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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme Kenya (2014-2018)**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)



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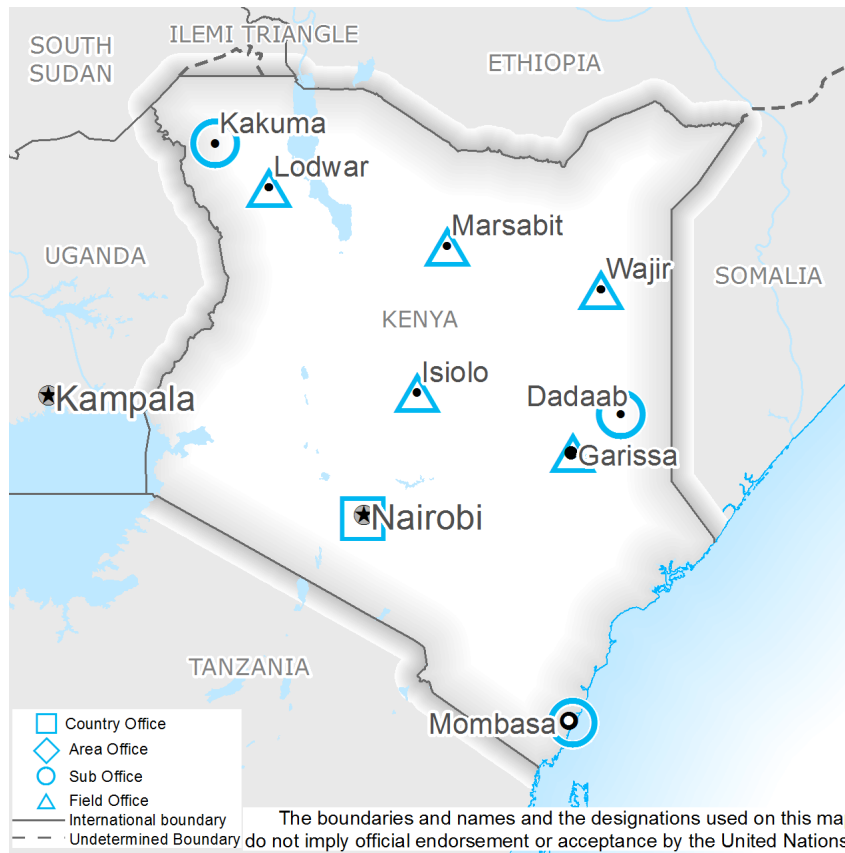
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

WFP's response to the nutrition crisis of 2017 was well executed. While 100 percent funding was not received, available resources enabled WFP to (i) scale up the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; (ii) initiate an activity to prevent acute malnutrition in five out of seven target counties; and (iii) start providing protection rations. The nutrition activities were integrated to other health services, or linked with ongoing programmes or safety nets, thus increasing the effectiveness of the response. As a result, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) - that had reached "critical" levels in the first half of 2017[1] - began to taper off towards the end of 2017.

WFP's technical assistance enabled the State Department of Special Programmes to provide cash-based assistance to 1.6 million drought-affected people in 13 counties. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) had more efficient monthly early warning data collection tools, which helped the counties in faster decision-making during the drought. In the four county governments which had comprehensive capacity strengthening activities, they prepared county-specific disaster risk management (DRM) policies and established relevant DRM departments.

Support by WFP and others to the social protection sector resulted in increased coherence in policy development work, improved coordination within the sector and increased government commitment to expand social protection coverage. The Ministry of Education prepared and approved a road map for the accelerated full handover of the school meals programme by July 2018.

Partnerships with government, private sector, and research institutes enabled upscaling of farm pond technology, which has great potential to increase households' resilience to drought. WFP piloted integrated risk management by enabling access to a micro-insurance scheme supporting selected subsistence farmer households in Kitui. Small-scale millers acquired sufficient capacity to mill, fortify and supply cereals to support provision of meals in nursery schools supported by the Government of Turkana County, thus increasing incomes and sustainability.

In the Kalobeyei integrated settlement, WFP, United Nations partners and the Government of Turkana County introduced activities with potential to increase economic and livelihood opportunities of refugees and their hosts. WFP leveraged on existing programmes, including national school meals, food assistance for assets (FFA), markets support, cash-based transfers (CBT), and engagement with smallholder farmers. The scarcity of water in Kalobeyei remained a major challenge.

[1] Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for Acute Malnutrition.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Kenya has diverse natural resources and potential owing to its highly varied landscape. The country is transforming rapidly. A decade of stability and consistent economic growth saw it achieve lower middle-income status in 2014. But huge social, economic and gender inequalities persist; women and the youth (18 to 35 years) are more likely to be unemployed than older male [2]. Forty-two percent of its population of 46 million live in poverty. For many, access to adequate and quality food remains a major challenge, resulting in significant levels of undernutrition and food insecurity, particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) which are underdeveloped, drought-prone and often suffer from conflicts between communities over limited natural resources. The level of food insecurity escalates significantly during periods of drought and/or floods. For instance, in 2017, 20-25 percent of the population in the ASAL were acutely food insecure.

Farming remains the main economic driver, although 80 percent of land is either arid or semi-arid. Kenya's vulnerability to climate change and weather-related shocks is increasing. Ninety-five percent of crops in Kenya are rainfed, leaving farmers highly exposed to droughts. Seasons have become far less predictable, with poor distribution of rainfall over space and time, thereby disrupting cropping and exacerbating soil erosion.

Smallholder farmers account for 75 percent of agricultural output and 70 percent of market supplies. Women provide 80 percent of farm labour and manage 40 percent of smallholder farms but own only 1 percent of farming land and receive only 10 percent of farming credit [3]. Inefficient value chains are unresponsive to the needs of smallholder farmers and poorer consumers. Pastoralists face severe water scarcity for fodder and water for their livestock during the long dry spells, which often leads to resource-based conflicts.

Over the last decade, the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years has significantly decreased to 26 percent, though the absolute number has increased due to population growth. In the arid counties, global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months often exceeds the "critical" threshold of 15 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies remain high, with anaemia prevalence being 28 percent (boys), 25 percent (girls), and 42 percent (pregnant women) denoting a severe public health problem [4]. The immediate causes of malnutrition, particularly for children 6-59 months, are intake of food that is low in quantity and quality, high disease burden, and inadequate access to basic services. Kenya has the joint fourth-largest HIV epidemic in the world in terms of the number of people living with HIV (1.6 million people), with prevalence high at 5.4 percent. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2012) and its Action Plan articulate the interventions required to address malnutrition, and recognises the role of gender dynamics in food security and nutrition.

The National Safety Net Programme involves cash transfer to severely disabled persons, orphans and vulnerable children, elderly persons over 65 years old and extremely poor people in northern Kenya. A 2017 Social Protection Sector Review is forming the basis for a long-term investment plan focussing on: inclusive, lifecycle social protection; improving and expanding the shock-responsiveness of social assistance schemes; and the expansion of complementary interventions.

The education sector is still faced with historical imbalances in access, equity, quality and relevance, despite the free primary education introduced in 2003. Children in the arid lands face many difficulties in accessing education, because of poverty, food insecurity, conflict, pressure to engage children in household chores or paid labour, the nomadic lifestyle of pastoralists, inadequate trained teachers, poor teacher attendance, insufficient access to textbooks, and poor water and sanitation facilities [5].

Devolution is central to the 2010 Constitution. Forty even elected county governments were established in an attempt to address the regional imbalances while bringing the basic public services closer to the citizens. The counties are improving accountability and public service delivery at sub-national levels. National and county governments are increasingly taking over direct implementation of food security and nutrition activities. But many of the accountable institutions still have inadequate capacity and resources to plan, budget and implement, including for nutrition and food security. The Government has adopted gender-responsive budgeting as a strategy for promoting gender equality and inclusion at both the national and county levels.

Kenya hosts a large refugee population, mainly in camps located in food-insecure counties of Garissa and Turkana. Unable to work or move freely because of the encampment policy of the host country, refugees are highly dependent on international assistance, but there are opportunities for new approaches to improve livelihoods.

[2] Women and Men in Kenya: Facts and Figures 2017.

[3] Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010 – 2020.

[4] Kenya National Micronutrient Survey 2011.

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

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP continued its shift from direct service delivery to strengthening the national capacities through provision of technical assistance and facilitating discussions on required policies, plans and strategies. These shifts have been possible due to strategic partnerships with the national and county governments, and development partners. There has been increased national interest and capacity to assume leadership for ensuring food and nutrition security. WFP's interventions were through a Country Programme (CP), and two protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO).

**Country Programme (CP) 200680 (2014-2018), approved budget USD 129 million**, had two main objectives: 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. The CP has four components:

Component 1 sought to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for and respond to food insecurity and undernutrition. It also supported acceleration of government leadership and coordination of safety nets through investments in the national social protection single registry and modelling integrated approaches to social protection.

Component 2 built on the successes of Kenya's home-grown school meals programme (HGSMP) and continued to invest in implementation and sustainable expansion. The plan is to have a fully nationally-led school meals programme by mid-2018. WFP complemented the national efforts in some counties through direct provision of meals to school children.

Component 3 assisted smallholder farmers and millers to acquire skills and benefit from structured market opportunities to economically empower women and men farmers. For sustainability, WFP focussed on policy discussions on affirmative actions for the farmers to access public procurement opportunities and to improve the quality and safety of food.

Component 4 aimed to improve the nutritional outcomes of vulnerable groups by focusing on chronic malnutrition. It sought to contribute to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children, including adolescent girls, and integrate water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition issues into the school meals programme.

**PRRO 200736 (2015-2018) “Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid Lands”, approved budget USD 295 million**, was implemented in the arid and semi-arid lands. It 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; (iii) reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by providing micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months. It also aimed to enhance partnerships to build resilience, increase sustainability and prepare for hand-over to the Government. Capacity strengthening activities were embedded in each of the project objectives.

The Nutrition Technical Forum, co-chaired by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, coordinated activities in the nutrition sector at the national level. Plans are ongoing towards establishing high-level nutrition multi-stakeholder platforms at both national and county levels, under the Scaling up Nutrition movement in Kenya. The National AIDS Control Council coordinated and provided leadership for the multi-sectoral national response to *HIV and AIDS*.

**PRRO 200737 (2015-2018) “Food Assistance for Refugees”, approved budget USD 377 million**, sought to ensure adequate food consumption for refugees and supported food and nutrition security for refugees and host communities in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei. It also sought to treat moderate acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), prevent prevalence of undernutrition in children and PLW, address special

nutrition needs of people with chronic illnesses, and improve learning and access to education for girls and boys in primary schools. The operation also sought increase livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities and strengthen local food value chains and markets.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

WFP Kenya received 73 percent funding against the budgeted requirements for 2017. This was a 17 percent increase from 2016, and is indicative of the strong donor commitment to support WFP in Kenya. Ninety-four percent of confirmed contributions were directed multilateral allocations; the remainder were bilateral allocations. WFP Kenya's main fundraising strategy was to maintain regular engagement with traditional donors and foster new relationships with emerging donors. WFP endeavoured to showcase its work on reducing hunger and improving livelihoods through: (i) consultative meetings with donors and other development partners; (ii) regular updates and reports on progress and challenges; and (iii) field visits.

For all the operations, cash-based transfers (CBT) were better funded than in-kind food transfers, although the planned CBT requirements were less than the planned in-kind food requirements. Constraints included: contributions earmarked for certain activities or a transfer modality, which reduced the flexibility in programming and utilization of funds; contributions with very short validity periods; and late arrival of in-kind shipments from abroad. Where feasible, WFP used corporate advance financing opportunities that enabled the operations to access funds internally before the contributions were confirmed.

At 79 percent, PRRO 200736 was better-funded than the other two operations, both in terms of absolute amount received and percent of needs met. However, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was seriously underfunded at the start of the year, with new funding being received to address the worsening nutrition crisis later in the year. Resources for food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities were adequate for food and cash transfers but not for the provision of required non-food items, which affected the quality and quantity of outputs achieved. WFP received funds to provide technical support to the Government to respond to drought relief requirements with CBT. A budget revision extended the project to June 2018.

As WFP shifts implementation of FFA activities from NGOs to county governments, there are inherent financial management risks that may arise because of capacity gaps. To mitigate these, WFP engaged the services of Price Waterhouse Coopers to conduct micro-assessments of some of the pilot counties that were identified for direct implementation to identify capacity gaps and support required.

CP 200680 overall funding was 71 percent but the school meals activity was seriously under-resourced, with food not being available for a whole school term. Capacity strengthening activities were well-resourced, with predictable multi-year funding. A new source of funding was received for the agricultural market access and linkages activity. Micronutrient supplementation activities for children aged 6-23 months had no funding in 2017 and relied on carry-over stocks from 2016. The budget revision increased the amount for capacity development activities.

PRRO 200737 supported refugees and their host communities and was the least funded in percentage terms (68 percent). CBT and nutrition activities benefitted from predictable multi-year funding, which enabled better planning. However, severe funding shortfalls meant that refugees received their full entitlements for the in-kind portion of transfer only between April and August 2017. Host communities did not receive transfers for FFA from July onwards. The reduction of rations was one of the contributing factors for poor food security outcomes. A budget revision was prepared to address changes in beneficiary numbers, revise the proportion between in-kind food and CBT, extend the duration of the project and include capacity development activities.

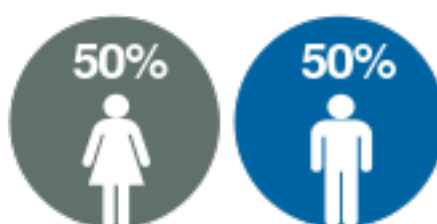
WFP Kenya took concrete actions to decrease the environmental footprint of its operations and increase resource efficiency through a series of waste-saving actions, consistent with the international standard ISO 14001, that specifies requirements for an effective environmental management system. An environmental action plan was developed. The office introduced a pull printing system that enabled users to send print jobs via a universal printer driver. This system saw a 60 percent reduction in operational cost of printing compared to 2016. WFP also adopted the contractual terms offered to the United Nations Office in Nairobi by the travel agent, resulting in 10 percent reduction in travel fees paid.

As part of value for money, the office also recognized the criticality of staff wellness amid high-stressful contexts, where delivering of results relies on staff wellbeing and safety. Concrete actions taken include provision of a breast milk pumping station in Nairobi, upgrading housing facilities in field offices, and armoured vehicles to be used in high threat areas for terror attacks along the Kenya/Somali border.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	246,737	239,244	485,981
Children (5-18 years)	528,843	458,520	987,363
Adults (18 years plus)	187,794	256,722	444,516
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>963,374</b>	<b>954,486</b>	<b>1,917,860</b>




## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,442	111	871	-	76	4,501
Single Country IR-EMOP	-	-	-	79	-	79
Single Country PRRO	54,892	6,078	10,976	17,667	60	89,673
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>58,334</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>11,847</b>	<b>17,746</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>94,253</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	2,671,284	-	-
Single Country PRRO	30,476,489	-	-



Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Total Distributed in 2017	33,147,774	-	-

## Supply Chain

Kenya's logistics infrastructure includes one seaport, several airports and airstrips, a railway line and an expansive road network. The port of Mombasa 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 the old railway running to the border with Uganda. The new Standard Gauge Railway line was commissioned in 2017 but for only passengers. WFP Kenya managed the vessel discharge, customs clearance, storage, handling and transport, from the port or from in-country suppliers' premises to county warehouses, and to reception hubs of supported countries. The efficiency of the Mombasa corridor was fundamental to the achievement of WFP's objectives in the 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. Insecurity was the main challenge for deliveries in northern Kenya: worst affected were Kitale-Lokichoggio, and the Garissa-Mandera routes.

In the middle of 2017, high volumes of WFP cargo were received in Mombasa within a very short period, thereby straining contracted transport capacity and storage facilities. There were limited transporters in Kenya as most firms had shifted their capacity from the country due to low volumes received earlier. Yet there was an urgency to pre-position food before the start of the March-May rains in Kenya and South Sudan.

As the Government waived duties for commercial imports of cereals, sugar and processed milk in response to food scarcity in Kenya, the port became congested and waiting time for conventional ships to berth increased from 5 days to 20 days. The Government maize was given priority for offtake from the silos.

To cope, WFP: (i) issued new transport contracts, increasing inland rates by 10 percent and cross-border (South Sudan) rates by 3 percent; (ii) negotiated and obtained priority berthing for its vessels within five days of arrival in Mombasa thus incurring no demurrage costs; (iii) negotiated with the silo owners for truck loading priority, given the humanitarian nature of the food; (iv) requested transporters that had shifted their trucks to South Sudan operations to re-position them back in Kenya to increase the local capacity; (v) monitored road conditions during the rainy season, and when the roads became impassable, dispatches were halted to avoid the risks of trucks getting stuck and food being damaged by water.

Supply chain costs increased because a new Government regulation made it mandatory for all importers to pay an inspection fee for agricultural commodities imported for domestic use. Fuel prices also went up by 10 percent and transport rates increased in some parts of Kenya because of banditry. Nevertheless, WFP continued to improve cost efficiency by fostering competition amongst service providers through competitive tendering. Cross-border rates to the other countries (except South Sudan) reduced by an average of 10 percent, resulting in savings of USD 588,000 in 2017. A further USD 360,000 of port operations costs was saved because of directly delivering some food from the ships to the outbound trucks in Mombasa.

WFP set three main key performance evaluation indicators for transporters: responsiveness, timeliness and quality. The evaluation was a two-way communication channel where each party evaluated and gave feedback to the other. The evaluation aided in streamlining the roster of service providers by weeding out non-performers and maintaining those that are competitive and high performing.

Timely posting of data into the corporate system, and close monitoring of "best before" use dates safeguarded the safety and quality of food in warehouses. Damaged or infested stocks were immediately reconstituted or fumigated. Post-delivery losses were 0.05 percent of total food handled. Although this was higher than in 2016 (0.02 percent), the increase resulted from truck accidents that were beyond the control of the transporters.

Besides managing delivery of in-kind food, WFP used its supply chain expertise to ensure beneficiaries received their CBT on time, and that traders in refugee camps increased their capacity to engage profitably and give best value to their customers.

It is also worth noting that in 2017, WFP injected USD 37.8 million into the Kenyan economy through payment to service providers in the logistics sector. Outsourcing services to commercial suppliers promotes growth of the Kenyan economy and aids in building capacities of the local entities.

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 allowed 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.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Maize	15	-	15
Rice	-	3,182	3,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,197</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	500
Corn Soya Blend	21,511
Maize	6,846
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,002
Sorghum/Millet	14,073
Split Peas	1,965
Sugar	100
Vegetable Oil	1,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,037</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Recent studies, reviews and evaluations in Kenya have drawn insightful lessons.

A 2017 review of WFP's country capacity strengthening activities positively highlighted the support in the design and implementation of key systems and processes, such as the national single registry, and in facilitating policy discourse in disaster risk management and social protection. It underscored the importance of WFP's early engagement with the devolution process, recommending increased focus on institutional investments at county level and the promotion of linkages between national and county authorities to improve disaster management and the supply chain. A major lesson learned was the need to build in flexibility because of the Government's own rules and regulations and institutions are also dynamic. WFP will consider the findings and recommendations of this review when implementing the five-year Country Strategic Plan that scheduled to start in July 2018.

A 2017 decentralised evaluation (end line) of WFP's support to the school meals programme commended the strong partnership with the Government and the successful gradual handover of the programme from WFP to the Ministry of Education. It recommended six key priorities: (i) continue technical support to the Ministry to complete

the handover; (ii) digitise the reporting system; (iii) strengthen partnerships to address threats to pupils' safety while commuting to school; (iv) increase awareness on the complaints and feedback mechanism; (v) train cooks and storekeepers; (vi) conduct county-specific capacity gaps and needs assessment. These will be implemented in 2018. A baseline for the next phase of the project was also conducted and highlighted the need for WFP to advocate for: (i) speedy adoption of the National School Meals and Nutrition Policy and support for multi-sectoral coordination; and (ii) ring-fencing of the budget and ensuring adequate, timely and regular disbursements to schools.

The 2016 decentralised evaluation of FFA concluded that these activities were building essential infrastructures and social capital, which are vital to support self-reliance and resilience. It recommended: (i) improving technical aspects of the projects to improve quality; (ii) increasing engagement of men and youth to improve gender equality and make the changes transformative; (iii) supporting national and county governments for the enhanced and effective implementation of the National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy, and (iv) supporting county governments to include climate-resilient livelihood activities in the second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). In response, WFP trained implementers and project committee members on the technical standards expected of each asset type, hired two engineers, and supported the CIDP preparations. Also, WFP contracted a technical institute to review the FFA technical manual, and prepared practical implementation guides that include how to effectively engage men, women and the youth.

An internal review of WFP support to facilitate access and linkages for smallholders in 2016 recommended proactive assessment and engagement with all actors along the value chains to enhance efficiency and improve markets. It also highlighted the critical role of institutional procurement, e.g. school feeding, for stimulating smallholder farmers' supply, facilitate linkages to markets, enhance value chains and improve food safety and quality.

A 2015 joint review by UNHCR and WFP concluded that the use of biometric fingerprinting to identify refugees, ensure protection and enhance accountability and management of food assistance, resulted in significant cost reduction. In 2017, an evaluation started to assess the effects of CBT on local economies, food security and nutrition, income and social cohesion between refugees and their hosts. This will also help determine the most effective and efficient mix between food and cash.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

Presently, WFP Kenya engages in capacity strengthening at national and county levels with the ultimate goal to hand over the large-scale emergency food aid responses to government agencies. WFP's capacity assistance focused on technical support for government-owned safety nets, and emergency preparedness and response measures to address food security and nutrition. Capacity strengthening is the principal mechanism that WFP is using to integrate programmes into Kenya's rapidly developing national social protection framework, and to engage with other actors to ensure that the portfolio of Kenya's safety nets in the arid and semi-arid lands meets the needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households and promotes the progression of smallholder women and men farmers up the economic value chain.

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

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

##### **Activity: Capacity strengthening for devolved government structures**

WFP has focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions and county governments to assess, analyze, prepare for and respond to food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP transferred analytical and logistics expertise to enable county governments to develop their emergency preparedness and response capacities in four counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir). Actions addressed priorities identified in the areas of policy development, institutional accountability, strategic planning and financing, and programme design and delivery.

WFP supported the review and completion of gender-sensitive policies for disaster risk management (DRM) for Baringo, Marsabit and Samburu counties. This was done through workshops and trainings that enabled the county governments and other stakeholders to understand disaster risks, hazards and vulnerabilities prevalent in their counties, and the impact on food security and nutrition. The Baringo policy was approved in 2017, while those of Samburu and Marsabit await to be approved and disseminated in 2018.

All the four counties created directorates for DRM, as provided for in their DRM policies. WFP organized simulation exercises (SimEx) in Marsabit and Wajir to test the readiness to prepare and implement food security and nutrition solutions in case of a disaster. Baringo's SimEx was done in 2016, and its directorate facilitated the 2017 simulations. The SimEx included mapping of partners, and preparation of action plans to address identified gaps. The partners that supported policy formulation and the simulations included the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC), Kenya Red Cross Society, UNDP, and World Vision International.

WFP seconded staff to work with each of the four county governments. This allowed for provision of on-demand advisory support and assisted in agenda setting and follow up on actions, including those from the county-steering group (CSG) meetings. The CSG is a forum that brings together stakeholders from national and county governments, and non-state actors to address food security and nutrition issues.

WFP continued training NDMA and county government officers on food security analytical skills. Also, revision of the online early warning system data collection tools, and provision of tablets and smart phones were undertaken and completed. The food security assessment tools and methodology were refined, and officers from the four counties were trained and certified as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysts. The February 2017 food security assessment reports and the 2016 gender study were then shared with county executives and directors in a workshop to support evidence-based planning and response.

WFP conducted a training for trainers on humanitarian supply chain management for selected county officers. The trainers then cascaded to reach many others in their counties. Topics included handling, tracking and storing food to guarantee safety, food quality assurance, and warehouse management. In addition, WFP conducted supply chain business processes mapping to better understand how institutional accountability and effectiveness could be improved.

To ensure food security and nutrition were included in the strategic plans, with a view to make adequate financial provisions in sectoral budgets, WFP supported the formulation of the second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the four counties. WFP also supported counties such as Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui,

Makueni, Mandera, Tana River and Turkana during their CIDP formulation. Counties will finalise the five-year plans in early 2018. Complementary partners included the Council of Governors, NDMA, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and UNDP.

### **Activity: Complementary initiative for social protection**

WFP supported the strategic coordination of social protection nationally to enhance complementarity between WFP's long-standing safety nets and Kenya's evolving social protection systems. WFP provided technical assistance through: (i) continued development of the single registry by expanding access to analytics, broadening linkages with other social protection programmes, and developing the capacity of staff to sustainably maintain the single registry with minimal external support; (ii) co-financing and participation in the social protection sector review; (iii) support to the development of a 12-year social protection investment plan, which will inform the process of integrating food assistance into the national safety nets system; and (iv) a leading role in the social protection outcome group of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2014-2018). WFP also supported the Government's Social Assistance Unit to improve Grievance and Case Management systems (G&CM) through business process mapping and improved tools.

WFP worked closely with the State Department of Social Protection. To leverage comparative advantages and deliver assistance efficiently, WFP continued to strategically partner with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDAF partners to support the Government to deliver on its ambitious agenda and promote national leadership, strengthen coordination and improve programme implementation. This included co-financing activities, joint advocacy efforts and the provision of complementary technical assistance. To catalyse the '*Cashplus*' [1] agenda, and under the leadership of the Social Protection Secretariat (SPS), WFP teamed-up with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF, the World Bank, and various government departments to develop the initial roadmap. Within the same partnership, dialogue started towards the development of a shock-responsive system.

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

#### **Activity: Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholder farmers**

WFP's activities to support smallholder farmers access to markets included: linking them to private sector buyers and traders; purchasing grains directly for WFP operations; consolidating capacity of small-scale processors to mill and fortify grains sustainably; enabling farmer organisations (FOs) to become reliable market players; developing a strategy for smallholders' access to public procurement opportunities; and developing national guidelines on food safety and quality systems for school meals.

WFP, supported by the Cereal Growers Association and the Academic Model for Providing Access to Health, trained FOs to become reliable suppliers of maize for Cargill, a high-volume private sector grain buyer. The training focused on business plans, financial management and quality assurance. WFP also trained smallholder farmers, mainly households already benefiting from WFP's food assistance-for-assets activities (FFA), on how to aggregate and market their surplus production to structured markets collectively, in order to further support the process of transitioning families out of food assistance and building their resilience. The targeted beneficiaries were those producing significant marketable surpluses. The partners were county governments, Cereal Growers Association and Welthungerhilfe, while the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) trained FO leaders in Turkana on efficient management of irrigation schemes.

In Turkana, WFP linked fresh vegetable farmers, who are often not well aware of structured market opportunities within the county, with traders in the county's refugee camps. This enlarged their market and addressed concerns of high prices and poor quality of vegetables sold in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, but sourced from outside the county.

WFP issued contracts to 17 FOs in the high-potential counties through competitive tendering to supply maize and beans, and two FOs in Turkana through direct contracting to supply maize for its operations. Most groups delivered as contracted but some defaulted. Two small-scale millers in Kakuma were linked with the County Government of Turkana to supply the nursery schools in the county. Technoserve provided technical support to the two milling groups on issues such as managing their business well for profitability.

WFP financed technical consultations led by the State Department of Agriculture to draft a strategy for linking smallholder farmers to public procurement opportunities based on lessons learned from the Brazil model. The strategy will be finalised in 2018. In line with this, WFP, with support from the Thai Union Group, will launch a study to model the impact of a national school meals programme on the local economy. This study will attempt to answer

the question: "If Kenya had a national school feeding programme that sources locally (including from smallholder farmers), includes locally produced foods in the menu, and covers all 8.9 million eligible school-going children, what would be the impact on the economy?" The study will be conducted by the University of California, between February 2018 and June 2019.

WFP also worked with the ministries of education, health and agriculture as well as county governments to draft a national safety and quality strategy for school meals. Five counties were given grain quality testing equipment, and trained on grain quality parameters and how to use the equipment.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) started operations in Kenya June 2017. The alliance is a global public-private sector led consortium of eight leading agro-businesses and institutions formed in 2015 to make markets work better for smallholder farmers [2]. Each of the global members brings unique strengths, capacities and expertise required for working at scale. WFP's role in Kenya is to design the demand-led structure, and carry out overall coordination and monitoring. Twenty FOs in Meru and Migori counties were trained and linked with input suppliers, financial institutions and buyers. The local partners included: Kenya Commercial Bank - which provided loans; Yara, Syngenta, Bayer East Africa, MEA Fertilizers, SeedCo and Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation which provided seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; and the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa funded extension services and associated agro-services including, loan insurance and marketing. Classic Foods and Shalem issued forward delivery contracts to the farmers.

Evaluations with cooperating partners checked for effectiveness in achieving planned outputs and contributions towards achieving outcomes. To monitor progress towards enhanced marketing capacities, annual capacity assessments were done for all supported FOs, and baseline assessments conducted for new FOs.

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

##### **Outcome 2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education**

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

##### **Activity: School meals programme**

WFP continued to work towards the finalization of the transition of school feeding to national ownership. WFP provided school meals to food-insecure children in seven arid counties: Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana, Wajir, and West Pokot, and in selected poor neighbourhoods of Nairobi where food insecurity is highest, school enrolment and attendance lowest and basic services weakest. WFP combined the direct provision of meals in the arid lands with technical assistance to support the Government to sustainably expand the national Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) into these areas. The HGSMP targeted 1.2 million children in both arid and semi-arid counties, and had the dual objectives of ensuring children attend school and increasing local food production, as schools bought food from local traders or farmers.

WFP delivered either in-kind food or provided cash transfers to schools to procure food locally, while the school community arranged for the preparation of meals, supplied water and firewood for cooking, and ensured that the food was properly stored and secured. In-kind food was delivered to all schools in Baringo, Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, West Pokot and parts of Turkana, while cash was transferred to schools' bank accounts in Nairobi and parts of Turkana. The supported schools in Turkana included three schools in the Kalobeyei refugee settlement, as part of the wider integration with the host communities. All assisted children received hot meals comprising of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Funds were disbursed to schools during the holidays, in time for the management committees to purchase food.

WFP, the Ministry of Education (MOE), and Feed the Children managed the programme in the arid counties and in Nairobi, respectively. WFP and MOE shared the costs of food storage, handling and transportation. Technical staff from both organizations met regularly to plan and review programme performance. WFP and MOE undertook joint programme monitoring on a regular basis and undertook training on effective implementation of the school meals programme.

WFP supported the Government to prepare and finalise the National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy, the National School Health Policy and the HGSMP guidelines, for effective implementation. WFP also supported MOE in finalizing the national school meals sustainability road map. Through a partnership with SODEXO, WFP supported an initiative to promote improved food quality and safety in the supply of fresh foods to schools. WFP held training workshops for implementers and facilitated government participation in international learning events.

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

### **Activity: Micronutrient supplementation**

WFP provided micronutrient powders to schools in Garissa, Nairobi and Turkana counties. The powders were added to school lunches and met 30-50 percent of the recommended micronutrient intake of 15 vitamins and minerals. In schools where no meals were provided during the first school term of 2017, micronutrient powders could also not be provided.

In 2016, WFP and MOE started looking at options to introduce fresh foods into school meals to diversify the diet and contribute to the nutritional status of primary school children. Several models were initiated to test efficient and effective ways to incorporate locally sourced fresh foods in Nairobi. Two models were tested: (i) an additional transfer to schools to purchase fresh foods (fruits or vegetables); (ii) the use of an off-site kitchen that aggregated fresh foods rejected by the export market because they were cosmetically unacceptable. In 2017, all WFP-supported schools in Nairobi provided either a fruit or a vegetable for five days a week, while three schools benefited from the offsite catering model for one term. Provision of micronutrient powders and fresh foods was done in partnership with the MOE and Feed the Children.

To address the water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition challenges in the provision of meals, WFP, in partnership with ministries of education, health, agriculture, implemented hygiene promotion and nutrition education in five schools in Marsabit County. The activities targeted schoolchildren, teachers, parents and cooks.

[1] *Cashplus* programmes provide regular cash payments in combination with complementary support such as education and health services as part of social protection efforts for the most impoverished households.

[2] Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); Bayer Crop Science AG; Grow Africa: International Finance Corporation; Syngenta Crop Protection AG; Rabobank; Yara International ASA and WFP

## **Results**

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

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

##### **Activity: Capacity strengthening for devolved government structures**

An independent review of capacity strengthening activities was commissioned by WFP Kenya, and progress to date indicates that there is a greater overall awareness and appreciation of what it takes for counties to deliver as first-line emergency responders. Political leadership has largely taken up the challenge and progress has been made to advance some of the key policy and institutional building blocks, such as a DRM policy and DRM Directorates, including allocation of budget in the CIDP. Arising from the investment in the CIDP preparation process was increased awareness and appreciation by the county governments of the CIDP as a tool for priority setting, planning and budgeting for development challenges. The county governments now have the skills to lead the development of the 2018-2022 CIDPs, including capacity to mobilize wider participation in county planning process and committing resources to facilitate the CIDP preparation. DRM mainstreaming is now better understood and is being operationalized through the preparation of sector inputs to second generation CIDPs.

Following the SimEx, the county officers acknowledged improvement in their knowledge and skills for gathering and analysing information that they used in preparation of contingency and response plans during the 2017 drought. There was also an increased commitment to periodically review the plans and put in place standby arrangements for provision of essential humanitarian supplies.

Following the trainings on food security analytical skills, NDMA and the counties planned and coordinated assessments with minimal support from WFP. The evaluation found that the quality of reports in the four counties exceeded that of other counties. The trainees were also equipped to pass on the training received to new cohort of trainees. The CSG in general and the county governments have increased their usage of assessment reports to

plan and make decisions. For example, based on the assessments, the counties prepared emergency response plans during the 2017 drought. Moreover, because of strengthening the counties' management of humanitarian supply chain, the counties are now able to carry out their own food procurement, prepare distribution, transportation and routing plans, as well as positioning stocks for emergencies (e.g. Wajir), allocate of resources and distribute food (Samburu), and conduct more accurate targeting of beneficiaries of county-led food assistance (Baringo).

NDMA reported that the online early warning data management system, established in 2016 and further improved in 2017 with support from WFP and others, had registered impressive results. The use of electronic questionnaires installed in tablets and smartphones had eliminated the USD25,000 cost previously incurred to print and photocopy paper questionnaires each year, as well as contributed to reduced use of natural resources. The annual budget for data collection further reduced by 40 percent (from USD500,000 to USD 300,000), which is attributed to a reduction in both the number of days spent in the field by data collectors and the supervision costs. Tablets or smartphones made it easier to make and distribute changes to the tools at the press of a button, when digital data is easily copied, backed up and stored both at county and national level. Furthermore, the use of online tools had reduced the possibility of errors or incomplete forms at the point of collection. Increased speed in data collection also provided data analysts with more time for data cleaning and quality checks, and ensured reports were available for distribution faster.

### **Activity: Complementary initiative for social protection**

WFP has made an important contribution towards building sector coherence and complementarity and in strengthening national level capacity to exercise coordination and leadership in the sector. This has been achieved through playing a facilitation role to help bring a wide range of stakeholders around the table - including government officers from different sectors, development partners and the civil society - through feeding the policy discourse with high-quality research and policy analysis, and contributing to the development of key backbone systems and processes, such as the Single Registry, which now links data of the four core cash transfer programmes, harmonised registration procedure and complaints-and-grievance systems.

The completed social protection review took into consideration devolution, sector expansion and increased government financing. It recommended that government adopts a more holistic and inclusive social protection system that is anchored in law. Furthermore, the dialogue for the development of a *cashplus* programme continued to unfold. As a result, the Government, with the technical assistance off UNICEF and WFP, will develop an investment case in 2018 which will provide empirical evidence of the net return of providing complementary services and assets to beneficiaries of social protection programmes. The draft investment plan for the sector is expected to be finalized in 2018. This plan has received tremendous support from the National Treasury and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Through this plan, the Government seeks to increase financing for social assistance from the current 0.4 to 2 percent of GDP by 2030.

The Social Protection Secretariat recognized the need to engage more intensively with county governments to ensure incorporation of social protection in the second-generation CIDPs. This was achieved in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir, which committed to include county-specific interventions to complement the national government-driven interventions, thus bolstering synergies and maximizing outcomes.

The enhanced Single Registry has better reporting functionalities, better search capabilities, and allows the system administrators to monitor and manage errors when synchronizing data from the various programme management information systems (MIS). Furthermore, WFP developed a comprehensive design strategy for the creation of a consolidated MIS system for all *Inua Jamii* programme MISs, which will then be linked to the single registry. *Inua Jamii* is a brand name for the three consolidated cash transfer programmes under the State Department for Social Protection: Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC); Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT); and Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSDC). Effective by January 2018, a fourth programme *Inua Jamii70+* - a pension for all Kenyans aged 70 years and above and not receiving any government pension - will become part of the *Inua Jamii* brand. The four core cash transfer programmes include the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), which until December 2017 was in the State Department for Devolution. The four programmes constitute what is mainly referred as the National Safety Net Programme (NSNP). The consolidated MIS will include grievance and case management (G&CM) functionalities. Also, a roadmap that includes how to link the single registry with the MIS of contributory social security funds was drafted and approved.

WFP trained the Social Protection Secretariats' MIS officers on how to maintain the electronic registration system. This resulted in the successful electronic registration of the *Inua Jamii70+* beneficiaries. The plan is to invest in the capacity of the Social Protection Secretariat to independently manage and maintain the system.

WFP supported the Social Assistance Unit to design and print communication materials vital to enhance their G&CM. This included the instructions booklet and guidelines on handling and managing cases, and complaints



form. Because the current G&CM system is paper-based, WFP did a business process mapping, designed and developed a prototype for a digitized system using the same customer relationship management software as WFP's complaints-and-feedback mechanism. This will be piloted in 2018.

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

### **Activity: Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholder farmers**

Farmer organisations performed well in selling their produce to diverse markets. The good performance was more pronounced for FOs that have had a long experience in marketing since the purchase for progress initiative. Nine FOs, the members of which include WFP's FFA-benefitting households, successfully competed with traders and sold food to HGSM schools in Turkana and Tana River counties. WFP will continue to support FOs by raising awareness on potential of farmers to supply this market, and inclusion of locally produced foods in the school meals menu.

While Cargill did not buy the maize from FOs because the prices were way above the agreed price, the farmers still sold to traders at the prevailing market prices. The high prices were mainly driven by the countrywide harvest shortfalls because of the 2016-2017 drought.

Katilu irrigation scheme group in Turkana successfully sold 8 mt of fruits and vegetables - kale, green bananas, spinach, watermelons and butternuts – to traders serving refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, earning them over USD 4,000. This shows that farmers, when well supported, have the potential to positively exploit market opportunities brought about by additional demand created by cash-based transfers.

WFP could not purchase substantial amounts of grains from smallholder farmers because of the uncompetitively high prices due to progressively increasing deficits in production. Due to drought, the FOs defaulted on 60 percent of contracted maize amounts. While the amount of food purchased from smallholder farmers directly for the WFP Kenya operations was particularly low, most of the amount was purchased to replenish stocks in WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility.

Through FtMA, 1,816 farmers in Meru and Migori were trained on good agricultural practices, and post-harvest handling, most of whom were females. Partners provided input loans to 262 farmers valued at USD 31,000 from two financial institutions. Shalem and Classic Foods signed forward delivery contracts to supply 484 mt of soya and sorghum from 785 farmers.

One of the small-scale milling groups in Kakuma won a tender to supply fortified maize and sorghum blended flour to Turkana County Government. The group collaborated with the other WFP-supported milling group (formed by refugees) and together they supplied 75 mt, earning a revenue of USD 80,000, to support meals in the county's nursery schools during term 3 of 2017. The two processors also earned income as they became regular WFP vendors for supplying the flour to the WFP's school meals in the Kakuma refugee camps. Marsabit county officials visited the groups to learn if they can replicate this practice. In addition to providing an income opportunity, small-scale fortification will improve access to and consumption of micronutrients by the local community.

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

### **Outcome 2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education**

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

#### **Activity: School meals programme**

WFP provides school meals in the most food-insecure areas, and where education indicators are lower compared to the rest of the country. Enrollment increased in WFP-assisted areas, as shown by a positive percentage change in enrolment in 2017 compared to 2016, even if a lower increase when compared to the previous years. The increase in enrolment was marginally higher for girls than boys, resulting in an improvement in the gender ratio for enrolment in WFP-assisted schools. The attendance rates for both boys and girls also improved considerably compared to the previous year. This could be attributed to the availability of school meals at a time when many families in arid counties were experiencing food gaps due to the drought. School meals provide critical social support, encouraging more regular attendance, as well as contribute to improving children's learning and cognitive abilities through a balanced and nutritious diet. A detailed verification of enrolment records undertaken in six counties in September

2017 showed a reduction of the enrolment figures by 10 percent. The verification also included a mapping of existing school infrastructures (e.g. hygiene equipment, kitchens and food stores) to identify areas requiring more future investments.

A shortage of funds prevented WFP from providing school meals during the first school term (January to March) in schools which usually received in-kind food transfers; those receiving cash were fed throughout 2017. The National Treasury allocated additional funding to the Ministry of Education (MOE) to cover the gaps as part of the drought response. This covered half of the school days during the second term (May–August), with WFP providing meals for only the rest of the academic year. This explains the low tonnage of food distributed.

After years of investments in capacity strengthening in the education sector, in 2017, the Government finalized and adopted a national school meals sustainability roadmap, which outlines the strategy and activities required to fully take over the school meals programme from July 2018. The roadmap saw an accelerated handover of the programme in Baringo, Marsabit and West Pokot counties in September 2017, and the preparation for the handover in the remaining five counties (Garissa, Mandera, Nairobi, Turkana and Wajir) by June 2018.

WFP supported MOE to address several areas identified during the capacity assessment using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) diagnostic tool in December 2015. These included: increased allocation of funds to school meals by the National Treasury from USD 8.5 million in fiscal year 2016/2017 to USD 25 million in the fiscal year 2017/2018; the drafting of food safety and quality guidelines; the finalization and approval of the National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy by the ministries of education, health and agriculture; the finalization of the National School Health Policy; and the revision and dissemination of HGSMP guidelines. MOE officials in charge of school meals also benefitted from exposure visits internationally and locally. The documents that are currently in draft form will be validated and disseminated in 2018 to guide school meals implementation and ensure a universal and sustainable programme in Kenya. Increased collaboration with county governments for resource mobilization and programme management and strengthening MOE's monitoring and evaluation plan for better data management will be addressed in 2018.

WFP and the Turkana County identified areas requiring capacity strengthening for the management of meals in nursery schools in the county. These included strengthening of the reporting system, management of the food supply system, training of officers and teachers on food management, formulation of a feeding policy and guidelines, and increased advocacy on the need to provide meals to pre- primary school children.

WFP and MOE officials trained school-based implementers from 13 counties, some of which have been under HGSMP since 2009. This was in response to joint monitoring findings on the need to reinforce the programme management and implementations skills. Topics included food procurement procedures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, food quality, nutrition and hygiene promotion among others. Furthermore, WFP printed and distributed 6,000 HGSMP guidelines which shall serve as reference materials.

A significant increase in enrolment of refugee children in Kalobeyei Settlement schools resulted in both structural and logistical challenges such as prolonged food preparation time, overcrowding during feeding, shortage of cooking pots and utensils, and limited food storage space. To make the feeding more effective, WFP bought 10,000 plates, 5,000 cups and 20 serving basins to the schools to make it easier for the cooks to provide meals to the children.

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

### **Activity: Micronutrient supplementation**

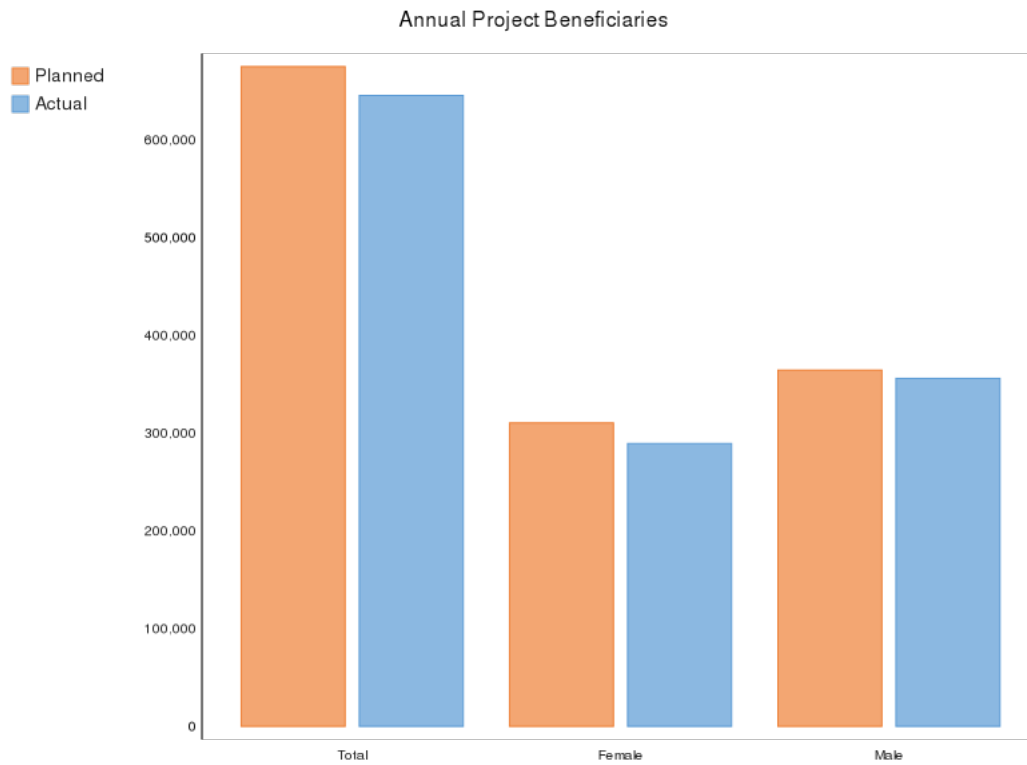
The number of days when consumption of fortified foods or four food groups were given as part of the school meal was reduced in targeted schools, since micronutrient powders could not be provided during term one when meals were not available.

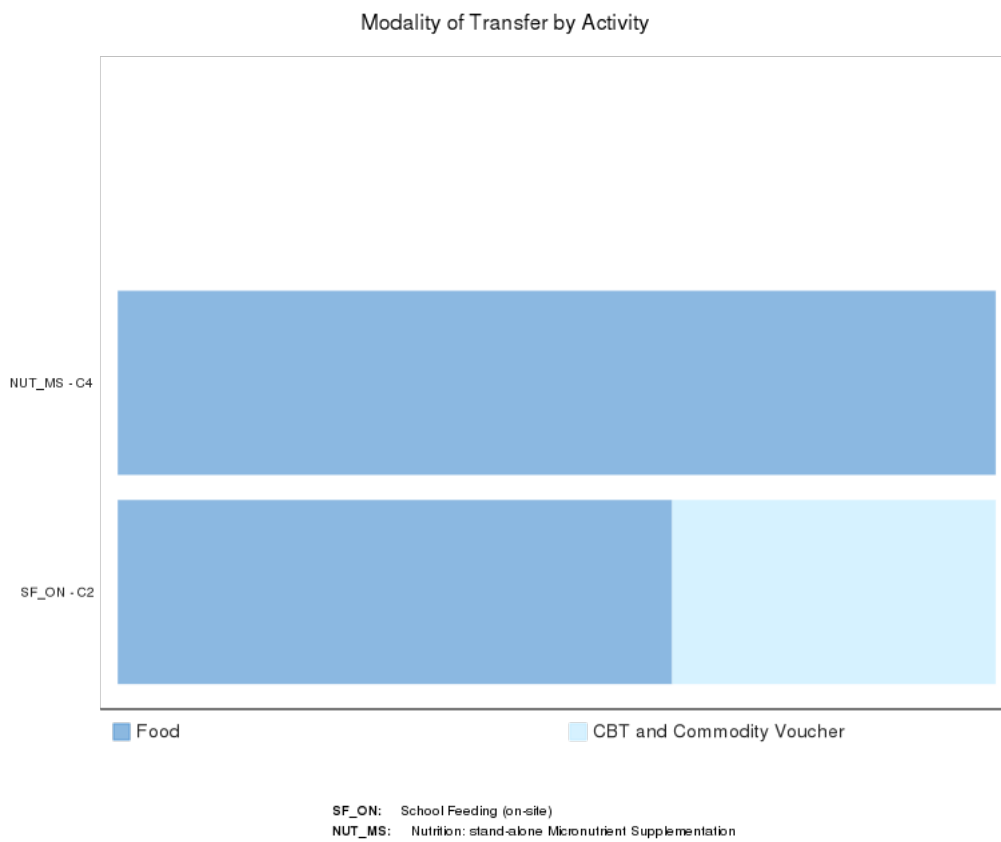
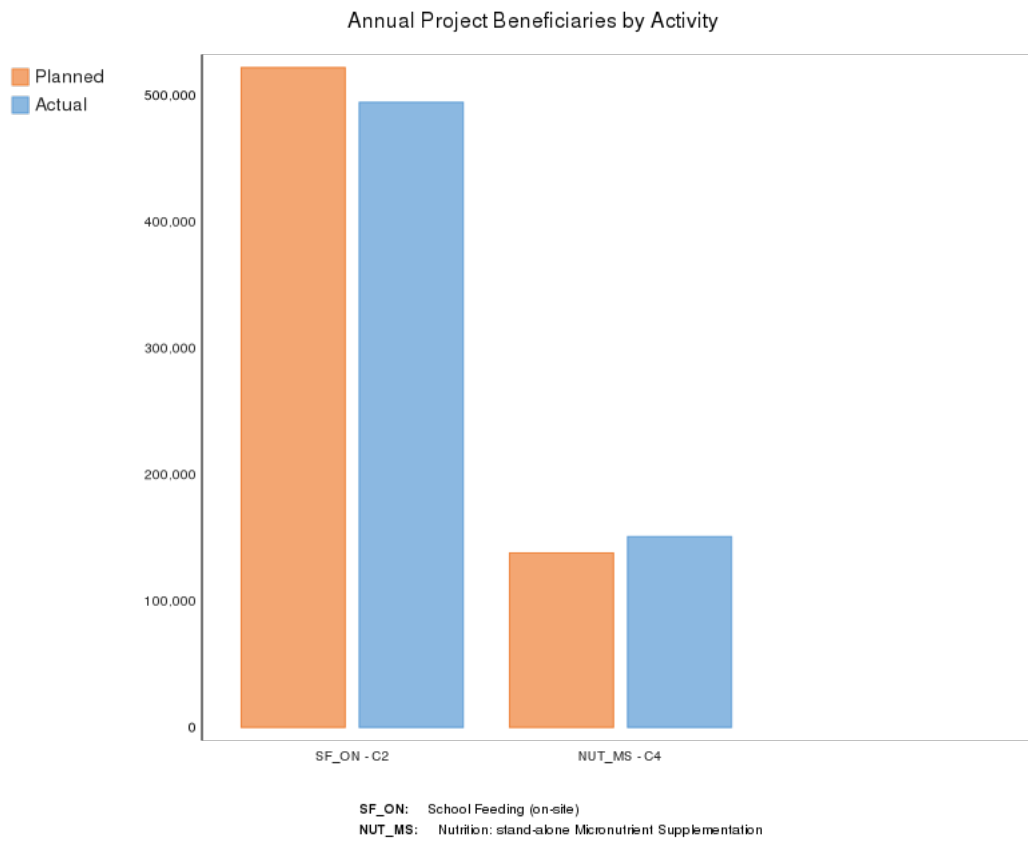
The off-site catering model provided a consistent, safe and hygienic source of fresh foods and school meals to primary school-going children on each school day. However, externalizing the production of the school meals proved to be a higher cost than the flat rate used by the Government.

The hygiene promotion and education campaign aimed to reduce morbidity associated with diarrheal infections among schoolchildren in five schools in Marsabit County. Prior to implementation, a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey was conducted to assess existing mechanisms and capacity of water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition services in the schools. An end-line evaluation determined that: (i) access to adequate and safe drinking water increased; (ii) knowledge and use of toilets while in school increased by 10 percent, although safety of girls and young children needed to be enhanced; (iii) regular handwashing doubled to 63 percent thanks to the 21 days

of practice and regular messaging; and (iv) significant achievements in both the children who reported eating balanced diets and those who shared information on importance of healthy eating. Vegetable gardens proved that it was possible for the schools and the community to be innovative to enhance their diets even in harsh environments such as Marsabit.

Besides the training in the five schools, WFP also distributed assorted behaviour change communication information, education and communication materials (poster, book covers etc) to 179 primary schools in Marsabit County. Targets for nutrition messaging were not met because of funding constraints, which limited activities to one county.







## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>			
Beans	138	-	-
Bulgur Wheat	2,206	2,835	128.5%
Iodised Salt	207	71	34.5%
Maize	8,133	607	7.5%
Split Peas	2,619	871	33.3%
Vegetable Oil	345	111	32.3%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,648</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>			
Micronutrient Powder	5	5	105.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>105.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,652</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>33.0%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>			
Cash	3,361,725	2,671,284	79.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,361,725</b>	<b>2,671,284</b>	<b>79.5%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

WFP in Kenya has a sound performance monitoring system that is guided by the corporate normative monitoring framework. It includes the strategic results framework, business rules, monthly monitoring reports and standard operating procedures. Based on these, monitoring plans for each activity were developed, which guided monitoring for each process.

Field-based monitoring staff collected both process and outcome data using standardized online tools and checklists stored in tablets, which were then uploaded into a web-based dashboard. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff in Nairobi prepared monitoring plans, detailing how often outcome and process monitoring for different activities would be conducted, what targets would be monitored, and the sample sites. They also cleaned, aggregated and analyzed the data collected. Using tablets saved time and minimized data entry errors since more controls were built into the system.

For the school meal programme, monitors collected data from schools on records and stocks management, school meal packages, community participation, children's attendance and enrolment, health and sanitation, protection and accountability. The school meals output data on the number of schoolchildren reached, food stocks, food quality, losses and utilization was collected through the Ministry of Education (MOE) reporting system. The head teachers

completed school-level forms that were sent to their zonal officers for consolidation into a zonal report. These were then sent to sub-county education officers for consolidation and further submission to the MOE headquarters in Nairobi. In view of the focus on transition to national ownership, WFP has been strengthening the capacity of the MOE officials to manage school feeding M&E processes. Joint monitoring of both the government-led and WFP-supported school meals programme were done on quarterly basis; high priority issues raised through the helpline were followed up during these monitoring visits.

WFP Kenya utilized mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) system to remotely collect monitoring information from FOs and schools in Mandera because of high insecurity that limited the physical access to project areas by WFP staff.

To monitor progress of capacity strengthening activities, WFP technical staff in Nairobi held regular meetings, where issues and solutions were discussed.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The gender analysis studies done in Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir in 2016 were disseminated to 265 national and county officials. As a result, the counties proposed gender-mainstreaming activities that would be incorporated in second-generation CIDPs. Recommended priorities included: (i) incorporation of gender considerations in all policies, plans and guidelines; (ii) capacity building on gender-transformative approaches at different levels of the county government structure; (iii) implementation of food assistance adapted to the different needs of women, men, boys and girls through in-depth analysis of age- and sex-disaggregated data and set-up of enabling information systems; (iv) increase of women's decision-making for the benefit of food security and nutrition; and (v) promotion of women's participation in policy dialogue. It was acknowledged that most of these will be only achieved in the long-term, and would require political will, commitment of resources and indicators to measure incremental progress.

To further enhance the capacity of four counties, WFP engaged the African Centre for Inclusive Leadership (a department within Kenyatta University) to train the county technical officers on transformative leadership for gender mainstreaming in food security and nutrition. It was noted that participants of the training, as for previous trainings, were predominantly men, probably due to the higher number of male public officers. This demonstrated the need for greater advocacy to promote equal opportunities for women in trainings and decision-making spaces, as well as engagement of men as change agents to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP, through the gender working group, contributed to the formulation of guidelines for mainstreaming gender in Kenya's strategic plans for national and county governments.

WFP's outreach and delivery of capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers continued to encourage participation of women farmers in agricultural marketing during community mobilization meetings. This ensured representation and effective participation of women in agribusiness. Women made up 63 percent of training participants, while 71 percent benefitted from input loans; 63 percent contributed to food stocks for collective sales, an improvement compared to 51 percent of 2016.

Unfortunately, in the boards of management (teachers and parents/community representatives) in WFP-assisted schools, there were significantly more male than female members. This was mainly because in the arid counties where WFP operated, the historical discrimination of girls meant that the level of illiteracy amongst the adult women was high. They could therefore not meet the minimum educational requirement set out in the Basic Education Act 2013 to be eligible as board members.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) has become an integral part of WFP's activities in Kenya, enabling WFP to receive feedback and communicate directly to beneficiaries especially in areas hard to reach due to insecurity. WFP has been enhancing capacity of national and county structures to set up and run AAP systems by leveraging its comparative advantage in running systems that provide direct feedback from beneficiaries, communicate directly with beneficiaries and foster community involvement and ownership of programmes.

WFP rolled out its toll-free line in schools across seven counties in 2017. Of all calls received on the toll-free line related to school meals, 60 percent were general inquiries, 22 percent on targeting issues, 13 percent to report theft or food diversion, while the rest were related to the tendering process. All complaints were recorded in an information management system, investigated and resolved by WFP, the Ministry of Education and the Teachers Service Commission.

The overall proportion of teachers who responded that they were informed about the school meals programme was 71 percent, while 91 percent knew how the schools were chosen, 75 percent knew what their school was entitled to receive, and 97 percent knew how to complain.

WFP trained male and female focal points from field offices to receive and handle allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse from the community. They were expected to inform other WFP staff and partners WFP's zero tolerance against sexual exploitation and abuse, which is an example of gender-based violence as it is based on unequal gendered power relations.

Some safety concerns were reported relating to wider contextual security issues such as human-wildlife threat to children in school or on their way to school in Garissa, and inter-community conflicts in Wajir.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo @ WFP/ Martin Karimi

Lunchtime in Kamatonyi primary school, Marsabit County.

## 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	364,500	310,500	675,000	356,034	289,408	645,442	97.7%	93.2%	95.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals)	289,980	247,020	537,000	276,865	217,657	494,522	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition)	74,520	63,480	138,000	79,169	71,751	150,920	106.2%	113.0%	109.4%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	289,980	247,020	537,000	276,865	217,657	494,522	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	289,980	247,020	537,000	276,845	217,677	494,522	95.5%	88.1%	92.1%
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	74,520	63,480	138,000	79,169	71,751	150,920	106.2%	113.0%	109.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	74,520	63,480	138,000	79,169	71,751	150,920	106.2%	113.0%	109.4%

## 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)
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>									



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)
School Feeding (on-site)	353,000	169,000	522,000	340,917	199,030	494,522	96.6%	117.8%	94.7%
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	138,000	-	138,000	150,920	-	150,920	109.4%	-	109.4%

## 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)
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	353,000	169,000	522,000	340,917	199,030	494,522	96.6%	117.8%	94.7%
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	138,000	-	138,000	150,920	-	150,920	109.4%	-	109.4%

## 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>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	281,880	240,120	522,000	276,865	217,657	494,522	98.2%	90.6%	94.7%
Total participants	281,880	240,120	522,000	276,865	217,657	494,522	98.2%	90.6%	94.7%
Total beneficiaries	281,880	240,120	522,000	276,865	217,657	494,522	98.2%	90.6%	94.7%

## 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>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>									
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	74,520	63,480	138,000	79,169	71,751	150,920	106.2%	113.0%	109.4%
Total beneficiaries	74,520	63,480	138,000	79,169	71,751	150,920	106.2%	113.0%	109.4%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>NCI: National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey</i>	=2.80	2.30	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Evaluation Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	=4.00	4.00	2.00	1.50
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	=4.00	4.00	2.00	1.23
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	>80.00	86.00	88.00	93.19
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	>80.00	86.00	87.00	93.31

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring in the assisted schools</i>	=1.00	0.80	0.70	0.74
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Joint survey, Joint assessment by GOK and WFP</i>	=18.00	13.00	14.00	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>40.00	21.40	13.07	24.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>10.00	0.40	16.90	0.11
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>				
<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>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.08, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=22.00	0.00	18.00	6.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	50	36	72.0%
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	100	142	142.0%
Number of people trained	individual	300	374	124.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	11	11	100.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>				
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	724	333	46.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	1,686	1,111	65.9%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,359	1,526	112.3%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	6	6	100.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	300	756	252.0%
Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP	individual	2,500	939	37.6%
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	4,500	5,106	113.5%
Number of female farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	750	1,173	156.4%
Number of male farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	750	606	80.8%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	35,000	47,633	136.1%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	3,000	1,289	43.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	35,000	18,815	53.8%
Quantity of food sold by farmer organizations to home-grown school meals programme schools (mt)	metric ton	300	10	3.4%
Tonnage of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets	Mt	4,000	4,321	108.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	382,200	382,200	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	449	570	126.9%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	172	1.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	350	2.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	29.00	28.00	35.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	20.00	58.00	100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	50.00	74.00	70.86
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.00	99.01

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	279,390.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	7.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>	=100.00	100.00
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>	>19,580,000.00	32,075,030.00
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>	=4.00	3.00
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>	=100.00	100.00
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>	>2,377,700.00	131,621.34
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>	=14.00	5.00
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>	=100.00	100.00
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>	=3.00	1.00
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>	=100.00	100.00
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00518-01	Rice	-	3,182
USA	USA-C-01258-02	Bulgur Wheat	5,150	-
USA	USA-C-01258-02	Split Peas	1,350	-
USA	USA-C-01258-02	Vegetable Oil	160	-
USA	USA-C-01258-03	Bulgur Wheat	4,990	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01258-03	Split Peas	1,460	-
USA	USA-C-01258-03	Vegetable Oil	180	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>3,182</b>