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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Kenya (2014-2018)

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Extra section

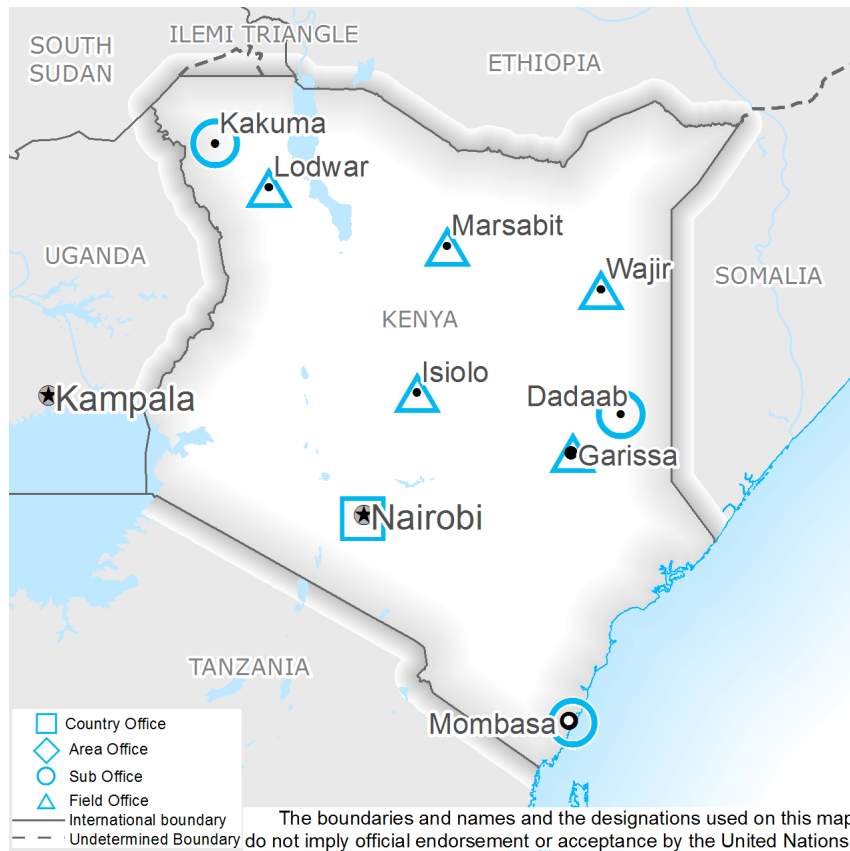
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP Kenya has been working towards a shift in its delivery from direct assistance to capacity strengthening. After 10 years of implementing a gradual transition strategy for the school feeding programme in Kenya, WFP fully handed over the provision of school meals in primary schools to the Ministry of Education at the end of June 2018. The national government now fully finances and leads the delivery of school feeding in primary schools, while county governments oversee feeding in early childhood development centres. WFP also supported the development of a National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy (2017-2022) and a National School Health Policy, and their customization by some county governments. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the national and county governments to ensure children benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement.

WFP strengthened national capacity levels for the social protection sector by supporting a sector review, contributing to the development of an investment plan and a five-year sector strategy, while supporting complementary learning and development activities for policy makers and practitioners. At the sub-national level, enhanced capacities by four county governments to lead and coordinate the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) sector were evident. They established coordination structures and had either an approved or draft DRM policy to guide actions. Moreover, WFP facilitated 14 county governments to self-assess their capacity to deliver critical services in: emergency preparedness and response; resilient livelihoods; smallholder producers/traders' access to markets; supply chain optimization; and social protection.

WFP invested in securing county governments' commitment and buy-in in 14 targeted arid and semi arid counties to build resilience through modelling of integrated solutions along the food system i.e. from production to transformation to consumption. For sustainability, in collaboration with Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, WFP developed technical manuals and guidelines that will guide extension workers in ensuring technical quality of livelihood projects in the drylands. This was in support of the government's new national

Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy. To address food safety and quality in the markets, WFP established mini-laboratories and created a network of certified public health officers capable of assessing the quality of grains and testing them for aflatoxin and grading in four counties.

In September, WFP increased the proportion of cash-based transfers provided to refugees. This shift enabled households to have more choice outside the in-kind portion of the food basket and increased the potential for multiplier effects in the local economy. To build self-reliance, WFP piloted hydroponics, introduced kitchen gardens and invested in large-scale water harvesting structures in Kalobeyei. In Marsabit, WFP responded to a sudden influx of asylum seekers from Ethiopia from April, until temporary camps were closed in September.

The frequency of meal consumption increased for households that were provided food or cash as 'protection rations', to reduce the risk of sharing or selling the specialized nutritious foods given for the treatment of acute malnutrition. The nutrition prevention activities also contributed to a significant reduction in the prevalence of acute malnutrition in counties affected by the 2017 drought.

In 2018, start-up activities for the Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) commenced in Kenya. WFP is using its supply chain expertise to help government and other actors increase the availability of quality and modern family planning and essential medicine. Assessments of health supply chains in 27 counties were carried out using the maturity model, a tool used to measure operational efficiency and effectiveness of a supply chain.

WFP facilitated the government to conduct the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review, which identified opportunities, gaps and challenges in food security and nutrition. Wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders helped build broad consensus on WFP's strategic direction over the next five years in Kenya to address some of the gaps identified by the strategic review. This resulted in the design and approval of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, with donors and government partners being very supportive of the new approach.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Food and nutrition security are central to the achievement of development outcomes. In Kenya, agriculture remains the main economic driver for a rapidly growing population but it is largely rain-fed. In 2014, Kenya became a lower middle-income country as a result of years of investment in the political, social and economic arenas that edged the country forward. Additionally, the advent of devolution has increased opportunities for development by decentralizing access to basic services and governance at grassroots level.

Despite this great momentum, access to food, poverty, gender inequalities and climatic shocks, continue to threaten the progress made so far. Over 80 percent of the land in Kenya is categorized as arid, predominantly pastoral (high mobility of pastoralists and livestock) or semi-arid with limited crop farming and access to new technologies. Consequently, the country has not been able to fully meet the food needs of its population. Additionally, about 36 percent of Kenyans live below the poverty line, and 32 percent in food poverty,[1] with children bearing the brunt of underdevelopment through their compromised nutrition status. Over 26 percent of children under five are stunted, 11 percent are underweight, and four percent are wasted.[2] It is evident that even if food availability is secured through imports and strengthening markets, poverty remains a huge barrier to food access for many. Poor infrastructure, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands, limits access to markets for both consumers and producers. Inefficient value chains do not respond to the needs of smallholder farmers and poorer consumers.

High vulnerability to weather-related shocks remains an impediment to food security and nutrition. Evidence shows that levels of food insecurity increase significantly during drought.[3] In 2018, the long rains positively impacted crop production and pasture regeneration in many areas of the country. However, some communities including those previously affected by the drought were negatively impacted by flooding, further eroding their resilience.

Gender inequalities are both a cause and a consequence of food insecurity, including through limited land rights and opportunities for women. Additionally, Kenya is a "fast-track" country and has the fourth highest HIV burden and one of the highest rates of new infections in the world. The nutrition status and food consumption of people living with HIV is significantly poorer than the national average.

Government plans and institutions, including Vision 2030, the national long-term development policy, and its corresponding action plan, the Third Medium Term Plan (2018–2022), and the county integrated development plans are sufficiently robust and continue to guide the trajectory of development. The President announced the roll out of four key development pillars commonly referred to as the Big Four agenda in December 2017. The plan is to accelerate economic growth through increased investments in food and nutrition security; manufacturing; affordable housing; and universal health care. Through the six pillars of the Ending Drought Emergencies initiative, the Government plans to support sustainable livelihoods in drought-prone areas and build resilience.

As part of the Government of Kenya's commitment to social protection, as articulated in the National Social Protection Policy, the National Safety Net Programme involves cash transfers to severely disabled persons, orphans and vulnerable children, elderly persons over 70 years old and extremely poor people in northern Kenya. The Social Protection Sector Review formed the basis for a long-term investment plan focusing on: inclusive, life cycle social protection; improving and expanding the shock-responsiveness of social assistance schemes; and the expansion of complementary interventions.

Kenya hosts a large population of nearly 500,000 refugees, mainly in camps in remote, food-insecure counties. Unable to work or move freely, refugees are highly dependent on international assistance. Global Acute Malnutrition among refugees in 2018 is poor: 8 percent in Dadaab refugee camp, 10.6 percent in Kakuma refugee camp and 5.8 percent in the Kalobeyei integrated settlement. Stunting in most camps is below 20 percent and anaemia prevalence is more than 40 percent in all camps, which is of great public health significance.

The changing political landscape on the management of refugee protection has resulted in the development of the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme (KISED). This offered an opportunity for WFP and its partners to implement activities that promote opportunities for self-reliance among refugees and host communities. The Government of Kenya's Refugee Affairs Secretariat continued to support voluntary repatriation efforts for those refugees willing to return to their countries of origin.

[1] Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2015/16

[2] Kenya Health and Demographic Survey, 2014

[3] National Food Security Policy, 2011

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2018, WFP continued with its transition from direct service delivery to being an enabler through capacity strengthening of the government and stakeholders at national and county levels. This was achieved through increased partnership with the government and cooperating partners along with enhanced technical support on development of policies, plans and strategies at national and county levels. WFP's interventions were delivered through a Country Programme (CP), two Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) and the CSP.

Country Programme (CP) 200680 (2014-2018), with an approved budget of 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 school children. The CP had four components. The first component 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 the 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. The second component built on the successes of Kenya's Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) and continued to invest in implementation and sustainable expansion. The school feeding programme was officially handed over to the government in June 2018 with WFP committing to providing technical assistance to the government.

The third component assisted smallholder farmers and millers to acquire skills and benefit from structured market opportunities to economically empower women and men farmers. For sustainability, WFP focused on policy discussions on affirmative actions for farmers to access public procurement opportunities and to improve the quality and safety of food. Finally, the fourth component 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", with an approved budget of USD 295 million, was implemented in 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 arid and semi-arid lands (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 inter-generational 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.

PRRO 200737 (2015-2018) “Food Assistance for Refugees” with an approved budget of 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 and girls (PLW), prevent the prevalence of undernutrition in children and PLW, address the 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 to increase the livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities and strengthen local food value chains and markets.

The overarching aim of **WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)** in Kenya is to accelerate its shift from the direct provision of transfers and services to the strengthening of national systems and capacities to deliver food and nutrition security. WFP will (i) seek greater efficiency in refugee interventions, including support for the integration and self-reliance of refugees and host communities; (ii) build national capacities and systems for social protection, emergency preparedness and response and government-led food assistance programmes and nutrition services; (iii) provide direct relief assistance only where requirements exceed Kenya's national capacities; and (iv) increase resilience by focusing on food systems through the development and modelling of integrated solutions

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP in Kenya had three projects (two PRROs and a Country Programme) with separate budgets running through June, and a CSP with one consolidated country portfolio budget from July onwards. Overall, the three projects represented 45 percent of the annual needs-based plan while the CSP represented 55 percent. The total annual budget was 78 percent funded against the needs-based plan, which compared favourably with the resourcing level for 2017. To attract more funding, WFP held consultative meetings with donors, shared periodic resource updates, organized field visits for donors and held bilateral meetings in donor capitals.

Thanks to these efforts, the refugee operation attracted new donors. However, by proportion, it remained the most underfunded in the Kenya portfolio given the substantial needs. To mitigate deeper cuts in food assistance, the country office kept the attention of donors on refugee operations through sustained engagement with traditional donors and exploring new ones. On average, refugees received 85 percent of their daily entitlements through unconditional resource transfers. Prevention of malnutrition activities were suspended. The reduced rations affected in-kind food transfers, as Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) were well resourced; the 2018 evaluation found that CBT was more cost-efficient than food transfers in the camps. United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Kenya funding was 87 percent generated through flight ticket sales, with the remainder being contributions from donors. The resources contributed to maintaining an efficient and effective humanitarian air service servicing the refugee camps.

Capacity strengthening activities were well funded through multi-year grants. This predictability allowed both WFP and government institutions to better plan and execute activities, thus enhancing ownership and mutual accountability of results. As part of its strategy to support governments' capacities and priorities, WFP focuses on strategic areas that influence the environment within the food security and nutrition landscape. For instance, WFP supported the development of DRM policies, social protection strategies and government development plans. Strategic partnerships with other organizations such as the Kenya Law Reform Commission, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) brought on board complementary resources and expertise that facilitated achievement of results in these new domains.

Asset creation and other livelihood activities were relatively well funded throughout 2018. Flexible cash contributions allowed WFP and the government to conduct resource-intensive preparatory activities to support design of the community projects. These preparatory works entailed regular dialogue with county governments, extensive community participatory planning processes, household targeting, and beneficiary registration into WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit management system SCOPE. A favourable rainfall season reduced levels of food insecurity significantly, which together with time-consuming preparatory work in the second half of the year, resulted in the decision to carry over significant food and cash resources into 2019.

Support for smallholder producers was resourced. The Farm to Market Alliance model was successful in reaching 18,000 smallholder farmers in seven counties with a comprehensive package of assistance (training, inputs, insurance, credit, and forward contracts) with resources from the global trust fund, and complementary inputs from development partners and private sector who are part of the alliance. An earmarked grant for local and regional procurement allowed WFP to purchase drought tolerant crops (sorghum and cowpeas) from smallholder farmers in Turkana county for the school feeding programme. This was done through forward contracts which gave farmers confidence to produce the food on a larger scale.

To mitigate against financial risks, the country office conducted micro-assessments to establish the risk profiles of partners before disbursement of funds; used an online invoice tracking system; ensured adequate segregation of duties internally; bought modern safes for all field offices; reduced the number of high-risk open items by 90 percent; and revised standard operating procedures.

To improve staff wellness, particularly in difficult field locations, WFP upgraded staff residences and offices at a cost of USD 1 million. The staff counsellor and doctor from the regional office visited the field regularly, with the latter assessing local medical facilities and advising on healthy diets. Ergonomic chairs purchased in 2017 were distributed to all employees and staff were trained on their proper use to ensure that they reaped full benefits.

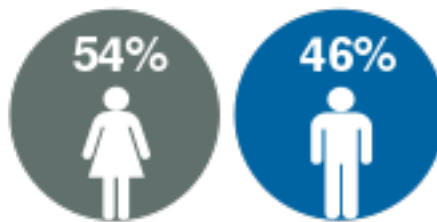
Operational efficiencies were achieved through: installation of innovative water-conservation measures; onsite water purification and wastewater recycling; use of contracts procured by other UN entities; adoption of WFP enterprise information technology solutions which benefitted the country office without having to invest in local software development. Recording of the running times and loads of generators enabled the country office to move forward with greening projects by replacing larger gensets with smaller sets.

Most of WFP's operational areas had high security threat levels, thus requiring the use of armed security escorts by staff. Areas near the border with Somalia required the use of armoured vehicles because of rising threat of terrorism. These factors led to increased programme implementation costs but ensured the safety and security of employees.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Children (under 5 years) | 435,789 | 436,418 | 872,207 |
| Children (5-18 years) | 491,543 | 453,260 | 944,803 |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 256,458 | 509,252 | 765,710 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2018 | 1,183,790 | 1,398,930 | 2,582,720 |




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

| Project Type | Cereals | Oil | Pulses | Mix | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Country Programme | 3,403 | 118 | 897 | - | 58 | 4,477 |
| Single Country PRRO | 36,234 | 3,535 | 5,868 | 10,900 | 131 | 56,669 |
| Total Food Distributed in 2018 | 39,638 | 3,654 | 6,765 | 10,900 | 190 | 61,146 |



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

| Project Type | Cash | Value Voucher | Commodity Voucher |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Country Programme | 1,787,028 | - | - |
| Single Country PRRO | 23,035,869 | - | - |
| Total Distributed in 2018 | 24,822,897 | - | - |

Supply Chain

In 2018, WFP continued to offer supply chain support through Kenya's logistics infrastructure comprising one seaport, several airports and a road network. The port of Mombasa was the main gateway for international deliveries, serving programmes in Kenya and neighbouring countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda). Therefore, the efficiency of the Mombasa corridor was fundamental to the achievement of WFP's objectives in the region.

WFP Kenya managed 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 country office also managed the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Mombasa, which allowed WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets, when prices were favourable, to support future programme needs. This contributed to cost efficiency by reducing delivery times: the lead time for food purchased from GCMF was 32 days compared to 120 days from international purchases in 2018.

About 1,500 metric tons (mt) of maize purchased through the GCMF was purchased from Kenyan smallholder farmer organizations, thus boosting the local economy. This accounted for 18 percent of the local purchases. However, overall food purchases from Kenya were low, mainly because the country is a net deficit country. Purchases from neighbouring countries ensured that food was available under GCMF.

Operations in Kenya received 91,000 mt of food, out of which 23,300 mt was delivered directly by vessels to field-based warehouses via outbound trucks in Mombasa with the aim of reducing double-handling and associated costs. The savings to Kenya operations were USD 148,000.

The supply chain operations were outsourced to commercial suppliers in strict accordance with procurement procedures. Outsourcing promoted growth of the Kenyan economy and aided in building capacities of local private sector. WFP injected USD 43.7 million into the Kenyan economy in 2018 through payments to service providers in the logistics sector.

WFP continued to improve efficiency by fostering competition among service providers through competitive tendering resulting in favourable bids. As a result, inland transport rates went down by one percent and cross-border rates to other countries were reduced by an average of seven percent.

WFP used its supply chain expertise to process cash-based transfers and to ensure beneficiaries received their entitlements on time, allowing traders in refugee camps to increase their capacity to engage profitably and give best value to their customers. Additionally, the retail engagement initiative in Kakuma and Kalobeyei aimed to create sustainable markets where refugees and their hosts could access affordable food sold in the local markets. This included supporting small-scale retailers by: (i) linking them with wholesalers and distributors; (ii) organizing them into buying clubs; (iii) training on business skills; (iv) facilitating access to credit facilities; (v) enhancing fresh food supply chain into markets; (v) enhancing business opportunities for the host Kalobeyei traders; and (vi) introducing a smartphone application, *Dalili*, that provides up-to-date information on food prices and fosters competition among retailers. Additionally, WFP tested and piloted point-of-sale application to help traders manage their businesses in a more streamlined manner.

The country office established seven new long-term agreements for the procurement of goods and services, which increased efficiency through reduced turnaround time from purchase requisition to issuance of a purchase order. The use of an online tendering portal enhanced transparency and efficiency. To improve procurement of construction services, WFP held meetings with building contractors to clarify expectations and contractual obligations. This minimized delays in completion of projects and ensured that they adhered to the terms and conditions of the contracts. Furthermore, meetings with regular supplies to provide feedback on their performance ensured that WFP's expectations were met for 90 percent of the contracts issued in the year. An increased number of approved vendors enhanced competition.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

| Commodity | Local | Regional/International | Total |
|-------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------|
| Rice | - | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Total | - | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Percentage | - | 100.0% | |

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

| Commodity | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Corn Soya Blend | 3,640 |
| LNS | 140 |
| Maize | 200 |
| Peas | 692 |
| Sorghum/Millet | 9,158 |
| Split Peas | 480 |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,109 |
| Total | 15,419 |

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Several studies, baselines and evaluations were carried out in Kenya and yielded valuable insights for programme design and implementation.

A baseline of the local and regional food procurement project (2017-2020) highlighted several opportunities to ensure that schools in Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot counties transition smoothly to the Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP). The findings revealed that the project is well aligned with the new National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy (2017-2022)[1] that promotes locally-sourced and nutrition-sensitive school meals in Kenya. The baseline found that the procurement of food for schools by traders is predominantly done within Kenya, with traders in border areas sometimes purchasing from neighbouring markets in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. Local purchases are a cost-efficient alternative to international procurement and transport and should result in multiplier effects for local economies. Interviews with key stakeholders were overwhelmingly positive, citing improved timeliness and economic benefits to local communities.

A 2018 decentralised mid-term evaluation of WFP's support to the school feeding programme commended the relevance of the intervention and strong partnership with the government that has seen WFP successfully engaging at policy level with the government. This is reflected in the approval of Kenya's first School Meals and Nutrition Strategy, and in a growing financial contribution by the government to the HGSMP. The evaluation made several recommendations, including the need to: strengthen the communication and accountability measures; advocate for the National Treasury to increase funding for monitoring and decentralize the disbursement of funds to the county level; enhance technical support provision at county and sub-county levels; integrate gender into the transition; and, strengthen the monitoring of HGSMP.

An evaluation of the effects and cost-benefit analysis of CBT in the refugee camps of Kenya was concluded in 2018.[2] The findings showed that CBT were more cost-efficient than in-kind food transfers. The CBT had positive results for traders and positive effects on the host community. The findings indicated that in terms of food security, female-headed households were worse off than male-headed households. The evaluation recommended scaling-up the use of cash transfers, improving the timeliness of disbursements to increase efficiency and effectiveness, improving accountability and feedback systems by addressing language barriers for minority communities in the camps; and, expanding efforts to improve the supply chain of food into the camps to achieve competitive food prices. It was noted that discouraging unethical practices by contracted traders through sensitization, regular monitoring and anonymous feedback mechanisms was necessary. The management response to this evaluation has been approved with some recommendations already addressed and others in progress.

The recommendations of the evaluations above, coupled with the lessons learnt, were incorporated into the programme design and implementation of interventions to be implemented through the country strategic plan for 2018-2023.

[1] Republic of Kenya (2018) National school meals and nutrition strategy 2017-2022. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

[2] An evaluation of the Cash Modality Scale up on refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya.

Extra section

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The country programme commenced in July 2014 and came to an end in June 2018. WFP Kenya continued with its focus on capacity strengthening of institutions at both national and county levels to enable them to address food security and nutrition challenges effectively. The support was directed towards enhancing existing government-owned safety nets, strengthening emergency preparedness and response in selected counties and supporting smallholder farmers to engage in structured markets competitively, thus improving their incomes and livelihoods. This was achieved by offering support in development of policies and legislation, enhancing increased institutional accountability at national and county levels, technical assistance in planning design and delivering of programmes along with ensuring participation of civil society and the private sector.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4. 3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Through this activity, WFP sought to strengthen the capacity of counties as first responders during emergencies, and support to the national social protection sector. This was achieved through: (i) technical support to develop policies, plans and systems; (ii) individual capacity strengthening through trainings, technical advice and advocacy.

Capacity strengthening interventions for emergency preparedness and response (EPR), targeted Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir. WFP and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) trained county government technical officers on food security data collection, analysis and reporting. This covered interpreting food security and nutrition indicators such as food consumption scores, coping strategy indices and mid-upper-arm circumferences for better informed decision-making. They also gained practical skills during the food security assessments as part of the on-the-job training.

Both organizations also helped the county governments to review their 2018-2020 contingency plans, including updating the standard operating procedures for activating the plans, including the supply chain elements. The operating procedures were critical to ensuring institutional accountability and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in emergency preparedness and response.

Through collaboration with NDMA and UNDP, WFP supported training and awareness creation sessions to county executives and members of their legislature on how to develop plans, policies and legislation on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), including effective strategies and mechanisms for integrating gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction policies, legislation and strategies.

WFP trained NDMA field monitors in three counties on how to disseminate early warning information to the communities for early action.

WFP supported Samburu County Government to draft a disaster risk management policy that helps them address the risk of disasters that commonly impact food security and nutrition. Additionally, WFP organized simulation exercises (SimEx) together with officials in Samburu to test the readiness to prepare and implement food security and nutrition solutions in case of a disaster in the county. SimEx in Baringo, Marsabit and Wajir had been conducted in previous years.

WFP provided financial and technical support to the four county governments to finalize the second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) 2018–2022. The CIDP reflect the strategic mid-term term priorities of the counties, providing a framework for county budget formulation, resource allocation, and provision for monitoring, evaluation reporting. Complementary partners included the NDMA, UNDP and host of other local actors in each county. The gender studies conducted in 2016 were helpful in ensuring gender considerations were better articulated in the CIDP.

Additionally, WFP seconded staff to county governments to provide advisory support in disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response coordination. The seconded staff offered on-demand technical assistance in on-the-job training, agenda setting for coordination meetings and follow-up actions. This ensured timeliness preparation of multi-stakeholder emergency response plans for action in drought and other emergencies.

WFP strengthened capacity of the State Department for Social Protection to strategically coordinate the social protection sector. This was done in several ways, namely: (i) introduction of a new module within the national Single Registry; (ii) training of government staff on Single Registry system administration and management; (iii) financial and advisory support for the development of a five year social protection strategy; (iv) leadership of the social protection outcome of the UNDAF; (v) technical input to a 'cash plus' study; and, (vi) support to the second national social protection conference.

WFP worked with both national and selected county governments to develop management information systems for social protection initiatives at national and county level. A new module was developed within the Single Registry, which will allow other government services (e.g. education, nutrition, among others) to be systematically linked to the national cash transfer programmes. Non-state actors can also channel specific complementary support to social protection beneficiaries using defined criteria depending on the objective. Linkage of different assistance programmes has the likelihood of creating significant multiplier effects on the well-being of the people.

WFP developed a consolidated management information system for the *Inua Jamii* programme (the national cash-transfer programme), which is linked to the single registry. The system is known as the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme management information system (CCTP-MIS) and manages all data for the national social protection programmes under the State Department for Social Protection, i.e., Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children; Older Persons Cash Transfer; and Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer. *Inua Jamii* is a brand name for the three programmes. Officers from the state department responsible for managing these delivery systems were trained on how to manage the MIS.

WFP supported the development of standard operating procedures for the national Grievance and Case Management which were incorporated in the State Department of Social Protection's operations manual for *Inua Jamii*. The technical assistance also included the design of harmonized digital forms for data collection and replication into the MIS system to minimize errors and transactional delays, which had been occasioned by paper-based transactions.

WFP purchased and installed an automatic telephone switching system for the government's call centre, to facilitate easier and faster resolution of reported cases and provide timely feedback and related updates to the communities.

A five-year social protection strategy aligned with the twelve-year social protection investment plan (2018-2030) was developed with financial and advisory support from UNICEF and WFP.

In 2018, the State Department for Social Protection commissioned a research study to generate evidence on the impact of social protection interventions when systematically linked to complementary services ('cash plus'). The study findings are expected to be released in early 2019 and will form a basis for making an investment case for cash plus linkages. WFP provided financial and technical support for the study.

WFP and other partners provided financial, technical and management support during the planning and implementation of the second national social protection conference in Kenya, which brought together senior government officials, development partners as well as international delegates from ten countries to discuss scaling up investment in social protection to deliver on Kenya's Vision 2030.

WFP continued co-leading the social protection outcome of the 2014–2018 UNDAF, together with the State Department for Social Protection. The support also included contributions towards the development of the child and social protection, and gender-based violence outcome workstream for the July 2018–June 2022 UNDAF.

SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Outcome 3.1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Smallholder agriculture market support activities

WFP offered solutions to smallholder producers, processors, retailers and consumers to enhance their access to markets, financial and agricultural input services. Smallholder producers were linked to the private sector (including aggregators and refugee traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei) and to public sector buyers such as the national home-grown school meals programme.

Smallholder farmers were linked to quality farming inputs from commercial suppliers thus improving their agricultural produce. WFP facilitated access to skills and technology by providing tools to enhance retail inventory management, basic training to enhance financial literacy including training on book keeping, developing agri-business plans, and cost benefit analyses. This was in 10 counties, namely: Bomet, Bungoma, Elgeyo

Marakwet, Kakamega, Nandi, Narok, Tana River, Trans Nzoia, Turkana and Uasin Gishu. The main partners were Cereal Growers Association, the Academic Model for Providing Access to Health (AMPATH) and *Welthungerhilfe*.

To increase access to finance, farmer organisations and retailers were linked to commercial banks and micro-finance institutions to enable them access necessary capital.

Through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), a public-private sector consortium of eight agri-based organizations, smallholder farmers in seven medium potential counties (Busia, Homa Bay, Kisumu, Meru, Migori, Siaya and Tharaka Nithi) were assisted to reach bigger markets. The alliance provided farmers with four key areas of support: predictable markets, affordable finance, technologies and quality inputs, and handling and storage solutions to help them become reliable market players and to build the confidence of other players in the wider agriculture market.

Farmer organisations in Kakuma were trained on value addition through processing and local fortification along with food safety and quality assurance systems by relevant institutions. However, WFP's plan to expand rural milling and fortification activities in Baringo, Marsabit and Turkana was not accomplished in 2018 because of the planning activities around WFP's new Country Strategic Plan. It has been scheduled for 2019.

WFP also worked with the ministries of education, health and agriculture at national and county level to finalise the national safety and quality strategy for school meals. In Marsabit County, seven food safety laboratories were established in the sub-counties. Each laboratory was equipped with a 'blue box' - a grain quality sampling kit that analyses grains based on the East African Quality Standards - and public health officers were trained to test grains. Additionally, a taskforce was established to spearhead and coordinate activities on food safety and quality in the county.

WFP supported Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana county governments to integrate food safety and quality programmes in their CIDP. WFP and the MOE also launched a study (a Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation) to build evidence on the impact of a national school feeding programme on the local economy. The final report is expected in June 2019 and will support evidence-based advocacy to stimulate investments in both school feeding programmes and market linkages for smallholder farmers.

SR1 Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School Feeding Programme

WFP completed the transition of school feeding to national ownership by June 2018 as planned and in line with a gradual handover strategy agreed on in 2009. During the final phase of transition, WFP provided meals to children in five arid counties (Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir) and the informal settlements of Nairobi. As the handover to the government programme progressed, the number of children directly reached by WFP reduced. WFP continued to offer technical support to the Ministry of Education (MOE) to implement the national Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) that provided meals to over 1.2 million children. WFP provided to schools both in-kind food and cash transfers to buy food. The schools received bulgar wheat, split peas, fortified vegetable oil and salt. Communities provided water, firewood and security and managed feeding at school level.

MOE remained the main partner in implementation of school feeding programme in the arid areas whereas Feed the Children was the cooperating partner for Nairobi. WFP and the ministry shared the cost of food storage, handling and transport as well as overall programme management. WFP supported the finalisation and launch of the School Meals and Nutrition Strategy (2017-2022) which provides a nationwide framework that underpins the design of school meals at both national and sub-national levels. Support to school feeding in early childhood development centres was offered by providing technical assistance to develop feeding policies and guidelines in Turkana and Nairobi.

Outcome 2.3: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

WFP planned to provide micronutrient powders to add to school lunches and boost micronutrient intake, however, due to lack of resources this activity was not undertaken in 2018. In partnership with Feed the Children, WFP supported inclusion of fresh foods (fruits and vegetables) in 91 schools in Nairobi by providing additional resources to improve the nutritional quality of school meals.

In partnership with various ministries (education, health and agriculture) and the Teachers' Service Commission (TSC), WFP conducted trainings in schools in Baringo, Wajir and West Pokot targeting school health club patrons and cooks with messaging on use of safe water, proper sanitation, good hygiene practices, good nutrition, hands on

training on safe food handling and preparation.

Results

Strategic Outcome 4.3: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

In 2018, WFP together with the National Drought Management Authority sought to establish a pool of technical officers from the counties with practical experience in food security, data collection, analysis and reporting. The objective was to address a capacity gap in the counties given that the government food security analysts were based at the national level. This objective was achieved through over 150 officers trained in food security monitoring and analysis. Subsequently, the officers conducted contextual analyses for the long rains and produced a report for each of the counties with minimal support from WFP. In addition to the food and nutrition security assessment report, the county officers produced five (monthly) bulletins with improved quality in terms of the additional indicators (rainfall, food consumption score and coping strategy index), making them more useful for decision makers.

WFP's support to the formulation and finalization of CIDPs led to increased budgetary allocations for activities that address food security and nutrition. This was key to enhancing ownership of food security and disaster risk management efforts which are documented in the four-year county development blueprints.

County governments are now able to make better decisions when instituting emergency preparedness measures and activating contingency and response plans, including allocating resources to the programmes. Further, the response plans in place have clear actions and scalability trigger indicators for each of the key sectors.

Because of the engagement with counties in building gender equality, the funding allocation for gender in Marsabit county doubled from KES 10 million in the previous financial year, to KES 20 million for the 2018/19 financial year. Baringo County is in the process of revising its gender policy and has incorporated some recommendations from the gender analysis study carried out in 2016. They also drafted a gender-based violence bill which is awaiting the public participation phase and the final approval process. In Wajir, in addition to the Gender Directorate, a 'Youth and Gender Advisor' was appointed at the Governor's office to champion gender equality and women empowerment. Gender champions, mostly women, also took lead of the agriculture, trade and gender committees within the county assembly. This was facilitated by the increase in the number of women in political leadership positions in the county, following the general elections in 2017. While there was an increase in the number of women elected or appointed to leadership positions, the current representation is still below the two-third gender requirement. In its CIDP, Samburu County prioritized targeted actions to eliminate gender-based violence, promote child protection and sensitize communities against harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, beading practices and child marriages.

The expansion of the Single Registry will increasingly provide critical information for policymakers, programme managers and implementers necessary in advocacy, resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the social protection sector. The Single Registry is now operational and is helping to improve transparency and accountability and reducing cases of multiple registrations and duplications. The system's functionalities are strengthening coordination across core national programmes, and potentially sub-national ones.

The Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme management information system (CCTP-MIS) was near completion in June 2018. The system will consolidate and reduce transactional costs for targeting, registration, enrolment, payments, recertification, and management of grievances and case management of the *Inua Jamii* programmes. The MIS will further bolster the dignity of all persons receiving assistance, by giving them a choice of their most preferred financial service provider because of its agility to switch from one provider to another. This new delivery system has better control mechanisms which are essential for large-scale programmes because of the potential leakages as well as fiduciary risks.

The social protection strategy provides the basis for increased coverage of services and guidance for designing shock-responsive social protection. This is not only a good practice but also a mechanism through which greater value for money can be achieved.

After the social protection conference, an implementation plan was developed to aid in the realisation of commitments, particularly on increased financing to support wider coverage of programmes, and a review of existing policies and legislation over the next two years (2018-2020).

WFP's leadership role in UNDAF has contributed to more streamlined and harmonized support to the government. Given that effective coordination within the sector has been a significant challenge, a unified approach continues to strengthen the interaction and synergy of the inputs provided by government agencies and non-state actors including the UN system.

Outcome 3.1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Smallholder agriculture market support activities

Smallholder farmers from 93 farmer organizations were trained on management of food stores, collective marketing, quality assurance standards, provision of services to members, business planning, record keeping, financial management and HGSM procurement procedures. Of these, 34 of the farmer groups sold food to schools, private sector buyers and local traders. The Farm to Market Alliance scaled up successfully and smallholder farmers receiving forward delivery contracts including inputs (seeds and fertilizers) and training on good agronomic practices.

In Turkana, the smallholder farmers along irrigation schemes supplied fresh foods to Kakuma and Kalobeyei traders, who in turn sold to the refugees. The farmers benefited from increased sales and a wider market. The maize and beans purchased by WFP from Kenyan smallholder farmer organizations, increased the incomes for the farmers and boosted the local economy. This shows that farmers, when well supported and their capacity built, have the potential to positively exploit market opportunities.

Despite these achievements, the total quantity of food purchased by WFP locally decreased by 15 percent compared to 2017 because local food prices were less competitive compared to regional prices. Kenya is a net deficit country and prices are often higher compared to neighbouring countries.

WFP's establishment of mini-laboratories and creation of a network of certified public health officers for testing quality of grains, built capacity of county governments in Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana to reduce the risk of people consuming unsafe food.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome 1.1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School Feeding Programme

WFP provided meals to food insecure regions where education indicators were below national averages. Monitoring data from WFP-assisted school in arid and semiarid counties showed a reduction in the number of children enrolled as compared to 2017. It further suggested that this is mainly due to migration caused by drought that particularly affected boys. Further analysis is being done with the Ministry of Education against the national enrolment data. There was an increase in attendance rate for both boys and girls compared to the previous year which could be attributed to regular provision of meals.

By the end of June 2018, WFP handed over 10,000 mt of food to the Government of Kenya. The food commodities were transported to counties and handed over to sub-county directors of education in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot counties.

The customization of the Nairobi and Turkana counties' early childhood education feeding policies and guidelines was completed. MOE's county-based education officers were trained on effective management of school feeding programme and are offering required oversight to schools in their respective areas. The number of officers trained were however lower than planned as major efforts were geared towards preparing for handover of school feeding to the Government of Kenya.

A national conference on school feeding in Kenya held in May provided stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss the status of school feeding programmes and identify challenges and opportunities to strengthen the programme. The School Meals and Nutrition Strategy for Kenya (2017-2022) was launched in the same month and the ministry reiterated its commitment towards achieving a universal and sustainable school feeding programme.

Construction of model kitchens was completed in five schools in Garissa (three kitchens) and Tana River (four kitchens). Construction is in progress for schools in Baringo, Marsabit, Wajir, and West Pokot. Once completed, WFP will have constructed 20 model kitchens. The model kitchens demonstrated specifications necessary for safe food handling in support of school meals and aimed to stimulate large scale investments towards improved kitchens by government and other partners. In total, 420 stand-alone energy saving stoves were supplied to nine counties over the last four years, contributing to savings on firewood and a reduction of the amount of harmful emissions produced during cooking.

Teachers and cooks that were trained on safe food handling practices and given messages on the importance of education are expected to be change agents in the schools and the communities. All the proposed groups for

trainings could not be reached within the project period because there was increased focus on preparing for successful handover of the school meals programme to the government.

Outcome 2.3: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

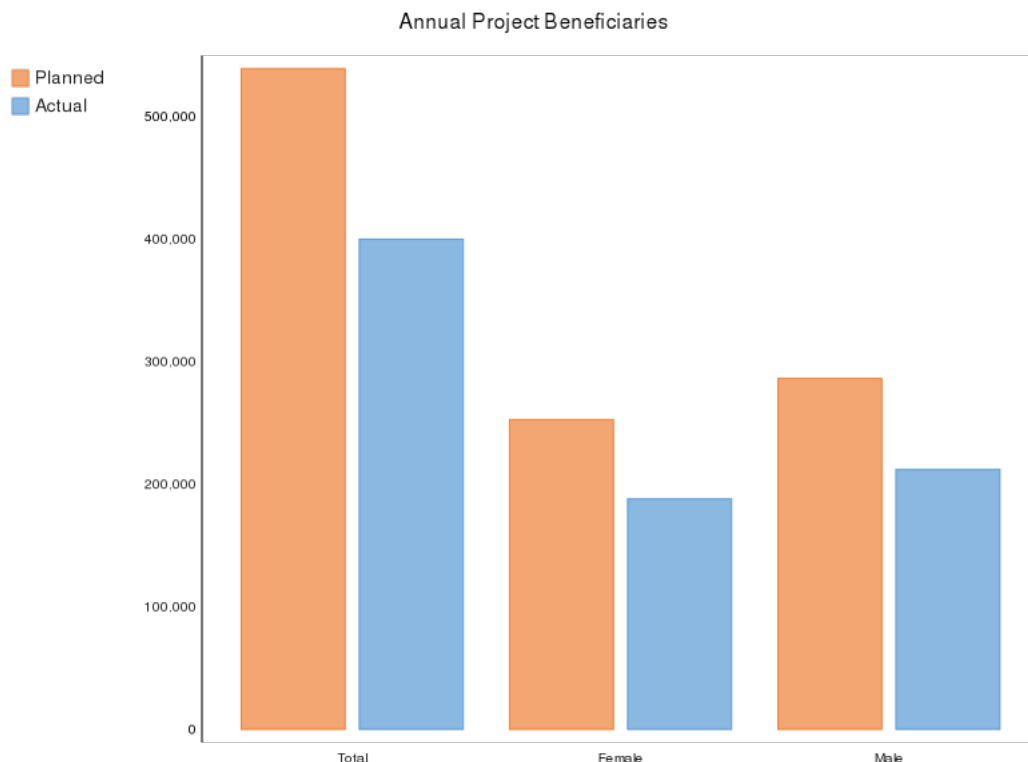
Activity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities

The number of days when fortified foods were consumed or four food groups were given as part of the school meal was reduced in targeted schools. This was due to funding constraints that impeded distribution of micronutrient powders in 2018 in the arid counties. However, all WFP supported schools in Nairobi received additional cash to purchase fresh foods, either a fruit or a vegetable, as part of the lunches. This was provided five days in each week.

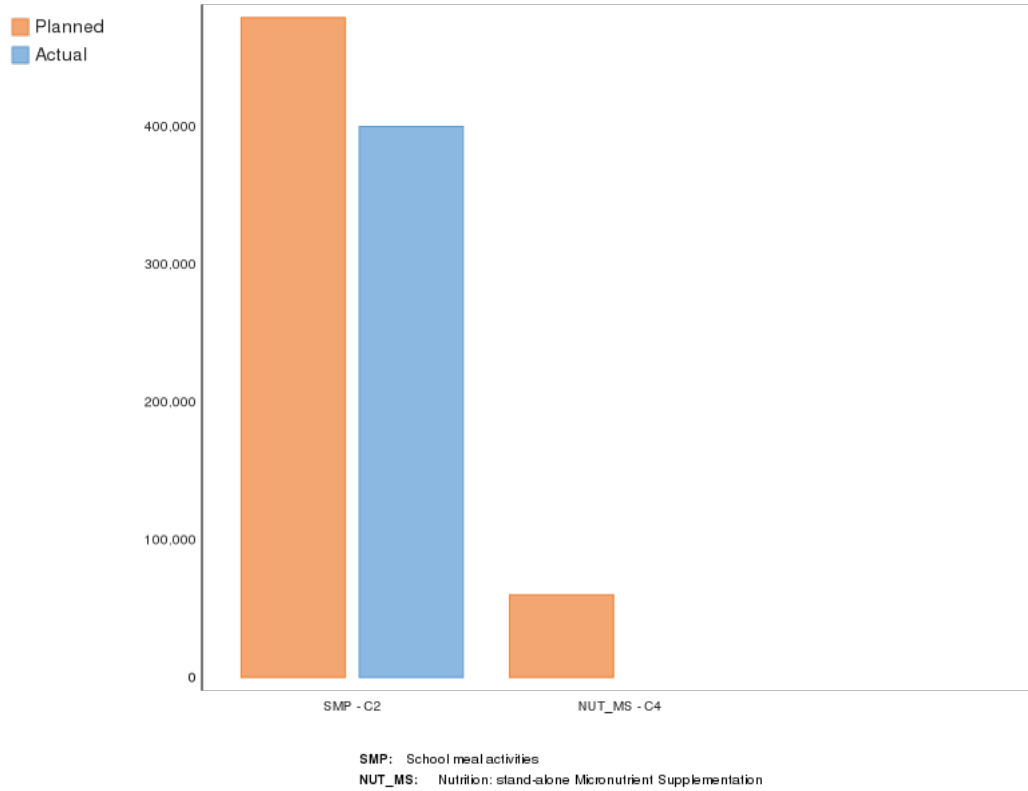
WFP trained teachers and cooks in Baringo, Wajir and West Pokot on safe food handling and preparation, including the need to use safe water, practice good sanitation and hygiene practices, and consider good nutrition. Assorted information, education and communication materials on integrated nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) were printed and partially distributed to schools. The cooks were issued with a set of protective clothing i.e., a chef’s cap and a dust coat with WASH and nutrition messages printed on them. Appropriate clothing is key to safe handling of food and is a public health requirement.

WFP also supported the development of a National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy (2017-2022) and a National School Health Policy, and their customization by some county governments. Additionally, technical support was provided to ensure inclusion of hygiene and nutrition contents in the revised national primary school curriculum.

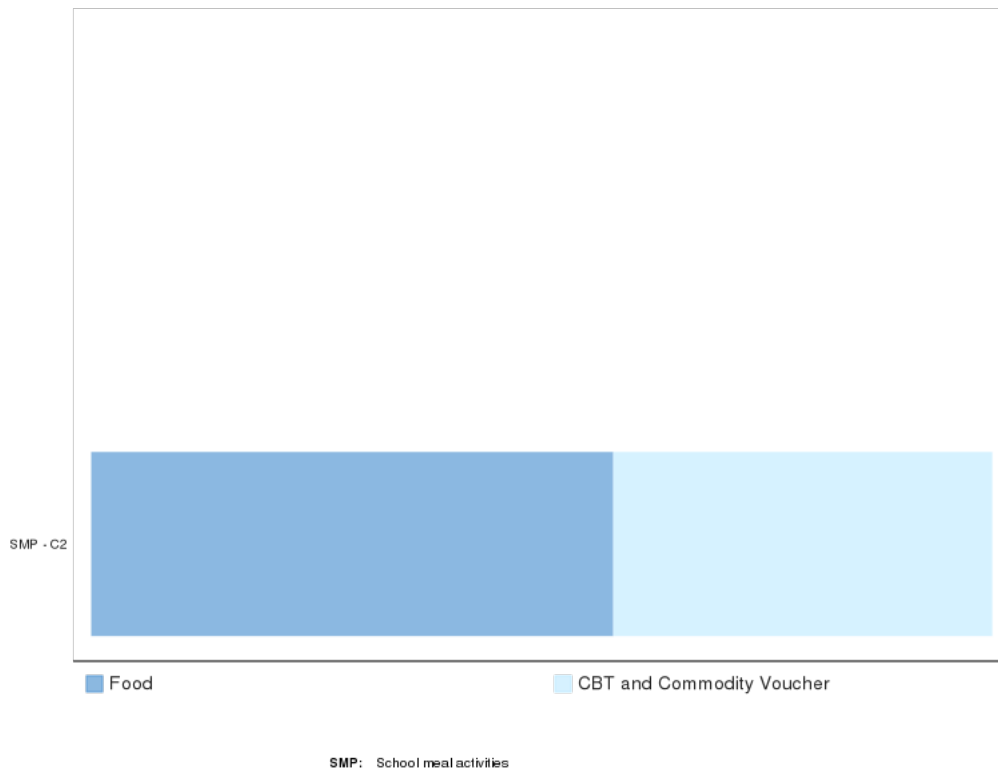
Preparations for handover of the school feeding programme affected some of the planned training activities. Consequently, the number of people trained were lower than planned.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | |
| Bulgur Wheat | 5,045 | 3,128 | 62.0% |
| Iodised Salt | 101 | 58 | 57.8% |
| Maize | - | 10 | - |
| Rice | - | 265 | - |
| Split Peas | 1,345 | 897 | 66.7% |
| Vegetable Oil | 168 | 118 | 70.4% |
| Subtotal | 6,659 | 4,477 | 67.2% |
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | |
| Micronutrient Powder | 3 | - | - |
| Subtotal | 3 | - | - |
| Total | 6,662 | 4,477 | 67.2% |



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

| Modality | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | |
| Cash | 2,364,742 | 1,787,028 | 75.6% |
| Total | 2,364,742 | 1,787,028 | 75.6% |

Performance Monitoring

WFP and the Ministry of Education developed an annual monitoring strategy for the school feeding programme, implemented through both WFP and Ministry of Education staff at national and county levels. Monitoring of the school feeding programme was undertaken monthly where ten percent of randomly selected schools were visited. Data was collected on enrolment, attendance, food use, storage and hygiene conditions. The data was collected using standard checklists and entered into a database where analysis was conducted, and reports shared. At the national level, WFP in conjunction with the Ministry of Education conducted quarterly monitoring in Baringo, Marsabit, Turkana and West Pokot counties. Findings from both monitoring exercises have continuously informed programme decisions as regular meetings are held to address challenges reported. The monitoring visits also provide opportunities for on-job training for school and county level implementers. WFP Kenya also utilized a remote mobile monitoring system to collect monitoring information from farmer organizations and schools in Mandera because of high insecurity that limited the physical access to project areas by WFP staff. To maintain confidentiality of data for protection purposes, the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software was only available to authorised and trained staff.

Monitoring of emergency preparedness and response, along with capacity strengthening activities in the four targeted counties was guided by a monitoring plan that was aligned to the annual county activity plans. The process

monitoring was undertaken through a flexible and responsive project cycle management arrangement which included scheduled meetings with the implementation team at both county and country office. Periodic meetings with the county coordination/oversight committee were held to track each step of the implementation ensuring milestones, behavior and capacity changes were tracked and documented. The end-of-project assessment was undertaken and the findings presented in February 2018. The findings indicated that the project made an important contribution towards building social protection sector coherence and complementarity and in strengthening national capacity to exercise coordination and leadership in the sector. Additionally, it revealed that there was a greater overall awareness and appreciation of the challenges involved and requirements to deliver as first line responders. Finally, it showed that progress was made in advancing some of the key policy and institutional building blocks such as a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and the DRM Directorate, including allocation of financial resources. The findings helped WFP and the government to better understand the results, draw lessons and derive good practices for the next phase of the capacity strengthening project.

Monitoring of the agricultural market access and linkage programme was undertaken in two ways: an annual farmer capacity assessment was conducted that measured progress in building capacity on governance, leadership, markets, financial management and assets; and, a monthly farmer organisation monitoring was undertaken remotely through a mobile monitoring system to check on progress of activities undertaken and support provided to farmers.

In May 2018, findings of a study commissioned in 2017 to review the performance and outcomes of capacity strengthening activities were presented to stakeholders. Overall, the evidence showed that capacity strengthening activities had increased the county governments' knowledge and skills. Findings revealed that efforts made a significant contribution towards building the coherence and complementarity and strengthening national level capacity in coordination and leadership in the social protection sector. The study noted that in the counties that WFP supported through emergency preparedness and response activities there was an increased political will and awareness, and commitments were made towards realigning policy and legislation and allocating sufficient resources for emergency response. Evidence on capacity strengthening activities around asset creation indicated that there was increased ownership, resulting in the institutionalization of projects and initiatives. Women had gained more skills and knowledge and benefited from an opportunity to voice their concerns and share feedback.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continues to position itself to support counties in gender mainstreaming and linking with relevant stakeholders. In the past year, WFP, in conjunction with other UN agencies, facilitated training and sensitization sessions aimed at enhancing the competencies of government staff in mainstreaming gender within their areas of operations. This included training on gender-responsive policies and legislation that targeted legal officers from the national and county governments, and sensitization on gender in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation targeting county executives and members of the county assembly. Additionally, a dialogue on the economic empowerment of women was facilitated during the International Women's Day celebrations, which brought together local women's association leaders, female county leaders, national government actors, development partners and other county- and national champions of gender equality in Kenya. The targets for capacity building for women in project management committees were fully achieved while the proportion of women in food-assistance decision-making entities increased by ten percent in the first half of the year. However, fewer women than men were reached with nutrition messaging under the school feeding programme due to the gender disparity in school staffing in arid and semi-arid areas.

Currently, WFP co-chairs the UN Gender Working Group, placing the organization in a strategic position to draw from synergies of development partners, UN agencies and government departments that are committed to gender equality and empowerment of women. This also leverages WFP's position, through its participation in county-based gender technical working groups, to support and link county governments with relevant resources in gender transformative approaches.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

During the reporting period, WFP supported the Government's Social Assistance Unit (SAU) with a number of strategic and targeted investments to strengthen their capacity to enhance accountability to populations served by Government programmes. On grievance and case management, WFP worked with the SAU in migrating the national call center from the Social Protection Secretariat offices to the SAU offices for better coordination and follow up of cases. This expansive exercise, carried out jointly with the SAU technical officers, included developing specifications of the Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX), purchasing and installing the PABX at the SAU headquarters and training SAU staff on the system administration. The PABX will receive and process all calls coming in through the call center.

WFP also piloted digitized and decentralized SAU grievance and case management tools in four counties. This included a three-day workshop on training national and sub-county officers on the tools and the processes for capturing, recording, escalating and tracking of cases. This pilot was to greatly inform the development of a digitized and decentralized grievance and case management module currently underway as part of the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programmes Management Information System (CCTP-MIS) work.

In the same period, WFP also supported SAU in the development, design and printing of instruction manuals for programme officers on handling case management issues and guideline posters. These materials were tested and validated and subsequently distributed to all the sub counties to be used as reference and guidance by the social development officers.

WFP worked with four county governments (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir) to support the development of a county specific complaints and feedback mechanism for county-based interventions. This was part of a broader scheme of work which involved developing a county-specific MIS system for social protection programmes which will be linked to the Single Registry. This included developing specifications for the complaints and feedback mechanism module of this county management information system supporting the development, validating with county officers, testing and training.

WFP's monitoring revealed that 61 percent of school meals beneficiaries reported that they were informed about the programme including being aware of who is included in the programme, what they were entitled to receive and where to complain. Only four percent of the interviewed school children, both girls and boys, reported feeling unsafe while traveling to or from school mainly due to fear for wild animals, weather conditions or general insecurity in the area.

Story Worth Telling

Rosebellah Iminza is a 16-year-old student, studying at Nginda high school in central Kenya where she just joined form one. For this teenager, this has been a long journey.

Born in Kakamega, western Kenya in 2002, Rosebellah was brought up by her grandmother in her early years. Her dad had died while she was too young to understand and her mother deserted her.

"I had two sisters, one older and one younger, but my grandmother was also taking care of two of her own children who were disabled," Rosebellah explains. "She couldn't provide for us — she couldn't feed or clothe us."

Family to the rescue... or not

At the age of just six, Rosebellah was separated from her sisters

"One of our aunts volunteered to take care of my older sister while a cousin took me in," she says. "Our baby sister was left with our grandmother. I've never seen any of them again."

Rosebellah moved in with her cousin in Eldoret town, about 100 kilometers away from her rural home.

"By the time I was in class five, my cousin was really struggling financially," says Rosebellah. "I was becoming a burden to the family."

In 2014, the family moved to Nairobi in search of a better life.

"We settled in Kawangware [an informal settlement west of Nairobi] but my cousin kept on asking me to find another place to stay," says Rosebellah. "I did not know anyone or any place in Nairobi."

Rosebellah continued living with her cousin's family and helping them with their small business. By this time she had dropped out of school.

Turning point

Things then took an unexpected turn. Rosebellah explains:

“One evening, my cousin sent me to the shops to buy eggs. It was late and most kiosks had closed. I walked for a long time. When I got back to the house, it was locked — my cousin and his family were gone. That night, I stayed at a neighbour’s house. The following morning, I was taken to the chief’s office — the chief brought me to a children’s home in Kibera.”

Rosebellah found herself in an orphanage under Makina Community Development Project (MACODEP) in Nairobi’s Kibera slums.

“I was happy to have a place to stay,” she says.

The children’s home placed Rosebellah in Stara Rescue Centre and School. Based on her age and intellect, she was admitted in class six.

As they say, the rest is history.

Aspiring children’s lawyer

“At Stara, life was amazing. We had porridge in the morning, *githeri* [mix of maize and beans] and sometimes rice and beans, and fruits for lunch,” says Rosebellah. “I would go to class with my belly full — something I had not experienced before.”

Rosebellah studied hard and could fully concentrate during lessons. By the time she was in class seven, she was already among the top five students.

Her performance earned her recognition.

“I got my first present ever — it was very exciting,” she says. “At Stara, the teachers even remember and celebrate kids’ birthdays with candy! It was the first time someone ever celebrated my birthday.”

Rosebellah is grateful to the founder of the orphanage — Andrew Otieno — a man she calls ‘uncle’ for giving her a home; to Stara school for giving her a grounding education; to the World Food Programme for providing her with a school lunch; and to the Kenya Education Fund for paying for her high school education.

“There is no way I can repay all those that have helped me — all I can do is work hard. When I graduate from high school, I want to study law,” says Rosebellah. “I want to defend the rights of children — I did not get a good upbringing and no child should go through that — I want to help other disadvantaged children.”

Rosebellah spent much of her mid-term break serving children at Stara porridge or lunch. She says she will continue volunteering here during school holidays as well as helping younger children at the orphanage with school work.

Stara Rescue Centre is one of the 91 schools that are receiving cash from the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to buy food from the local markets for school meals. WFP currently gives a hot lunch to about 80,000 pupils spread across Nairobi’s informal settlements each school day.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Amanda Lawrence-Brown

Students at Lorubae Primary school in Isiolo, Kenya, having their lunch.

Under the Overview of Project Beneficiary Information- the 60,000 beneficiaries under C4 are part of the 479,000 beneficiaries reported under C2 and should not be added together. This is a recurring system issue that is yet to be resolved.

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 | 286,270 | 252,730 | 539,000 | 211,943 | 187,949 | 399,892 | 74.0% | 74.4% | 74.2% |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals) | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 211,943 | 187,949 | 399,892 | 83.5% | 83.5% | 83.5% |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition) | 32,400 | 27,600 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | | | | | | |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (5-18 years) | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 211,943 | 187,949 | 399,892 | 83.5% | 83.5% | 83.5% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 211,943 | 187,949 | 399,892 | 83.5% | 83.5% | 83.5% |
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (5-18 years) | 32,400 | 27,600 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 32,400 | 27,600 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

| Activity | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | | | | | | |
| School meal activities | 303,000 | 176,000 | 479,000 | 231,709 | 168,183 | 399,892 | 76.5% | 95.6% | 83.5% |
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

| Activity | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | | | | | | |
| School meal activities | 303,000 | 176,000 | 479,000 | 231,709 | 168,183 | 399,892 | 76.5% | 95.6% | 83.5% |
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

| Beneficiary Category | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | | | | | | |
| School meal activities | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 223,219 | 176,673 | 399,892 | 87.9% | 78.5% | 83.5% |
| Total participants | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 223,219 | 176,673 | 399,892 | 87.9% | 78.5% | 83.5% |
| Total beneficiaries | 253,870 | 225,130 | 479,000 | 223,219 | 176,673 | 399,892 | 87.9% | 78.5% | 83.5% |

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

| Beneficiary Category | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (5-18 years) | 32,400 | 27,600 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total beneficiaries | 32,400 | 27,600 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | |
| SR1 Everyone has access to food | | | | |
| Increased equitable access to and utilization of education | | | | |
| Attendance rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 86.00 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Attendance rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 86.00 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Attendance rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | >80.00 | 86.00 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Enrolment rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | =4.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | -2.00 |
| Enrolment rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | =4.00 | 4.00 | 1.23 | -6.00 |
| Enrolment rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | =4.00 | 4.00 | 1.30 | -4.00 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Gender ratio | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | =1.00 | 0.80 | 0.74 | 0.70 |
| Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access | | | | |
| SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | | |
| Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels | | | | |
| Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | >40.00 | 21.40 | 24.00 | 9.00 |
| Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i> | >10.00 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 18.36 |

Output Indicators

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development | | | | |
| CRF SO3-SR4: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems | individual | 150 | 156 | 104.0% |
| Number of people trained | individual | 450 | 466 | 103.6% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 5 | 9 | 180.0% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | |
| CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities | | | | |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 1,246 | 1,088 | 87.3% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 350 | 124 | 35.4% |
| Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 800 | 395 | 49.4% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access | | | | |
| CRF SO3-SR3: Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | |
| Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | individual | 35,000 | 43,964 | 125.6% |
| Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases | Mt | 17,500 | 952 | 5.4% |
| Quantity of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets | Mt | 2,000 | 2,427 | 121.3% |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition | | | | |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of people trained | individual | 1,150 | 874 | 76.0% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: School meal activities | | | | |
| Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 500 | 524 | 104.8% |
| Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 468 | 460 | 98.3% |
| Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 500 | 350 | 70.0% |

Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | >60.00 | 29.00 | 35.00 | 40.86 |
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =100.00 | 20.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =90.00 | 50.00 | 70.86 | 61.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =90.00 | 50.00 | 70.86 | 61.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =90.00 | 50.00 | 70.86 | 61.00 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Female | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =100.00 | 100.00 | 99.01 | 96.30 |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Male | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =100.00 | 100.00 | 99.01 | 96.30 |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Overall | | | | |
| <i>KENYA, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i> | =100.00 | 100.00 | 99.01 | 96.30 |