

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200736

Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

Start date: 1 May 2015 **End date:** 30 April 2018 **Extension period:** 2 months **New end date:** 30 June 2018

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2.3 million		
Duration of entire project	38 months		
Extension period	2 months		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	146,507		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	129,979,354	18,556,566	148,535,920
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	75,526,942	2,390,418	77,917,360
Capacity Development & Augmentation	3,269,552	6,648,723	9,918,275
Direct Support Costs	39,551,432	-	39,551,432
Indirect Support Costs	17,382,910	1,931,699	19,314,609
Total cost to WFP	265,710,190	29,527,406	295,237,596

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200736 “Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands” is to: (i) respond to increasing food and nutrition insecurity in Kenya; and (ii) align the duration of the PRRO with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) planned to start in July 2018. The budget revision will increase the overall costs of the operation by USD 29.5 million. The budget revision proposes the following changes:
 - Introduce a prevention of acute malnutrition activity in areas where the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate exceeds 15 percent;
 - Scale-up the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) activity and replace SuperCereal with SuperCereal Plus for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G);
 - Increase the number of beneficiaries under the food assistance for assets (FFA) activity and extend the period of assistance;
 - Include additional activities under the capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) component;
 - Extend the project period by two months from 30th April 2018 to 30th June 2018;
 - Increase the Landside Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) rate from USD 181.49 per mt to USD 194.78 per mt.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

2. Kenya is a disaster-prone country faced with a combination of shocks: drought and floods, high food prices, resource-based conflicts, and livestock and crop diseases. Weather shocks are increasing in frequency and intensity, and have become more unpredictable. Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) are particularly exposed and vulnerable to weather shocks and challenged with inadequate infrastructure and poor access to basic services.
3. This PRRO addresses food security and nutrition in the ASAL as the devolved government structures enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to sudden and slow-onset disasters. The specific objectives of this PRRO are to:
 - save lives and livelihoods in emergencies;
 - reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and
 - reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.
4. The PRRO supports government priorities for food security, social protection and nutrition. Most of the assisted households in arid counties are pastoralists or agro-pastoralists while those in semi-arid counties are subsistence smallholder farmers. WFP provides assistance through in-kind food and cash-based transfers, depending on market feasibility and resource availability. The current beneficiary planning figure is 841,000¹ people between May 2017 and April 2018, assisted through the following activities:
 - Relief assistance through general distributions (GD) in response to poor rainfall in parts of the arid counties. Assistance is provided through in-kind and cash-based transfers;
 - Treatment of MAM for children aged 6-59 months, PLW/G, as well as for people living with HIV;
 - Prevention of stunting through the provision of micronutrient powders for children aged 6-23 months in arid counties;
 - Creation of productive assets through FFA; this includes rainwater harvesting and management as well as soil and water conservation activities. Assistance is provided through in-kind and cash-based transfers.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. The Government of Kenya declared a national disaster on February 2017, following the short rains assessment of the ASAL counties.² The assessment confirmed that the number of acutely food insecure people doubled from 1.3 million people in August 2016, to 2.6 million people in February 2017 (20 percent of the pastoral population and 18 percent of those living in marginal agricultural areas). It is estimated that 51 percent of these affected population are women and girls. United Nations agencies and partners issued a flash appeal on March 2017 that complements the Government's response plan and requests USD 166 million for life-saving assistance for the period March to December 2017.³

¹ Adjusted for beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity.

² Kenya Food Security Steering Group, 2016 Short Rains Assessment report, <http://ndma.go.ke/tutorials/short-rains-assessments>

³ <http://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-flash-appeal-2017>

Short rains assessment

6. The onset of the October to December 2016 short rains was delayed in most parts of the country. In most areas, the short rains were the second consecutive poor season, while in parts of the coast, it was the third consecutive poor season. The very poor conditions in coastal counties affect other ASAL counties because the coast is traditionally a fall-back area for grazing in times of drought.
7. Widespread crop failures have affected farming and agro-pastoral communities, especially in the northwest, north-east and the coastal strip of Kenya, where poor moisture conditions prevented planting or stifled early crop growth. Crop production is 70 percent below the five-year average and food insecurity is worsening in most ASAL counties. Areas dependent on the recent short rains harvest are facing significant food shortages and are likely to remain dependent on markets until their next harvest in February 2018. According to the February 2017 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the following counties are in “crisis” food security phase: Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot.
8. There is “critical” and “very critical” GAM prevalence across the ASAL counties, based on 15 nutrition surveys conducted from October to February 2017. The IPC for acute malnutrition in February 2017 indicates: (i) a “very critical” nutrition situation (phase 5; GAM \geq 30 percent) in Turkana North, North Horr in Marsabit and Mandera counties; and (ii) a “critical” nutrition situation (Phase 4; GAM 15.0 - 29.9 percent) in East Pokot in Baringo County, Isiolo and Turkana South, West and Central.
9. The total number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition has increased significantly compared to 2016:

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED CHILDREN AND PREGNANT/LACTATING WOMEN ACUTELY MALNOURISHED IN ASALS				
	MAM	SAM	Total	PLW/G
2016 February	177,000	46,000	223,000	34,400
2016 August	233,700	60,600	294,000	29,500
2017 February	268,600	75,000	343,600	37,000
Increase (Feb 2017 vs 2016)	53%	63%	54%	10%

10. The poor nutrition status reported across the ASAL counties is mainly due to poor or reduced dietary intake as a direct result of household level food insecurity, coupled with a high incidence of disease. This is compounded by the chronic challenges of these areas, such as limited access to quality health services, poor water, sanitation and hygiene, and inappropriate child care and feeding practices.
11. Since the hunger gap of most ASAL counties is most severe between June and September, malnutrition could further deteriorate, increasing the risk of excess mortality if a strong emergency nutrition response is not in place. The nutrition sector in Kenya strongly recommends scaling up its treatment interventions and introducing an activity for prevention of moderate acute malnutrition for the most vulnerable groups: children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G.
12. WFP’s gender baseline recognises that information gaps contribute to the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. Food Assistance for Assets activities facilitate women’s participation and empowerment⁴ as a result of assets created as well as through increased access to funds through

⁴ A study on FFA contribution to women’s social economic empowerment and nutrition in Kenya was conducted in 2016

informal saving and credit activities. Women's participation in FFA also creates a platform for collaboration with various partners in gender, nutrition and health to build capacities of women and/or establish referral pathways to services, particularly for PLW/G.

Purpose of the Budget Revision

General distributions

13. Having already scaled down relief food distributions in 2016, WFP will discontinue its general food distributions and focus on technical support to the Government as it takes over more of the drought response. The Government has the main responsibility for general distributions of food at the national level through the State Department of Special Programmes, and at the county level through the devolved county governments. The Government has distributed 60,000 mt of food between November 2016 and April 2017, reaching up to 2 million beneficiaries per month with partial rations. Special Programmes will use both food⁵ and cash transfers in the July-October 2017 period and has requested WFP to design and implement unconditional (relief) cash-based transfers on its behalf. WFP will target and register beneficiaries and arrange for cash transfers through a mobile money platform that WFP has developed with a financial services provider.
14. In addition, the Government's Hunger Safety Net Programme⁶ - operating in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir - has increased its coverage from 97,000 to 176,000 households (approximately 880,000 beneficiaries) between November 2016 and April 2017, with cash-based transfers' equivalent to a 50 percent food basket.
15. The Kenya Red Cross Society is also providing food and cash transfers in several counties, reaching 100,000 people in March 2017, and has increased its appeal to cover 1 million people.⁷
16. WFP has also received some funding to support counties with logistics, distribution and monitoring of food assistance.⁸

Complementary transfers for FFA beneficiaries

17. In normal years, participants in asset creation activities do not receive transfers during the post-harvest months; however, given the heightened food insecurity and that the Government's general food distributions will not be targeted to these beneficiaries, WFP will extend the food and cash transfers for FFA participants as follows:
 - *Arid (pastoral) counties*: WFP will provide additional food transfers to 283,000 asset-creation beneficiaries in Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Tana River and Turkana during May and June 2017. WFP will provide additional cash-based transfers to 87,000 asset-creation beneficiaries in Baringo, Isiolo and Samburu in the same months.
 - *Semi-Arid (marginal agricultural) counties*: WFP will provide additional cash-based transfers to 334,000 asset-creation beneficiaries in Makueni, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale and Taita Taveta from July to August 2017.

⁵ China announced a donation of 21,336 mt (valued at USD 21.9 million) to the Government of Kenya for drought relief (21 April 2017).

⁶ The Hunger Safety Net Programme is a government-managed expandable safety net in four of the ASAL counties, with support from the UK Department for International Development and managed by the National Drought Management Authority.

⁷ <http://www.kenyaredcross.org/index.php/news-event/item/launch-of-a-new-drought-appeal-targeting-1-million-people>

⁸ WFP has provided support to Samburu County for the distribution of 940 mt to 60,000 people in November 2016 and May 2017.

Nutrition interventions

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

18. WFP has reached 30,000 children aged 6-59 months and 20,000 PLW/G through MAM treatment. At the request of the Ministry of Health, WFP will increase the planned target and will add 134,000^{9,10} moderately malnourished children and 37,000 PLW/G in the 23 ASAL counties between April and October 2017.
19. WFP will substitute SuperCereal with SuperCereal Plus for children 6-59 months, PLW/G and People Living with HIV clients. SuperCereal Plus has a superior nutritional value, avoids the risk of contamination during mixing, and eases the workload for the health centre staff. These advantages more than offset the slightly higher costs of SuperCereal Plus compared with SuperCereal and vegetable oil. Health and nutrition screening and education will be provided twice a month alongside food distributions to all clients.

Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women and girls

20. WFP will introduce an activity for the prevention of acute malnutrition in areas where the prevalence of GAM exceeds 15 percent. The objective is to avert a further decline in the nutrition status among children 6-59 months and PLW/G in counties with “critical” or “very critical” GAM. These counties currently include Baringo (specifically East Pokot), Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. The activity is planned for May to October 2017.
21. The intervention will have coordination structures at both national and county levels. In the targeted counties, all children 6-59 months and all PLW/G (with a child less than six months) will be eligible for admission into the prevention of acute malnutrition activity,¹¹ with sites established close to or within communities to ensure easy access. The package provided will include: fortified blended food (SuperCereal Plus); nutrition and disease screening; and health and nutrition education in line with the Ministry of Health protocol. The prevention of acute malnutrition will be linked to the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services provided in health facilities and outreaches to ensure effective health and nutrition referral and treatment.
22. WFP will continue to closely monitor the nutrition situation in the ASAL counties, and will provide support to counties for the management of acute malnutrition programmes as part of the gradual handover plan for the supplementary feeding programme.

⁹ This represents 50 percent of the children estimated to have MAM and is based on experience in northern Kenya. The estimate has been set by the Ministry of Health following Sphere (sphereproject.org) minimum standards on food security and nutrition (>50 percent coverage in rural populations).

¹⁰ The additional children (134,000) and PLW/G (37,000) is an estimated monthly caseload. Considering new admissions and discharges, the cumulative unique beneficiary figure for the April to October period will be 209,000.

¹¹ Entry criteria will be based on height (60-110 cm) or age as determined by documentation (health card, birth certificate) for children. Pregnancy will be verified using health cards or visible pregnancy. Lactating mothers with a child less than six months will be verified using a health card for the mother or the child’s birth certificate or health card.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

Support to additional beneficiaries

23. The planning figures for beneficiaries will increase overall by 52,000:

- *Arid (pastoral) counties*: WFP had planned to support 347,000 beneficiaries in 2017. However, the planned transition of 23,000 people from food assistance was not possible due to the current drought. Thus the new planning figure for 2017 is 370,000 people. In 2018, arid counties are likely to still be in a recovery phase from the drought but some transition will be possible, with a reduction of 4,000 beneficiaries expected.
- *Semi-Arid (marginal agricultural) counties*: WFP's transition plan of beneficiaries from food assistance has been delayed due to: (i) on-going discussions between the national and county governments on the implementation modalities of the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme - Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL)¹²; and (ii) current levels of food insecurity which necessitate a careful approach to transitioning beneficiaries. The new planning figure for 2017 is therefore 29,000 beneficiaries higher than planned. In 2018, it is expected that 20,000 beneficiaries will transition from food assistance as the KCEP-CRAL will be ready to support these beneficiaries with agricultural inputs.

Additional activities for Food Assistance for Assets

24. In response to an evaluation of the asset-creation activities conducted in 2016, WFP will implement three additional elements for FFA: (i) activities to strengthen participation of men and youth, including adolescent girls, in resilience building; (ii) introduction of micro-insurance against drought for FFA participants as an additional risk management tool; and (iii) an upscale farm pond technology¹³ that has proved to be very effective for drought mitigation. These additional activities will require equipment and tools such as digging hoes, cement and plastic lining for farm ponds, training materials and facilities, as well as additional resources for the provision of technical skills to WFP partners.

Capacity development and augmentation

25. WFP Kenya will undertake more capacity development and augmentation activities than planned and has secured the necessary funding. WFP plans a series of meetings and workshops with national and county governments for increased ownership and capacity to support more effective asset-creation activities.

¹² KCEP-CRAL this is a joint programme between the three Rome Based agencies (WFP, IFAD, and FAO) and the Kenya Government. The plan is to support 60,000 small scale farmers to attain food self-sufficiency. After engaging in WFP-supported livelihood activities, they will receive agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides) from IFAD so that they can start on commercial farming and exit from WFP transfers.

¹³ Farmers harvest run-off rainwater on the ground and collect it into a pit that is lined with polythene; this stored water is then used for producing horticultural crops.

TABLE 2: CHANGES OF BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / (Decrease) 2017			Revised			Current			Increase / (Decrease) 2018			Revised		
		2017						2017			2018			2018					
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Relief General distributions	GFD Food	42 000	46 000	88 000	(42 000)	(46 000)	(88 000)	-	-	-	42 000	46 000	88 000	(42 000)	(46 000)	(88 000)	-	-	-
	GFD Cash	23 000	25 000	48 000	(23 000)	(25 000)	(48 000)	-	-	-	23 000	25 000	48 000	(23 000)	(25 000)	(48 000)	-	-	-
Relief complementary transfers for beneficiaries under asset-creation	Drought-affected, Food	-	-	-	165 000	178 500	343 500	165 000	178 500	343 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drought-affected, Cash	-	-	-	173 000	187 500	360 500	173 000	187 500	360 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment of MAM	Malnourished children 6-59 months	49 500	79 500	129 000	101 000	108 000	209 000	150 500	187 500	338 000	16 000	39 000	55 000	16 000	13 000	29 000	32 000	52 000	84,000
	Malnourished PLW/G																		
Prevention of MAM	Children 6-59 months	-	-	-	216 000	216 000	432 000	216 000	216 000	432 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PLW/G	-	-	-	-	113 000	113 000	-	113 000	113 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV (treatment of MAM)	HIV	9 000	10 500	19 500	-	-	-	9 000	10 500	19 500	3 000	3 500	6 500	-	-	-	3 000	3 500	6,500
MNP	MNP	62 500	62 500	125 000	(44 500)	(44 500)	(89 000)	18 000	18 000	36 000	74 500	74 500	149 000	(56 500)	(56 500)	(113 000)	18 000	18 000	36,000
Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)	FFA food	125 000	135 000	260 000	40 000	43 500	83 500	165 000	178 500	343 500	125 000	135 000	260 000	9 000	10 500	19 500	134 000	145 500	279,500
Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)	FFA cash	188 000	204 000	392 000	(15 000)	(16 500)	(31 500)	173 000	187 500	360 500	188 000	204 000	392 000	4 000	4 500	8 500	192 000	208 500	400,500
Total (not adjusted for overlaps)		499,000	562 500	1 061 500	570 500	714 500	1 285 000	1 069 500	1 277 000	2 346 500	471 500	527 000	998 500	(92 500)	(99 500)	(192 000)	379 000	427 500	806 500

TABLE 3: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS BY ACTIVITY

Activity	May to December 2015			2016			2017			January – June 2018		
	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total
Relief												
GD (Food)	187 000	202 500	389 500	66 000	70 000	136 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
GD (Cash)	5 000	5 500	10 500	5 000	5 500	10 500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relief complementary transfers for beneficiaries under asset-creation (Food)	-	-	-	-	-	-	165 000	178 500	343 500	-	-	-
Relief complementary transfers for beneficiaries under asset-creation (Cash)	-	-	-	-	-	-	173 000	187 500	360 500	-	-	-
Treatment of MAM *	40 000	75 000	115 000	54 000	91 500	145 500	150 500	187 500	338 000	32 000	52 000	84 000
Prevention of MAM**	0	0	0	0	0	0	216 000	329 000	545 000	0	0	0
HIV (treatment of MAM).	6 500	6 500	13 000	9 000	10 500	19 500	9 000	10 500	19 500	3 000	3 500	7 500
MNP	74 500	74 500	149 000	53 000	53 000	106 000	18 000	18 000	36 000	18 000	18 000	36 000
Sub-total	313 000	364 000	677 000	187 000	230 500	417 500	731 500	911 000	1 642 500	53 000	73 500	126 500
Recovery												
FFA (Food)	178 000	193 000	371 000	122 000	167 000	322 000	165 000	178 500	343 500	134 000	145 500	279 500
FFA (Cash)	205 000	223 000	428 000	206 000	257 000	495 000	173 000	187 500	360 500	192 000	208 500	400 500
Sub-total	383 000	416 000	799 000	328 000	424 000	817 000	338 000	366 000	704 000	326 000	354 000	680 000
Grand Total	696 000	780 000	1 476 000	515 000	654 500	1 234 500	1 069 500	1 277 000	2 346 500	379 000	427 500	806 500
Adjusted Total***	635 000	687 000	1 322 000	552 000	618 000	1 170 000	688 000	805 500	1 493 500	367 000	400 000	767 000
<p>*Planned treatment of MAM beneficiaries include 134,000 children and 37,000 PLW/G in 2017 and 33,000 children and 20,000 PIW/G in 2018. For children, 3 cohorts planned in 2017 and 2 cohorts in 2018, assumption being the average length of stay is 4 months.</p> <p>**Prevention of MAM planned for six months May to October 2017 with 545,000 beneficiaries (432,000 children and 113,000 PLW/G).</p> <p>***Assumed that beneficiaries may benefit from more than one activity, ie FFA,GD, treatment of MAM, MNP and prevention of MAM.</p>												

26. The changes in ration apply to the treatment and prevention of MAM activities only (see table 4). The food rations and cash-based transfers are unchanged for the other activities of this PRRO.

	Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				Prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
	Children 6-59 months	Adults	HIV clients		Children & Adults
			Children	Adults	
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	New
SuperCereal Plus	-	275		275	215
Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food	92	-	92	-	-
TOTAL	92	275	92	275	215
Total kcal/day	500	1,127	500	1,127	882
Feeding days per year	120	365	120	120	180

FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS

27. The additional and total food and cash-based transfer requirements are shown in table 5 below:

Activity	Commodity / Cash based transfer	Food requirements (mt) Cash-based transfer (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / (Decrease)	Revised total
Relief	Commodity	48,524	(216)	48,308
	Cash-based transfer	7,064,381	138,000	7,202,381
Treatment of MAM	Commodity	12,108	95	12,203
Prevention of MAM	Commodity	68	12,607	12,675
Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)	Commodity	71,822	1,499	73,321
	Cash-based transfer	50,994,266	2,252,418	53,246,684
TOTAL	Commodity	132,522	13,985	146,507
	Cash-based transfer	58,058,647	2,390,418	60,449,066

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

28. The May 2017 assessment of the long rains (March to May) forecasts that between 3 and 3.5 million people will be acutely food insecure during the August 2017-February 2018 period; the full assessment will be undertaken in July-August. There is also a risk of severe crop damage from Fall Armyworm. These factors would put at risk the recovery of livelihoods in the drought-affected areas. The number of acutely food-insecure people could increase substantially. The Government's nine-month drought response plan (November 2016 – July 2017) includes substantial food assistance (food and cash-based transfers) complemented by international and national non-state responses. However, if requirements for drought response increase further, the

international response may have to increase sharply. WFP will continue its engagement in the food security and nutrition assessment processes, coordinated by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group. Moreover, WFP's work with the State Department of Special Programmes as alternate lead for the food assistance sector and engagement for cash-based transfers will help identify emerging gaps.

29. If the prevention of MAM activity is not adequately funded, there is a high risk of an escalation in the numbers of children suffering from MAM and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). WFP and UNICEF are actively meeting with local donor representatives and are facilitating field visits and to remote locations to ensure that the priority for this activity is well understood.
30. Kenya will conduct national general elections on 8th August 2017. Kenya has experienced violence in previous elections and there are signs of intense competition that could result in violent conflicts this year. The Ministry of Interior, through the National Disaster Operations Centre, is coordinating a contingency planning with national and international partners, including WFP and other United Nations agencies, to promote peaceful elections and prepare and respond to potential humanitarian needs. WFP will act as a humanitarian hub in two locations, Isiolo and Mombasa, as part of a countrywide contingency planning. WFP has facilitated simulation exercises at national and sub-national levels in preparation for election-related conflict. WFP is participating in crisis management exercises in Nairobi and reviewing business continuity measures, including prepositioning of food in the weeks that precede the elections.

Approved by:

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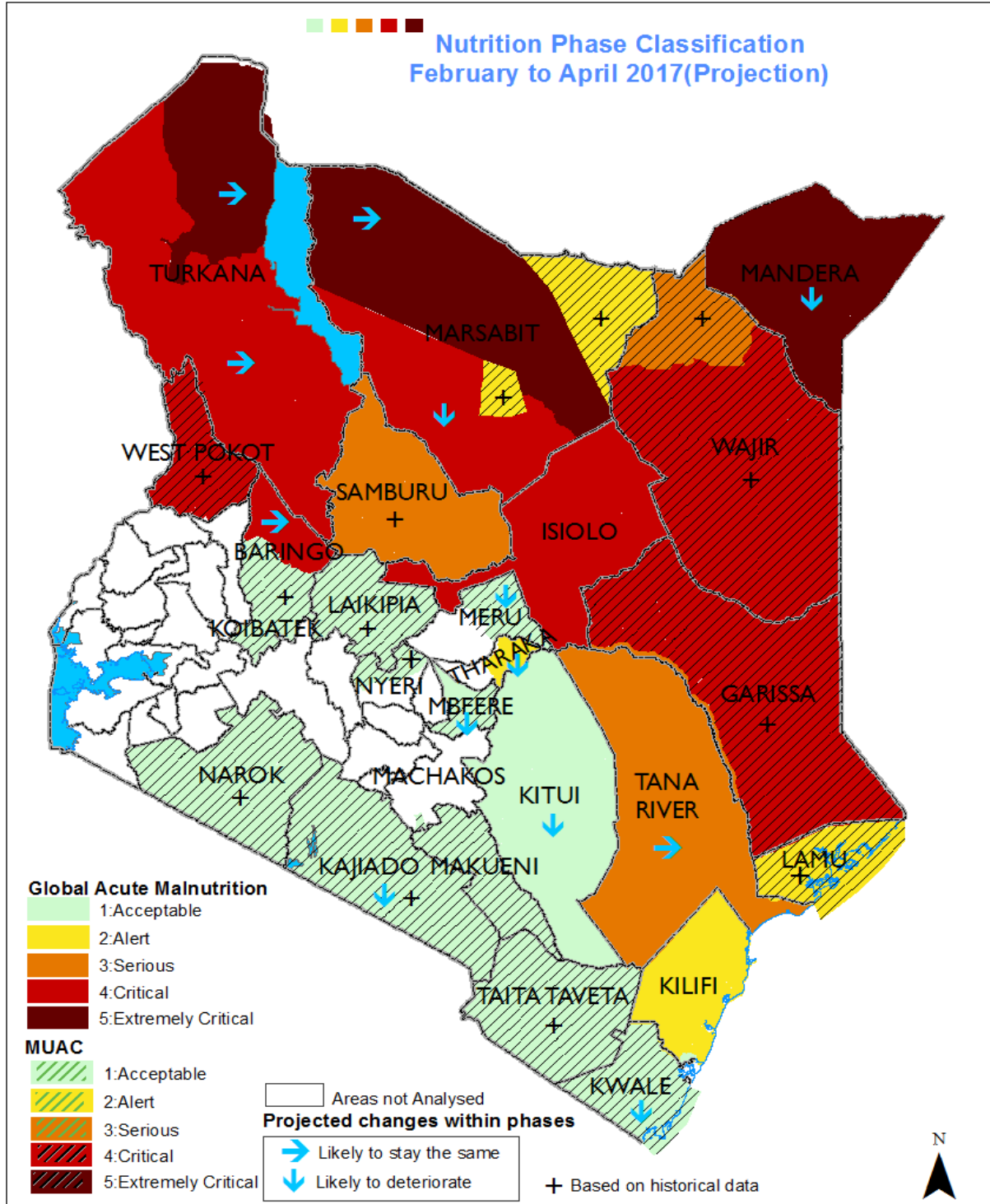
PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	1,019	262,773	
Pulses	204	122,220	
Oil and fats	7	8,273	
Mixed and blended food	12,772	14,508,780	
Others	(15)	(293,378)	
Total Food Transfers	13,986	14,608,669	
External Transport		819,280	
LTSH		3,036,557	
ODOC Food		92,060	
Food and Related Costs ¹		18,556,566	
C&V Transfers		2,390,418	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		2,390,418-	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		6,648,723	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			27,595,707
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			-
Total Direct Project Costs			27,595,707
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ²			1,931,699
TOTAL WFP COSTS			29,527,406

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX II

MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ASAL	arid and semi-arid lands
CBT	cash-based transfer
CD&A	capacity development and augmentation
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
GD	general distribution
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KCEP-CRAL	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme - Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
LTSH	land transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
Mt	metric tons
PLHIV	people living with HIV/AIDS
PLW/G	pregnant and lactating women and girls
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
TB	tuberculosis
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
WHZ	weight-for-height Z-score

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)