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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME KENYA

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WFP KENYA

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)

Finding Lasting Solutions to Hunger through Devolution

Overview

The United Nations World Food Programme in Kenya has adopted a new **five-year Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)**. This is based on the Government's *National Zero Hunger Strategic Review*, and is also aligned to the Government's *Vision 2030* and *Third Medium-Term Plan*, as well as the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework* and the Government's current agenda – the “**Big Four**” – **food and nutrition security, affordable housing, enhancing manufacturing, and universal health coverage**. The strategic plan contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 (zero hunger and partnerships for sustainable development).

With the implementation of the “Big Four”, the Government will strongly position Kenya's economy within middle income status as per *Vision 2030*, and it will also enhance the social security of its people. Through the four strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan, WFP aims to support and complement the Government's efforts to achieve its vision.



Moving from service delivery to enabler

The Government of Kenya has outlined its aim of meeting the food security of its own population. WFP Kenya is therefore shifting its approach from delivering services directly to the people of Kenya to that of supporting the initiatives of the national and county governments.

WFP is recognizing the great strides that the Government has made in ensuring that each and every vulnerable citizen can access adequate assistance in times of crisis, and wishes to support these efforts by primarily giving **technical expertise**. WFP will provide direct relief assistance only where requirements exceed Kenya's national capacities.

Similarly, WFP is shifting its resilience-building activities to a **food systems approach**, which means intervening along the whole food system: for instance, improving access to quality agricultural inputs and service industries such as insurance cover and affordable credit; increasing efficiency of markets and supply systems; and exposing families to better food and nutrition practices.

Through the food systems approach, WFP seeks to build resilience in innovative ways from production to consumption; from the farm to the fork, in collaboration with county governments.

Rationale for investing in capacity strengthening

WFP will continue to expand its investment in capacity strengthening activities that are tailored to both national and county government priorities as well as promote linkages between national and county authorities.

WFP recognizes and supports the lead role of **county governments** under Kenya's devolved system of government. It is paramount that all food and nutrition interventions be aligned to the counties' county integrated development

plans to ensure that hunger solutions are contextualized to local needs.

These shifts will be made possible through strategic partnerships, devolution of functions and resources for service delivery at county level and investments allowing **county governments** to assume growing management and fiscal leadership for ensuring food and nutrition security.

County-specific objectives

In working with the county governments of 14 of the arid and semi-arid counties, WFP specifically seeks to:

- build capacities and systems for social protection, emergency preparedness and response and county-led food assistance programmes and nutrition services;
- advocate for counties to align these resilience-building and safety net interventions to the development areas identified in their county integrated development plans;
- identify opportunities and gaps in capacity that might affect delivery of food and nutrition goals in consultation with counties, NDMA and other partners;
- strengthen capacity for evidence-based design, development of county-led livelihood, safety net and emergency preparedness and response programmes and mobilize resources through a participatory approach;
- support county governments to deliver sustainable hunger solutions based on strengthened partnerships with NDMA, the Ministry of Education and others.

County-specific interventions

In the arid and semi-arid counties, WFP will partner with county governments to:

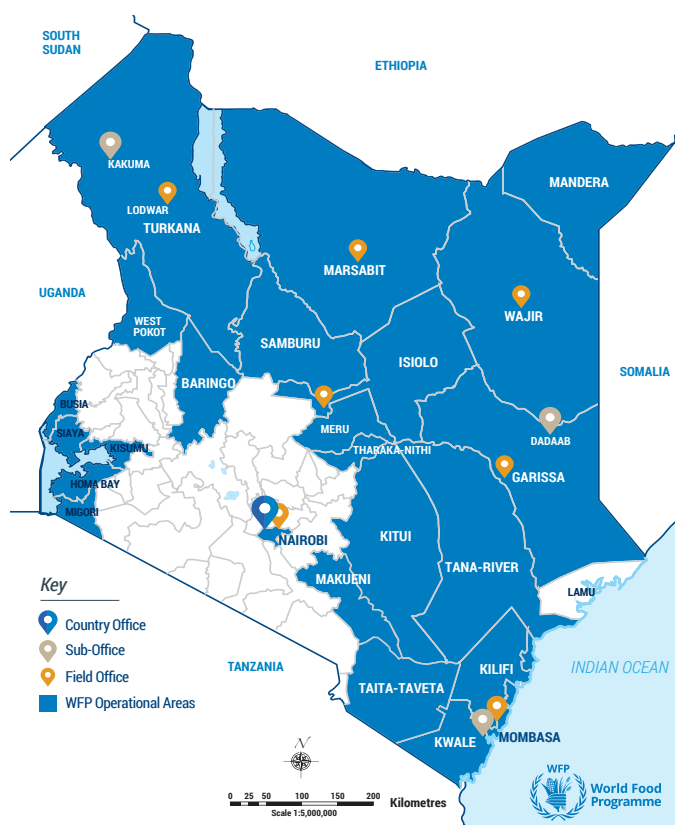
- work with partners in engaging **refugees** and **host communities** in self-reliance activities such as the creation of productive assets for livelihood diversification and the development of efficient and equitable markets.

- pursue strategies that aim to ensure **refugees** and **host communities** benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills through the use of combined social behaviour change communication strategies, knowledge and skills transfer and linkages to complementary services;
- continue **transferring cash** or food to families working on **productive assets**, increasingly prioritizing areas and communities with the most acute food gaps;
- deepen **technical support to improve livelihoods** of communities through support for the creation and utilization of productive assets;
- increase access to financial services and micro-insurance services;
- transition responsibility to **plan and manage nutrition** commodities for treatment of acute malnutrition to county governments and storage and transportation to relevant partners;
- improve **farmers' linkages to markets** and increasing knowledge around **nutrition** and local flour milling and fortification;



- scale-up the adoption of **economically viable agricultural value chains** linked to climate-smart production technologies and effective market demand; this will include support to livestock value chains through poultry production, bee keeping and pasture production;
- invest in extension services using participatory approaches and smart learning sites to speed up diffusion of interventions;
- promote agri-enterprises targeting **youth and women**;
- support mechanisms that enhance inter-sectorial coordination and sustainable financing of **safety nets, nutrition programmes** and **emergency preparedness** and **response initiatives** anchored in relevant policy and legislation;
- support operational structures for **safety nets, food assistance programmes and nutrition services** and **emergency preparedness and response** with systems, equipment and training for improved delivery efficiency and accountability;
- transition responsibilities to plan and manage nutrition commodities for treatment of acute malnutrition to county government and storage and transportation to relevant partners.

WFP Presence in Kenya 2018



Overall, WFP's food and nutrition interventions will be guided by each county integrated development plan (2018–2022).



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Strategic Outcome 1: Kenyans affected by disasters and refugees have access to adequate and nutritious food

- While WFP and partners will continue providing food and cash assistance to refugees to meet their daily food intake, emphasis is on solutions that allow refugees to generate their own livelihoods to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- WFP will only undertake relief assistance in the country in exceptional circumstances and only when requested by the Government. The priority is to strengthen national and county institutions to respond to emergencies and meet food and nutrition needs of all vulnerable populations.
- WFP will continue to treat and or prevent acute malnutrition in areas of highest need, while simultaneously building national and county capacities to manage and finance such treatment within national health systems.

Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure and vulnerable families are resilient to climatic shocks and can meet their own food and nutrition needs

- WFP is shifting its resilience-building activities to a food systems approach – meaning a start of new partnerships with different stakeholders along the entire food chain.
- WFP is working with vulnerable people in the most food insecure, disaster-prone areas. To fill the immediate food gaps, WFP will provide cash or food transfers, while working with the communities to create productive assets, so that they can diversify and improve food production.
- Various services will be layered on this platform as appropriate for the livelihoods context for arid and semi-arid areas, including access to financial services, inputs, post-

harvest reduction, market linkages and nutrition-sensitive support.

- Over time, the national and county governments will take over planning and implementation of food systems, opening up opportunities for partnerships with the private sector for replication.

Strategic Outcome 3: National and county institutions have adequate capacity to assist families affected by hunger

- WFP's work will be centred on capacity strengthening with the goal of attaining strong national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms that can meet the basic humanitarian needs of crisis-affected populations at any given. Technical assistance will focus on:
 - a. Linkages between social protection and other sectors such as agriculture, education, nutrition and health
 - b. Inclusive, equitable and scalable shock-responsive social protection systems
 - c. Emergency preparedness and response
 - d. Food assistance programmes and nutrition services

Strategic Outcome 4: Government, humanitarian and development partners have access to effective and cost-efficient logistics services

- WFP through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), will provide safe, efficient and cost-effective transport to aid workers and stakeholders; transport light cargo; and provide timely medical and security evacuations workers in Kenya's refugee camps.
- WFP will use its expertise and capacity to support partners in securing a reliable supply chain for health products.

