, with comprehensive reports being prepared later after quality checks and analysis in Nairobi. The findings were used to help in decision-making, review progress and to determine necessary programme adjustments. FFA output data was

obtained through reports provided by the National Drought Management Authority and cooperating partner reports submitted to WFP each month.

Performance indicators for the treatment of MAM were generated from the government-managed Health Information System (HIS). Once cooperating partners inputted data, the system automatically calculated rates for recovery, death, defaulter, non-response and referral.

Market information from traders was collected through face-to-face monitoring. To conduct BCM in cash-based transfer areas, WFP Kenya utilized the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) system. This collected data remotely through mobile phone interviews and text messages to complement face-to-face interviews, and was found to be cost-efficient.

Furthermore, WFP's beneficiary complaints-and-feedback mechanism provided an anonymous accountability mechanism, free-of-charge to the user, where anyone from the community could call and inquire or file a complaint about the programme. The calls were logged onto a customer relations management system; issues were assigned, escalated, resolved and closed at the appropriate level.

## Results/Outcomes

WFP collected and analysed three food security indicators to measure the performance of general distribution (GD) and food for asset (FFA) activities. These were the food consumption score (FCS), dietary diversity score (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI). FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity and food frequency, weighted on eight food groups as recorded from a seven-day recall. For Strategic Objective 1, the target was to reduce the proportion of households with poor FCS, while for Strategic Objective 3 it was to reduce both poor and borderline FCS. DDS was related to adequacy of macro and micronutrients as well as the variety in the diet that households consumed. The target was to increase DDS, and a score of 6 was considered "good" while 4.5 and below was considered "poor". CSI measured the frequency and severity of strategies employed by families to cope with food gaps; the target was to reduce the average index. For nutrition indicators, the target was to increase or stabilise within the Sphere standards.

### **Strategic Outcome 1: Save lives and livelihoods in emergencies - through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition**

*Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women*

*Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households*

**Activities:** General distribution and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

For the treatment of acute malnutrition, the reported performance indicators in 2016 included only arid counties where WFP was still providing food assistance. The baseline and previous follow-up included semi-arid counties where beneficiary numbers were often low, and results were easily skewed by the outcome of a small number of individuals. Consistent with previous years, arid counties had recovery, mortality and default rates within the Sphere standards. However, there was a drop in the coverage level, which was attributed to the closure of mobile health clinics, where health workers provide outreach services, because of funding and a decision to first strengthen the services in established health centres. This increased the walking distances for clients to access services because the health centres were few and sparsely located.

Besides the provision of specialised nutritious foods, beneficiaries or their caregivers also received nutrition messaging and counselling. Concerted efforts by WFP, government and partners resulted in more men and women reached by nutrition messaging compared to the plan. The nutrition education forums included health education sessions at the health centres, community meetings and mother-to-mother support groups. The main nutrition messages focused on: how to use the foods provided; appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition; food preparation hygiene; and the importance of timely health-seeking behaviours. WFP also trained newly hired nutritionists in Turkana County on IMAM.

Nutrition support for ART and TB-DOT clients will aim to improve nutrition status of clients identified with moderate acute malnutrition, and in turn improve adherence to and treatment outcomes of ART and TB-DOT treatment. Outcomes could not be assessed because distribution of nutrition products to these clients will not start until 2017. In 2016, WFP finalised the operational guidelines and training manuals, and trained of 75 health workers on the integrated protocol in Samburu County.



WFP analysed data collected in parts of the arid counties where GD was previously implemented. In general, there were no significant changes to food security indicators between December 2016 and 2015. The indicators were measured at the same point annually so that fluctuations between harvest and lean season were accounted for. The proportion of households with poor FCS and the dietary diversity remained stable but was better than the baseline of 2014. The CSI improved with an average of five points. This was despite the drought conditions that began to intensify towards the end of 2016. There were differences between livelihood zones, with some reporting improvements or stable conditions while others reported a deterioration. The overall stability was likely to be the result of the coverage by the Hunger Safety Net Programme, with cash transfers scaled up towards the end of 2016 to cushion more families against drought. In other counties, both national and county governments increased their relief assistance. In addition, some areas had wetter-than-normal conditions in 2015/2016 seasons and still had good grazing conditions, even if the 2016 short rains performed poorly.

A comparison of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) data for May 2016 just after the last GD assistance showed that the food security indicators were similar to those of December 2016 or previous years.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs - through asset creation activities**

*Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households*

*Outcome 3.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.*

#### **Activity: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**

The FFA activities aimed to improve the food security of assisted households by: (i) increasing and diversifying food production through expansion of irrigated agriculture and promotion of good dryland farming practices; (ii) reducing land degradation through sustainable land management; (iii) improving availability of and access to pasture, browse and water for livestock production; (iv) supporting engagement of farmers, and particularly the youth, in agricultural enterprises and value chains; and (v) promoting the scaling up of climate-resilient technologies and approaches, including farm ponds and micro-insurance. Overall, 49 percent of all the assisted communities had an increased asset score. The main reasons for not achieving all targets were inadequate provision of non-food items, insecurity and the drought.

Most of the families participating in FFA in arid areas either grew food along the rivers, planted and bailed hay for livestock use, or dug water ponds for harvesting rainwater for both livestock and domestic use. Irrigated farms had better harvests than those that relied on rainfall; guidelines on riparian buffer zones were adhered to and reduced negative environmental impacts. Fodder was harvested and bailed from area enclosures treated with trapezoidal bunds and terraces. Mature grass seeds were harvested for seed bulking and the straw harvested, baled, preserved in stores and used to feed family livestock or sold for income generation.

Gender dynamics also played a role in food security. In many farm households, men worked in additional outside jobs as casual labourers in other farms or in quarries, while women worked in their farms and performed household chores. Therefore, male-headed households had better chances of having more income and better food security than the female-headed households.

In the arid counties, the proportion of families with poor and borderline FCS increased by 10 percent, while dietary diversity moved from medium to poor compared to 2015. Both the average CSI and the proportion of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies decreased, meaning that fewer households were depleting their assets less often to cope with food gaps. The north-western counties - Marsabit, Turkana and West Pokot - were the worst-performing for both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, while the north-eastern counties - Garissa and Wajir - were best-performing in terms of food consumption scores. The deterioration in food security was a result of two consecutive poor rainfall seasons. By the end of 2016, drought conditions had intensified and harvests were poor. Beneficiary households were often the most resource-poor in the communities, particularly at the start of FFA activities. The proportion of households who could not afford to purchase a minimum acceptable healthy food basket for beneficiary households was 56 percent, while that of non-beneficiary households was 39 percent. However, 40 percent of the FFA beneficiaries had poor and borderline food consumption, and 46 percent for non-beneficiaries. There was a high likelihood of some of WFP beneficiaries also receiving relief food assistance from the government as part of the drought response in December 2016.

WFP supported the county governments of Samburu and Wajir to develop their project plans and detailed budgets. Project managers were trained on: (i) the process of participatory disaster risk assessment; and (ii) tools and techniques of community-managed disaster risk reduction, and planning and implementation. Other training included community action planning, with specific focus on: (i) roles of the community project committees; (ii) determining and reporting on work norms; (iii) reporting on project implementation progress (activities and outputs);

(iv) gender and protection considerations; and (v) capacity development of the community.

In the semi-arid counties, all the food security indicators worsened. There was a higher proportion of people with poor and borderline FCS, and the DDS reduced. The average CSI and the proportion of people implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies slightly increased, meaning households were employing more coping strategies and with a higher frequency. Analysis showed significant differences between counties in the two livelihood zones (southeastern marginal and coastal low-potential farming). In Kitui and Makueni counties (southeastern marginal), beneficiary households had better food security in December 2016 than the previous year. None of those interviewed reported having a poor FCS and their dietary diversity was medium. In these two counties, adoption of farm ponds had been scaled-up to support farming through micro-irrigation even during off-season or when the rainfall was inadequate.

In contrast, the coastal low potential farming counties, (Kilifi and Kwale) had significant deterioration in food security, after the second consecutive poor rainfall season. Parts of these counties were experiencing “crisis” food security outcomes, where households were marginally able to meet their minimum food needs but only by more rapidly depleting their assets and thereby undermining their future food availability. The supported areas have high poverty levels and their main coping strategy was cutting trees to burn charcoal. Most of the FFA activities were dryland farming technologies such as terracing, zai pits and trapezoidal bunds, which were rainfall dependent. There were also significant delays in receiving their cash transfers because of inadequate funding. Taita Taveta performed better because it received good rainfall and had an irrigation project.

In all counties, the assisted communities improved their capacity on: community-managed disaster risk reduction; rainwater harvesting; pasture and range land management; value addition and utilization of sorghum; group dynamics; record keeping; general leadership skills; and good agricultural practices. Commercial nurseries were common in almost all counties, with the county governments and Kenya Forest Service being the main buyers. Communities or households that layered FFA with livelihood activities such as ‘table’ banking, bee keeping, poultry and goat keeping had better access to food and income.

There was notable improvements in the food security of some of FFA households assisted over the years. This was demonstrated by 15,600 families (94,000 beneficiaries) from semi-arid counties being transitioned from food assistance starting from October 2016 onwards. They continue to receive inputs and services from county government and other partners to enable them to enhance production and access markets. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of some farmer groups to aggregate their cereals produce and sell to WFP and other structured markets.

WFP organized an exposure visit for county government officials from Samburu and Wajir to FFA project sites in Baringo, which demonstrated good FFA practice. This deepened understanding of the practical aspects of implementation of FFA projects, including: (i) coordination and institutional arrangements; (ii) community-based planning approaches; (iii) project proposal development and approval processes; and (iv) developing linkages to county integrated development plans and the national ending drought emergencies framework.

WFP plans to enhance its partnership with the county governments to increase extension and advisory support to smallholder farmers. This is aimed at: catalysing or accelerating the diffusion of rainwater harvesting technologies; improving agronomic practices; increasing diversification of production; and intensifying agribusiness and market linkages. Soil fertility management, conservation agriculture practices (implemented in partnership with FAO), and scaling-up the adoption of standard farm pond systems to support agribusiness development, are expected to significantly improve the production potential of new assets. These efforts will be complemented by support for households to establish and successfully manage village savings and loan associations.

WFP will also rollout insurance-for-assets during the 2017 long rains (March to May) in Kitui. This is based on a feasibility study in Kitui and Makueni in 2015 which analysed the risks and identified areas where agricultural insurance products are a viable tool to address weather risks faced by smallholder farmers. Simulations and the design of indexes was undertaken in 2016 in Kitui during the short rains period. Three products were developed: an area yield index, a weather index using crop requirements, and a weather index using rainfall windows.

WFP will also expand implementation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture beyond Kilifi in order to ensure that households farm, buy and consume more nutritious foods.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

*Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

**Activity:** micronutrient supplementation for children aged 6-23 months

The proportion of targeted population who participated in adequate number of distributions was low because there were no MNP products between February and October as funding was not available. Similarly, there was no data for coverage because the activity was not implemented for at least six months consecutively.

Overall, more women than men received nutrition messaging through the MNP activity. This was mainly because the majority of caregivers were women. The communication focussed on maternal, infant and young child nutrition using mother-to-mother support groups and family counselling on infant feeding. Men were reached mainly during community meetings (*barazas*) and opinion leaders' forums. The coverage was much lower in 2016 because awareness campaigns ceased as a result of a lack of resources, and this translated to lower numbers of people attending nutrition education sessions.

The minimum acceptable diet is a composite indicator combining minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for children aged 6-23 months. The reported data was collected through the FSOM and represents all assessed livelihood zones (including the refugee camps) because the sample size was too small to be disaggregated. More children received an acceptable diet in 2016 compared to previous year. However, the achievement remained below both WFP's corporate target of 70 percent and the national average of 21 percent as reported in the 2014 Kenya Demographic Health Survey report.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP conducted a gender and protection assessment in Baringo County before CBT was introduced. The assessment was conducted through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Women appreciate WFP's approach of registering them as recipients of food assistance, since they were obliged to contribute to the family welfare yet they don't normally receive equal opportunities for income-generating activities. Consequently, there was a reduction in negative coping mechanisms - such as brewing of illicit alcohol - among women in FFA activities. Positive influences in household dynamics were also identified, with men feeling less pressured to provide for the family during very dry seasons. Men living with disabilities also felt dignified as they could still provide food for their family despite physical challenges. There was a high level of project ownership among beneficiaries because they felt adequately involved and consulted in the design and implementation process. Largely, both men and women within the community agreed on priority assets. Decisions were made in community dialogues (*barazas*) facilitated by project implementation committees.

Another study on women's empowerment in Kilifi found that women's participation in FFA had significant benefits including increased food consumption, control over money, development of livelihoods, mutual support and changing social norms. Furthermore, complementary activities such as group farming and savings were very successful, leading to socially empowered women, enhanced sustainability of projects, and acquisition of technical skills that promote food security. Women described having transformed gender dynamics in their household, from the exposure to new experiences, such as being part of a group or committee, travelling to town to collect money from a bank, or gaining new farming skills. Women also spoke of having more pride and dignity from being able to feed themselves and their families. The income that they earned from the cash transfer and from sales of produce gave them more control and decision making within their households. Men expressed a similar level of pride in women as they have become super enterprising. The study however noted the need to strengthen guidance and communication on how to engage pregnant and lactating women in the labour-intensive activities.

Both the evaluation of FFA activities and the gender baseline study confirmed that the skills learned through FFA led to improved livelihoods and women's empowerment. However, there is a need to improve the design and messaging of the activities, to increase the interest and participation of men and youth in FFA activities. In the Baringo gender and protection assessment, concerns over the low participation of men in activities, suggesting an increased burden on women, was met with varied responses. One group felt that it was acceptable for men to engage in other economic activities that generate reasonable consistent income to meet basic needs, such as education and healthcare, and it would be undesirable to fully engage them in FFA activities that only meets partial food needs in the household. Another group faulted alcoholism as a challenge that hindered men from engaging in economic or livelihood activities.

The proportion of women in leadership positions was above WFP's target of 50 percent in both arid and semi-arid areas. However, the Baringo gender and protection assessment found that elections for project committees were irregular and often entrenched a few individuals' leadership positions, suggesting a need for rotation. Another gender analysis study in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir (under CP 200680) found that underlying cultural gender biases mean women and girls have less decision-making and bargaining power within the household and the community, and their participation in community meetings remains symbolic.

There was a notable increase in the number of interviewed males who reported that they made decisions over the use of cash or food in both arid and semi-arid areas. However, the reasons for this are unclear. WFP needs to

ascertain the reason for the apparent decrease in proportion of households where females make decisions, and assess why men and women seem to not make these household decisions together.

To accelerate progress towards achieving gender equality, WFP Kenya volunteered to participate in a corporate gender transformation programme, and will begin activities in 2017.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

During the electronic registration of FFA households into the online system (linked with the Single Registry), WFP informed the families about the existence of the complaints-and-feedback mechanism. This reached 90 percent of the targeted people. During the telephone helpline rollout, WFP and partner employees were trained on gender and protection concepts. Key messages were passed on to communities through partner staff, posters, leaflets, and community meetings (*barazas*). The helpline was an efficient mechanism to receive and resolve complaints and obtain feedback from affected populations, and it was an easy way for beneficiaries to get information about their entitlements and ask questions about the programmes in which they participate. The majority of calls received through the helpline in 2016 (40 percent from females) was about when the next cash distribution would take place and requirements and timings of the registration exercise.

The percentage of FFA beneficiaries aware of their entitlements improved significantly in arid counties as the telephone helpline coverage increased to reach the remaining counties of Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit and Tana River. More than 90 percent of the respondents (both arid and semi-arid counties) knew who was included in the activity or what they were entitled to receive from WFP. When asked if they knew where to complain, over 80 percent reported they knew.

The gender and protection assessment in Baringo, which interviewed equal proportions of men and women, revealed that some families could not access WFP's telephone helpline for complaint or feedback because of poor network coverage and low telephone ownership. They preferred to use the local channels such as the project complaints committees and the local administration (chiefs). There is a need to strengthen these local systems for handling issues and escalating protection-related cases. The issues in Baringo could be similar in other arid counties where telephone penetration is not as advanced as in the semi-arid areas. As a start, the onsite complaints-and-feedback systems could be linked to the WFP helpline.

The proportion of assisted people who reported feeling unsafe was low, under 2 percent. Most of them were female, and they cited issues such as insecurity (intercommunity skirmishes), long distances to sites, being injured by a tool while working, and the high daytime temperatures experienced in the arid areas.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

A woman participant in Matundai FFA site in Isiolo County. The group, which had 153 households participating in irrigated farming, also took up beekeeping and bead-making as additional income generating activities.

Cover page photo: ©WFP/Martin Karimi

## 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	758,880	822,120	1,581,000	515,648	585,675	1,101,323	67.9%	71.2%	69.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	221,340	205,530	426,870	118,716	130,273	248,989	53.6%	63.4%	58.3%
Children (5-18 years)	284,580	252,960	537,540	198,549	211,089	409,638	69.8%	83.4%	76.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	252,960	363,630	616,590	198,383	244,313	442,696	78.4%	67.2%	71.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	758,880	822,120	1,581,000	494,959	606,364	1,101,323	65.2%	73.8%	69.7%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	456,000	101,500	557,500	275,964	-	275,964	60.5%	-	49.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	322,000	495,000	817,000	368,536	406,285	774,821	114.5%	82.1%	94.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	145,500	-	145,500	67,301	-	67,301	46.3%	-	46.3%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	106,000	-	106,000	21,249	-	21,249	20.0%	-	20.0%

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)
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	19,500	-	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	76,000	16,917	92,917	45,994	-	45,994	60.5%	-	49.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	53,666	82,500	136,166	61,423	67,714	124,137	114.5%	82.1%	91.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	145,500	-	145,500	67,301	-	67,301	46.3%	-	46.3%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	106,000	-	106,000	21,249	-	21,249	20.0%	-	20.0%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	19,500	-	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	44,600	48,317	92,917	21,189	24,805	45,994	47.5%	51.3%	49.5%
Total participants	44,600	48,317	92,917	21,189	24,805	45,994	47.5%	51.3%	49.5%
Total beneficiaries	269,000	288,500	557,500	127,134	148,830	275,964	47.3%	51.6%	49.5%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	65,360	70,806	136,166	59,269	64,868	124,137	90.7%	91.6%	91.2%
Total participants	65,360	70,806	136,166	59,269	64,868	124,137	90.7%	91.6%	91.2%
Total beneficiaries	393,000	424,000	817,000	369,939	404,882	774,821	94.1%	95.5%	94.8%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	9,000	10,500	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	9,000	10,500	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	9,000	10,500	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	21,650	21,650	43,300	7,302	8,550	15,852	33.7%	39.5%	36.6%
Children (24-59 months)	23,455	23,455	46,910	10,952	12,824	23,776	46.7%	54.7%	50.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	55,290	55,290	-	27,673	27,673	-	50.1%	50.1%
Total beneficiaries	45,105	100,395	145,500	18,254	49,047	67,301	40.5%	48.9%	46.3%
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	53,000	53,000	106,000	9,975	11,274	21,249	18.8%	21.3%	20.0%
Total beneficiaries	53,000	53,000	106,000	9,975	11,274	21,249	18.8%	21.3%	20.0%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.04, HIS, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIS</i>	>75.00	73.13	67.70	80.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.04, Routine HIS, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIS</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.39	1.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.04, HIS, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIS</i>	<15.00	15.94	19.54	14.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.04, HIS, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIS</i>	<15.00	9.40	10.39	5.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk based method, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Desk based method, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk based method</i>	>50.00	27.67	38.24	19.00
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (PLHIV), Project End Target: 2018.04, HIS</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP (PLHIV), Project End Target: 2018.04</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<8.00	8.00	8.00	8.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.60	4.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<27.00	27.00	22.00	22.08
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<7.00	7.00	5.00	2.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.60	3.60	4.40	4.22
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<28.00	28.00	19.00	21.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<9.00	9.00	10.00	17.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>4.10	4.10	4.80	4.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<26.00	26.00	25.00	22.31
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<9.00	9.00	4.00	6.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<14.00	14.00	26.00	33.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>4.10	4.10	4.50	4.10
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<58.00	58.00	58.00	47.00
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<54.00	54.00	55.00	48.80



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<67.00	67.00	64.00	42.70
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<18.00	18.00	21.00	15.54
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	6.00	6.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<11.00	11.00	21.00	32.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>4.00	4.00	4.50	3.94
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<22.00	22.00	22.00	16.85
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<6.00	6.00	3.00	6.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	29.00	33.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.40	4.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<17.00	17.00	21.00	15.00
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
KENYA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, ACOM report, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, ACOM	>80.00	49.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<5.00	5.00	4.00	9.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<24.00	24.00	38.00	27.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>4.10	4.10	4.30	3.89
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<19.00	19.00	17.00	22.96
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM Reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<7.00	7.00	7.00	10.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<25.00	25.00	30.00	29.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.04, FSOM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>4.10	4.10	4.40	3.79

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<53.00	53.00	55.00	57.10
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<50.00	50.00	60.00	56.00
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<59.00	59.00	55.00	58.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<20.00	20.00	17.00	22.69
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<10.00	10.00	11.00	11.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<29.00	29.00	16.00	31.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.50	3.65
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<23.00	23.00	17.00	22.33
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.04, wfp monitoring systems, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, wfp monitoring systems</i>	>66.00	17.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.04, FSOM, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.60	5.20	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	634	633	99.8%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,868	4,926	127.4%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	38,675	31,403	81.2%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	34,808	56,649	162.7%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,663	1,305	78.5%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,852	4,422	75.6%
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	1,795	1,260	70.2%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	364	333	91.5%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	271	181	66.8%
Number of bales of hay produced	unit	526,708	596,874	113.3%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	1,567	792	50.5%
Number of hives distributed	item	943	707	75.0%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	581	406	69.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	2,733,418	1,274,540	46.6%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	54,969	6,338	11.5%
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	582,612	136,556	23.4%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	509	509	100.0%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,420	565	7.6%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	74,200	37,886	51.1%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	66,780	61,699	92.4%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	90.00	95.00	82.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>90.00	98.00	96.00	75.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	94.00	100.00	55.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<10.00	10.00	5.00	18.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	<10.00	2.00	4.00	24.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<10.00	6.00	0.00	45.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	53.00	52.00	51.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>50.00	57.00	56.00	59.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	66.00	61.00	67.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	58.00	65.00	78.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>70.00	65.00	67.00	73.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	55.00	91.00	90.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	93.00	94.00	97.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	96.00	100.00	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
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>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>39,500.00	122,367,632.00
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>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	>41,000.00	12,556,192.00
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>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>67,000.00	33,776,652.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	15.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</i>	=9.00	5.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=8.00	10.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05</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
Canada	CAN-C-00507-08	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	56
Canada	CAN-C-00530-12	Corn Soya Blend	-	909
Canada	CAN-C-00530-12	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	390
Japan	JPN-C-00445-01	Maize	-	374
Kenya	KEN-C-00029-01	Maize	500	-
Kenya	KEN-C-00030-01	Maize	400	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Micronutrition Powder	-	2
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	26
USA	USA-C-01105-04	Sorghum/Millet	1,970	-
USA	USA-C-01105-04	Split Peas	850	-
USA	USA-C-01105-04	Vegetable Oil	190	-
USA	USA-C-01105-05	Sorghum/Millet	17,920	-
USA	USA-C-01105-05	Split Peas	3,100	-
USA	USA-C-01105-05	Vegetable Oil	1,100	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26,030</b>	<b>1,756</b>