

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Project Number: 200736 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: February 10, 2015 | Planned Start Date: May 01, 2015

Actual Start Date: May 01, 2015 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Lara Fossi

WFP.Kenya@wfp.org

Country Director

Annalisa Conte

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

SPR Reading Guidance



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

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)



World Food
Programme

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

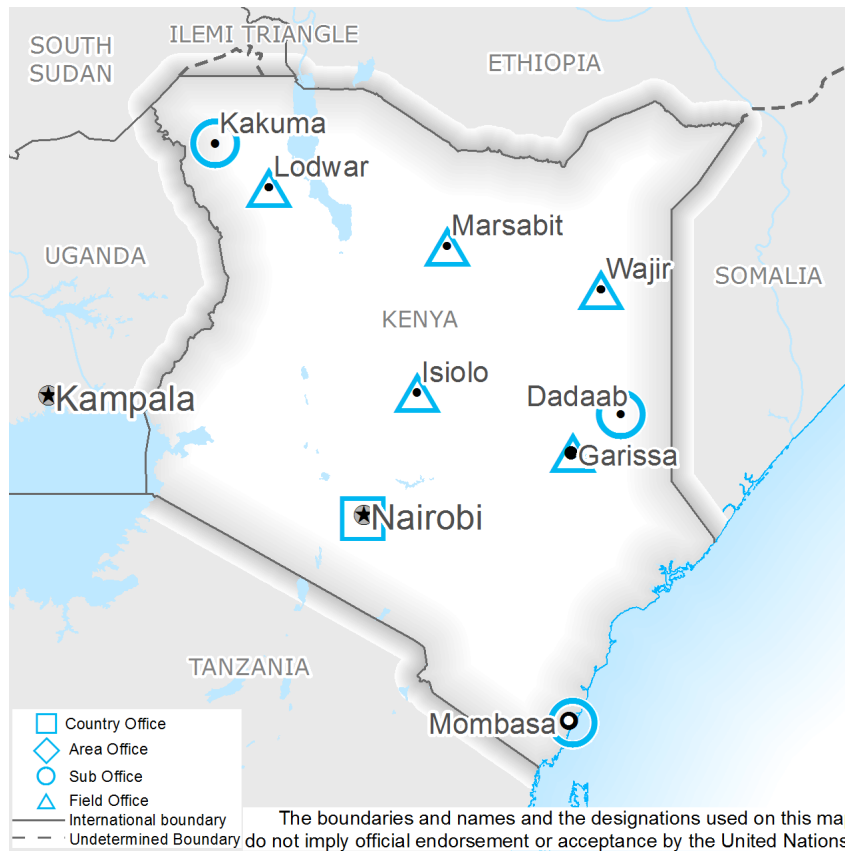
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Finding greener pastures in the hay fields of Kenya's Rift Valley

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
- Resource Inputs from Donors

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 Kalobeyi 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 Kalobeyi 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.

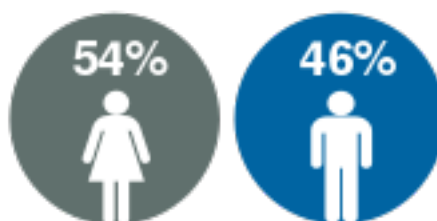
Operational efficiencies were achieved through: installation of innovative water-conservation measures; onsite water purification and wastewater recycling; use of contracts procured by other UN entities; adoption of WFP enterprise information technology solutions which benefitted the country office without 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

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

WFP provided 'protection rations' to vulnerable families affected by the severe drought in 2017 in 10 arid counties to reduce the risk of sharing or selling specialized nutritious foods given for the treatment of acute malnutrition (both moderate and severe).

Families of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) identified with acute malnutrition and admitted for treatment in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programmes received either cash-based transfers (CBT) or in-kind food distributions. In Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir, the counties which had the highest concentration of clients being treated for acute malnutrition, each family received USD 179 in four cycles; whereas in Baringo, Isiolo and West Pokot, each received a one-off transfer of USD 120. All CBT were disbursed through Safaricom, a local mobile money service provider. In Garissa, Samburu and Tana River, families received in-kind food transfers of sorghum and vegetable oil in two distribution cycles, based on the available food stocks.

The counties' departments of health and WFP's main NGO partners, e.g. Concern Worldwide, Consortium of Cooperating Partners, Food for the Hungry, Kenya, Save the Children International, Terres des Hommes and Welthungerhilfe, identified the clients, verified family details and linked all health facilities and mobile clinics (outreach centres) to registration points in the villages. At the national level, the Ministry of Health and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) supported the design of the implementation strategy and the communication plan.

Additionally, in January and June, WFP distributed sorghum, pulses and vegetable oil to 45,000 households targeted in the asset creation for livelihoods activities in select arid counties. January and June were post-harvest months when distributions are not usually planned but they were provided in 2018, in order to promote recovery from drought and/or flooding and safeguard gains made through the creation of productive assets.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Activity: Nutrition Prevention Activities

The nutrition prevention activity was successfully implemented from May 2017 through March 2018 in Baringo, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana, where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was above 15 percent in 2017. Although by early 2018, survey, surveillance and programme monitoring information showed that the prevalence of acute malnutrition had reduced, provision of the Super Cereal Plus continued to protect targeted beneficiaries during the January–March 2018 lean season.

The activity targeted all children aged 6-59 months and PLW. Any child aged between 6-59 months, as verified in the Mother and Child Health (MCH) booklet was eligible. In instances where the mother did not have the booklet, the height of the child was used; children less than 110 cm tall were enrolled. Pregnant women were identified through visible pregnancy or an antenatal card issued by medical personnel, while lactating women presented a child (less than six months) and the MCH card. The cards were also useful in checking the immunization status of the child. Both the children and women received an integrated package of interventions which included 200g/person/day of Super Cereal Plus (a nutrient-dense cereal and legume blend with added milk protein, vitamins and minerals), with essential health services such as immunizations, supplementation, treatment of minor illnesses and nutrition messaging

WFP, the Ministry of Health, county departments of health, UNICEF and specialized nutrition agencies prepared a strategy and protocol for implementation. The protocol included eligibility and entry criteria, a package of interventions and entitlements, work flow at implementation site and training and reporting requirements. The specialized agencies included Action Against Hunger, Concern Worldwide, Consortium of Cooperating Partners (a local partner), International Rescue Committee, Save the Children International, Welthungerhilfe, and World Vision

International. WFP purchased and delivered the Super Cereal Plus, and the NGOs verified the targeted beneficiaries, conducted community mobilization, communication campaigns and food distributions. All the partners and county nutrition coordinators received training to ensure knowledge and adherence to the implementation strategy and protocols.

Because of lack of funding, WFP did not distribute micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months as planned in the project document.

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

Activity: Nutrition Treatment Activities

WFP supported the Government to treat children 6-59 months and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition. Treatment was implemented in county government-run or accredited health centres, and mobile clinics for far to reach areas. Nurses and other health workers screened the clients. Those who met the admission criteria as set out in national protocols received specialized nutritious foods fortnightly: 100g of ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF) per child/day for a recovery duration of 90-120 days. PLW received 300g/person/day of Super Cereal Plus until they recovered. The activity was implemented in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot through June 2018. In Baringo and West Pokot, health workers were trained on how to manage programmatic and supply chain aspects in readiness for the final handover of the activity to the two county governments in July 2018.

County governments managed the health facilities. The national Ministry of Health and WFP provided food supplies and the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency delivered the food to health facilities. UNICEF provided nutrition supplements for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition as part of the continuum of care. Besides food, beneficiaries and/or their caregivers (women and men) received nutrition messaging and counselling, growth monitoring, immunization and vitamin A supplementation when being admitted or during follow-up visits.

For HIV-related activities, the Government had capacity to adequately provide nutritious commodities for the treatment of MAM for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). WFP provided capacity strengthening and coordination support to the national government through the National AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programme (NASCO) in the Ministry of Health.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activity: Asset creation and support for livelihood activities

Given the end of the PRRO in June 2018, the focus of activities for WFP and partners during the first half of 2018 was to conclude ongoing projects with communities. This included providing transfers where food gaps persisted, and conducting joint assessments of the projects performance for the three years the PRRO was in existence.

Another major focus during this period was to advance the capacities and preparedness of county governments in the 14 arid and semi-arid counties to take up an increased role in WFP-supported livelihood activities under the new CSP. This included training undertaken in partnership with UNDP and NDMA 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). The training featured asset creation as a key approach to support the operationalisation of county DRR priorities. To further support government capacity to assume technical leadership and oversight, WFP worked with the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) to draft technical manuals and practitioner guides for resilience building. WFP held a series of training of employees from county governments, NDMA and cooperating partners, on the manuals and guides.

Other capacity strengthening activities included supporting NDMA to coordinate asset-creation activities by supporting several positions in Nairobi and a network of officers in the field, as well as providing logistical and operational support such as vehicles and computers.

Food-insecure households received either food or CBT to meet seasonal food gaps while creating productive assets to increase food production and diversify livelihoods. The asset creation activities were multi-year, with most of the communities engaged throughout the three-year PRRO. To a large extent, they were implemented in the same geographical areas and communities over the project timespan, but some communities graduated from WFP assistance when they attained self-sufficiency in food security or preferred to engage in other economic activities,

such as paid labour. The activities were in line with two pillars of the government's Ending Drought Emergencies strategy – sustainable livelihoods (pillar 4) and drought risk management (pillar 5).

Households in eight arid counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir), received food transfers (cereals, pulses and oil) to cover seasonal food gaps, while those in Baringo received cash-based transfers.

The projects were implemented by cooperating partners: local organizations (Arid Lands Development Focus, Consortium of Cooperating Partners, Ramati Development Initiative, the Relief Reconstruction and Development Organization, Caritas Kenya, and the Kenya Red Cross Society) and international NGOs (Action Aid Kenya, ChildFund Kenya and World Vision International). They mobilised communities and provided necessary training to participants, with some also giving complementary inputs such as hand tools to support on-farm activities. In Samburu and Wajir, the county governments led the implementation of projects directly as part of institutional capacity strengthening and based on the findings of the capacity gaps and needs assessment of 2015; however, food distributions continued to be carried out by an NGO.

Further, some communities in arid counties (except in Mandera) benefitted from complementary efforts through the Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG). This was a unique partnership that coordinated activities of USAID-funded partners in the arid lands of Kenya by layering and sequencing assistance in shared geographies. WFP's work to enhance pasture and water access for livestock was the main foundation onto which other agencies layered activities such as strengthening livestock value chains, improving sanitation and hygiene services, increasing conservation measures, addressing communal conflict, and promoting inclusiveness and gender responsiveness. Partners held joint learning events in various counties where they discussed actions that could increase resilience to droughts and potential for new market linkages for pastoralists.

In the semi-arid counties (Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makueni and Taita Taveta), households received CBT through two financial service providers: Safaricom, a mobile money transfer firm, and Cooperative Bank of Kenya, a local bank. The bank was contracted in 2013 through a competitive bidding process for five years, when WFP had not fully tested the applicability of mobile money transfer in its operations. A few years later, as mobile money transfers services became more developed and penetrated remote locations, all new areas where CBT was introduced were under the mobile money transfer services.

Livelihood activities in the semi-arid counties almost entirely focused on promoting good dryland crop farming practices, conserving soil and water as natural resources, encouraging nutrition-sensitive farming practices, integrating youth in agribusiness and modelling integrated climate-risk management. The different approaches were modelled in different counties.

In Kitui, 4,700 smallholder crop farmers benefitted from the integrated risk management model that enabled vulnerable smallholder farmers to access crop insurance by participating in risk reduction activities, such as building productive assets such as water ponds and soil-conserving terraces. The farmers signed up for micro insurance in late 2017 and received pay-outs in May 2018 based on the performance of the rainfall season. WFP worked with Pula Advisors, a private sector firm with expertise in agricultural insurance, which provided technical expertise in undertaking crop cuts before harvesting to estimate yields and determine if the trigger for payments had been met or not. Farmers increased the days spent working on creating assets as their contribution to the insurance premium with WFP co-financing the premium payments. This model of using area-based yields instead of the commonly used weather-based index insurance was appropriate for poor smallholder farmers, and the learning can enrich agricultural insurance debates in Kenya.

While Kenya's youthful population is bulging and unemployment levels increasing, farmers are growing older. This calls for investments in youth to ensure food security for future generations and reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime. In Kilifi, WFP together with World Vision and the county government to empower a small group of youths to increase incomes by investing in viable value chains and farm enterprises. They were linked to financial institutions, private sector firms and development partners to catalyze rapid scale up of new technologies and innovations. Youth groups visited other successful farms to learn good agribusiness practices in their county.

Efforts to integrate WFP activities in the semi-arid counties with those the Rome-based agencies [International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)], and county governments continued in the semi-arid counties[1]. In Taita Taveta, some of the WFP and non-WFP supported households were registered and received vouchers from FAO/IFAD to purchase farm inputs such as certified seeds, pesticides, equipment to support conservation agriculture, and hermetic bags for storage, focusing on cereals and pulses. In Kilifi and Kwale, interested households were registered and received their first round of vouchers in May/June 2018, to be redeemed before the October-December 2018 rainy season. All participating households contributed 10 percent of the value of the inputs they signed up for. In Kitui and Makueni, these activities were scheduled for the second half of 2018.

Support for the nutrition-sensitive agriculture initiative in the first half of 2018 included the purchase of vegetable solar driers for Makueni and a close out review meeting for activities in Kilifi.

[1] This is part of the IFAD-driven Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods (KCEP-CRAL).

Results

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Unconditional transfers provided by WFP in 2018 were unique in that they related to the protection rations (*Linda Lishe Bora*) support and additional seasonality months for asset creation beneficiaries. Therefore, this assistance was different from previous WFP's unconditional resource transfers in arid counties (last conducted in 2016) in terms of both objectives and households targeted.

To measure the performance of the four-and-a-half month emergency intervention, *Linda Lishe Bora*, in 2017/2018, baseline, midline and end line surveys were conducted via mobile phones (mVAM). The surveys showed the activity largely met its objectives of improving meal consumption and preventing sharing of specialized nutritious foods. Overall, meal consumption improved: no household went without a single meal on the day preceding the survey during the midline and end line surveys, and the proportion of households consuming one meal a day reduced from 32 percent (December 2017/January 2018) at baseline to 20 percent at end line (March/April 2018). However, dietary diversity and nutrient density were not achieved, particularly in Mandera and Wajir counties. Perhaps a longer duration of the intervention may have provided more opportunities for continued nutrition education to realize significant changes in diet diversity and nutrient density. Also, food receiving households had less dietary diversity compared to cash receiving households, which was attributed to the fact that the cash enabled households to purchase vitamin A-rich foods and animal food products.

There was almost no sharing of specialized nutritious foods for clients with severe acute malnutrition. Sharing of food rations for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition gradually reduced: the proportion of children and PLW whose rations lasted the expected 14 days increased by 18 percent and 9 percent respectively. There was also improved IMAM programme performance: admissions into nutrition treatment programmes increased in 2018, compared to the same period in 2017. Programme recovery, default and mortality rates were within the Sphere targets.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached was higher compared to the planned; this was occasioned by mass screening in some areas and because of good mobilization strategies by WFP and partners. Beneficiaries were exposed to various messages including guidance on how to access their cash, information on improving family health and nutrition through good hygiene and consumption of nutritious foods. Messages were primarily received from health workers, followed by fellow villagers.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Activity: Nutrition Prevention Activities

SMART nutrition surveys carried out in January/February and June/July 2018 showed a significant reduction in the prevalence of acute malnutrition, indicating that the objective of the intervention had been achieved. Coverage and participation (adherence) were also used to measure programme performance. The target for coverage was achieved. Multiple strategies were employed to access hard-to-reach communities, including the use of telephone text messages, local media stations and re-mapping of distribution sites. Migration of external communities to areas where the prevention programme was being implemented as well as 'in-migration' of community members who had previously migrated with their livestock in search for pasture and water also contributed to the high coverage.

Health education was provided before and during food distributions; post distribution monitoring showed that 62 percent of clients received health education during the day of distribution. The messages included infant and young

child feeding practices, proper utilization of the specialised nutritious foods and hygiene information.

The participation indicator is a measure of the number of distributions attended compared to the planned, with clients attending three or more of six planned distributions meeting adequate participation. Results of post-distribution monitoring show that 88 percent of clients participated in an adequate number of distributions. Reasons for a lack of participation included long distance to the sites, especially in scenarios where the villages were inaccessible, and competing priorities.

In addition to coverage and participation, other key elements influencing programme results were also monitored. These included ration adequacy and utilization, integration/layering and referrals with other programmes and beneficiary linkage with other safety nets. The Super Cereal Plus lasted for an average of 24 days compared to the 30 days recommended. This was mainly due to sharing among household members. Mass screening conducted during each distribution enabled malnourished children and women to be referred to treatment programmes; health facilities recorded increased admissions.

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) is a composite indicator combining minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for children aged 6-23 months. Reported data was collected through Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) and represents all assessed livelihood zones in Kenya but for the refugee camps the sample size was too small to disaggregate by location. Nevertheless, among populations where MAD was measured, children consuming meals for an acceptable minimum diet were well below the target.

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

Activity: Nutrition Treatment Activities

To measure the performance of the MAM treatment among children aged 6-59 months, WFP Kenya used four clinical outcome indicators: recovery, defaulter, mortality and non-response rates. The rates remained within the acceptable Sphere thresholds, which could be attributed to continued assistance that has been ongoing for several years in assisted counties. There was a decrease of global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence following enhanced sector response, which included sustained supply of the specialized nutritious foods, provision of protection rations, increased integration of health services and good performance of the rainfall season.

The beneficiaries reached surpassed targets because the treatment support activities that started at the height of the drought in 2017 continued into the lean season of 2018. However, the number of men and women receiving messages and counselling in 2018 was lower than the planned. This could be attributed to the fact that community mobilization and nutrition education sessions that intensified in 2017 were reduced as the nutrition situation improved.

For the programme coverage, the data reported in the baseline, previous follow-up and latest follow-up is not comparable because the assessments were carried out in different locations each time, for instance, Garissa and Wajir in 2017 and Isiolo in 2018. Nevertheless, it is estimated that coverage increased in all counties in 2018 resulting from the various interventions put in place, such as mass screening at the community level, increased integrated outreaches and the improved nutrition situation resulting in a decline in new admissions.

Nutrition interventions for Directly Observed Treatment, short-course (TB DOTS) clients were initially planned at the development stage of the PRRO. However, WFP did not distribute commodities to the planned beneficiaries because the government took over provision of the commodities.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activity: Asset creation and support for livelihood activities

Training on disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation increased county government knowledge of how to promote risk informed development planning and use asset creation as a way to improve the resilience of at-risk and disaster-affected communities. This knowledge helped integrate livelihood activities in most of the County Integrated Development Plans (2018-2022) in the 14 targeted counties. Another promising result of WFP's efforts was the leadership shown by Wajir County, which championed asset creation and other livelihood activities, committed human resources and consistently allocated public funding towards the activities. In 2018, WFP contributed USD 230,000 towards asset creation in the country while Wajir County government contributed USD 50,000. Also, community capacity (particularly of women who were majority participants) was strengthened through project management skills and knowledge on new farming and water conservation technologies.

WFP invested in the quality of asset creation by partnering with Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology (JKUAT) to develop two extension services manuals with up-to-date technologies for strengthening resilient livelihoods activities in arid and semi-arid counties. The partners also developed six field practitioners' guides on water management; women, men and youth engagement in livelihoods programming; growing rainfed crops in the drylands; pastoral/agropastoral production systems; and water harvesting. The facilitators guide contains a decision tree to help field practitioners select the most appropriate technology based on the community needs and environmental context. Both the manuals and the guides will be launched by the government as part of its new Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy and will be instrumental to county governments' implementation of resilient livelihood activities in dry areas.

To measure the performance of households participating in asset creation activities under this operation, WFP used three corporate indicators: Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI). The Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) that provided the final food security results was carried out in May 2018, whereas the results for previous years (baseline and previous follow-up) were collected in the December FSOM. Results for December and May fall in different seasons and are therefore not entirely comparable. In this report, the FSOM results have also been compared with the findings of the July/August food security assessments to deepen analysis. Overall, the food and nutrition security situation in 2018 improved significantly compared to 2017, when high levels of acute food insecurity were observed due to severe drought. Targets were largely met or surpassed for most indicators in most of the locations. The main difference observed between the results by gender was the continued higher level of borderline or poor FCS among female-headed households in arid lands.

FCS is calculated using the frequency with which different food groups are consumed by a household during the seven days before the survey. The target was to reduce the proportion of households with poor and borderline FCS. Food consumption improved across all the arid pastoral counties with the proportion of households in both the borderline and poor food consumption groups reduced by half in May 2018 compared to December 2017.

DDS reflects household access to diverse foods, and WFP sought to increase the score: a score of 6 different foods or food groups eaten in a week by a household was considered 'good' while 4.5 and below was considered 'poor.' In programme areas, the DDS score improved in both arid and semi-arid counties, reflecting better household access to a variety of foods and signalling better nutrient adequacy.

The consumption-based CSI measured the frequency and severity of strategies employed by families to cope with food gaps; the target was to reduce the average index. A lower proportion of interviewed households experienced food shortages in May 2018, and those that employed less severe consumption coping strategies less frequently (less preferred/expensive foods, fewer meals per day or reduced meal sizes).

Livelihood-based CSI was measured to better understand longer-term household coping capacities because livelihood and economic security is determined by income, expenditures and assets. Understanding the behaviours households engage in to adapt to shortages provided insights into the difficulty of their situation, and how likely they were to meet challenges in the future. In addition, considerably fewer households were engaging in strategies that depleted their assets compared to both the previous follow-up and the target set. More households engaged in stressed or insurance coping strategies, such as borrowing money, spending savings or reducing expenses on non-food items.

One of the reasons for the improvement in food security indicators was the exceptionally good March to May rainfall season, with the total cumulative rainfall being one of the highest in 70 years. This provided positive conditions for production of both crops and livestock. There were notable increases in income sources, which ensured that families could purchase food from markets to complement their own harvests. Milk availability was high and prices affordable. Also, prices of livestock, their main source of income, were good, meaning they had better purchasing power.

The other plausible reason for the good performance was that WFP-supported households were in a better position to take advantage of the rainfall to increase yields and consume better diets more regularly. This was because of the investments made over the years to empower communities to create productive assets and diversify livelihood activities by WFP and its partners. Expansion in irrigated land, reclaimed barren land and larger tracts of land being put under farming stimulated the growing of more nutritious or higher value crops, such as vegetables. Sustainable land management practices conserved soil and water resources, which reduced soil erosion. Water ponds/pans provided water for livestock for longer periods and pasture produced was baled and stored for dry seasons or sold to earn an income. These results also had the social benefits of reducing community conflicts over scarce pasture or water resources. However, the exceptionally large amounts of rainfall of high intensity over an extended period affected the achievement of some project outputs that required digging earth (for instance irrigation canals, feeder roads, or water ponds); some targets were therefore not met.

The situation was no different in the semi-arid counties that largely depend on smallholder crop farming. All three food security indicators – FCS, DDS and CSI improved considerably compared to 2017, with end of project targets being met, with the notable exception of the percentage of male-headed households with poor FCS. Besides the good rainfall that increased productivity of both crops and livestock, casual labour opportunities in the farms were high. Most of the households typically employed consumption-based coping strategies less frequently (such as reducing the quantity of food consumed by adults, mothers ensuring that children had enough to eat first, limiting meals sizes or relying on less preferred/expensive food). A few of the interviewed households reported selling land, which although considered an emergency measure, may not have been driven by the need to cover food gaps but the desire to obtain substantial income for investment, according to anecdotal information received.

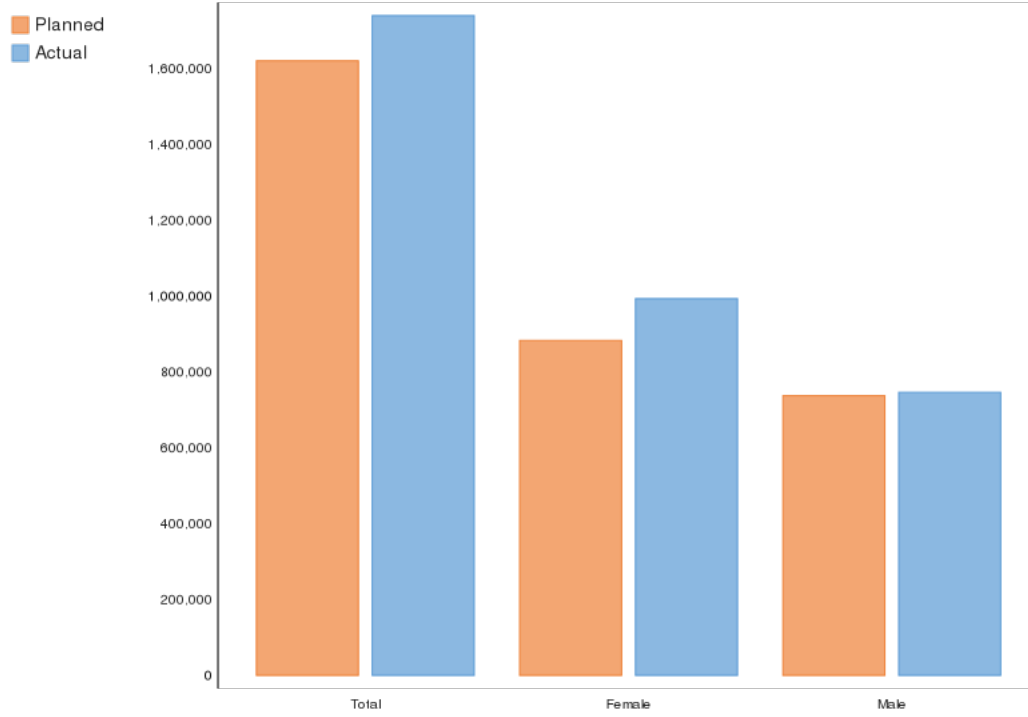
WFP's activities in the semi-arid counties promoted dryland farming approaches. The use of farm pond technology was scaled up, particularly in Makueni where the county government committed to invest in them as one of the priority technologies to improve the food security of smallholder farmers. Soil and water conservation measures such as terracing increased the production of high value horticulture crops, which increased household incomes after sale. All the semi-arid counties, especially Kitui, registered exceptional large harvests of green grams driven by favourable rainfall, provision of certified seeds and assurances of ready markets for green grams by the county government and other partners.

The micro-insurance results in Kitui were positive: bespoke monitoring showed that participants managed to maintain their resilience capacity during shocks, had more diverse income sources and kept their expenditure stable. Participants paid back outstanding loans and increased investment in livestock and agricultural inputs. The access to inputs, in turn, helped participants harvest on average 40 percent more than the control group.

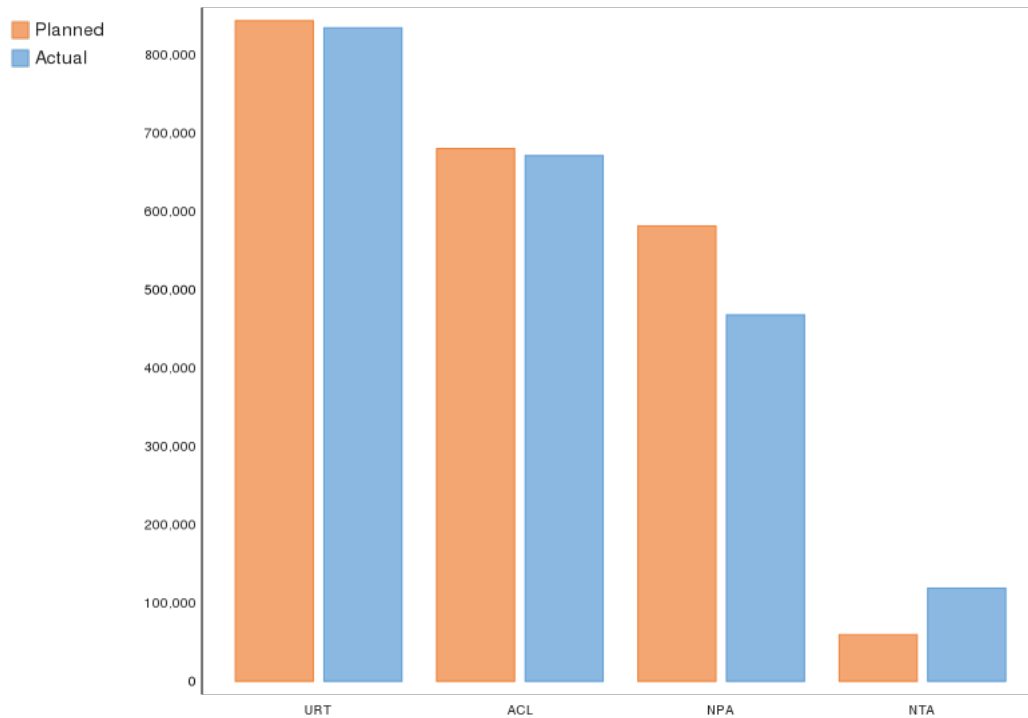
The internal review of nutrition sensitive programming in Kilifi showed that nutrition education had increased community members' knowledge, particularly among women, of the need to plant healthy foods. As a result, diversity of crops produced increased from traditional maize, to include fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, kales, sweet melon, amaranth, chillies and paw paws. Also, in Kilifi, a youth empowerment project improved their skills and increased their readiness to engage and access gainful employment through agribusinesses activities mostly in horticultural and poultry value chains. Sixteen percent (four out of 24) of the supported youth groups accessed credit worth USD 16,730 (KES 1.7 million) by June 2018 within a period of two years.

Overall, more food and cash were distributed compared to the plan mainly because the activities on (i) unconditional resources transfer to support food access and (ii) nutrition prevention had not been planned in the approved budget, as they were introduced to respond to an emergency.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

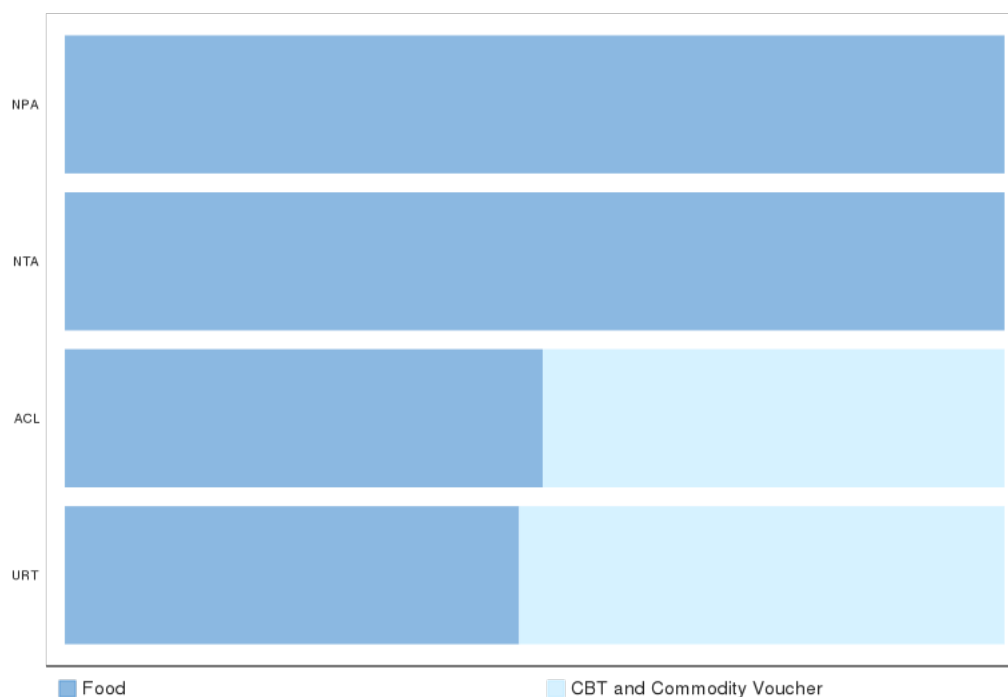


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	326	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	4,551	7,282	160.0%
Maize	5,914	720	12.2%
Micronutrient Powder	3	0	1.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	546	703	128.6%
Rice	816	2,432	298.1%
Sorghum/Millet	6,523	17,052	261.4%
Split Peas	2,324	3,192	137.3%
Vegetable Oil	815	1,044	128.1%
Total	21,818	32,424	148.6%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	11,852,448	12,954,542	109.3%
Total	11,852,448	12,954,542	109.3%

Performance Monitoring

WFP Kenya's performance monitoring strategy is founded on a monitoring and evaluation plan carried out by monitoring staff based in WFP field offices. The plan is aligned to WFP's corporate results framework and aims to track operational outcome, process and output indicators in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. WFP conducted monitoring through three key approaches: process, beneficiary contact and outcome monitoring.

In 2018, the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) conducted in May 2018 informed the performance monitoring of outcome indicators. Asset creation outcome monitoring, which measured crop production yields, accessibility to water and asset ownership, and was conducted in August every year, was not conducted in 2018 as the project ended in June. Data on nutrition outcomes and outputs was retrieved from the county health information systems and partners' reports.

Process monitoring was carried out for selected asset creation and nutrition sites and data was collected monthly using standardized checklists. Site monitoring aimed to ensure that activities were being implemented as planned and in line with WFP guidelines. It also checked that food distribution procedures were in place to ensure that recipients received their correct entitlements with minimal losses or perceived unfairness. Where issues arose, corrective measures were taken as soon as possible and those that could not be dealt with on the spot were referred to technical teams for action. Market information from traders was collected through face-to-face interviews.

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), a type of post-distribution monitoring, complemented distribution monitoring where beneficiaries were interviewed to gather information on their views about the following: programmes, delivery mechanisms, timeliness of assistance, perceptions of the assistance, utilization, satisfaction rates, nutrition messaging, how decisions are made on the use of resources at household level, and data on gender, protection and accountability to the affected population.

Data regarding process and outcome monitoring was collected through standardized online tools stored in tablets, which were then uploaded into a web-based monitoring and evaluation dashboard. Using tablets saved time and minimized data entry errors, due to more controls being embedded into the system. Summary reports were available in real time, with comprehensive reports being prepared later after quality checks and analysis in Nairobi. The findings were used to help in decision-making, reviewing progress and determining necessary programme adjustments. Food assistance for assets output data was obtained through reports provided by the NDMA and cooperating partners' reports submitted to WFP monthly. To maintain confidentiality of data for protection purposes, the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software was only available to approved and trained staff.

Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (MVAM), which involves remote data collection through mobile phone interviews, was used to collect data in restricted areas and to complement face-to-face monitoring. Data collected through this method included: baselines and follow-ups for the protection rations activity and the micro-insurance baseline survey.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

A review of crosscutting gender indicators shows that project implementation committees for asset creation continued to have a good level of representation by women – around half of all members across in-kind and cash counties - despite a minor decline from the baseline. Decision-making on the utilisation of in-kind food continued to be predominantly a women's domain based on traditional gender roles around food planning and preparation. Cash transfers were linked to a higher share of decisions made by men. This is likely due to household resource allocation decisions being a traditional male role.

A gender component was incorporated in the revised asset creation and other livelihoods manual in line with recommendations on promoting equal participation of men and women from previous evaluations and the 2017 study on the potential of asset creation to empower women and improve nutrition. A facilitators' guide for practitioners was developed to promote equal engagement of women, men and youth in building resilient livelihoods in arid and semi-arid zones. Based on lessons learned by WFP, the guide covers diverse approaches to gender

mainstreaming ranging from analysis, gender sensitive indicators and transformative approaches. The guide is a major contribution to knowledge management as it was adopted by the Government and provided to all actors promoting resilient livelihoods.

Women played a key role in the asset creation and other livelihood activities, especially by taking up leadership positions in project committees. However, the extensive participation of older women also brought attention to the challenge of how to ensure young men and women and older men also participated. Though a complex dimension, low involvement of men and youth in asset-creation activities is undesirable because it results in an increased time burden on women - in addition to roles in unpaid care work that increase significantly during periods of drought, due to pre-existing economic barriers and cultural norms, such as value attached to women's time.

A positive shift in how communities viewed women and their capacities was observed by an external review team in 2017 that concluded and disseminated its findings in 2018. While the achievements were commendable, women felt that more could be done to empower them, for example, in expanded opportunities for community leadership, reduced incidents of early pregnancy, sustained education, and an enabling environment free of conflict. In response, WFP and its partners made attempts to ensure communities were dedicating one day in each month to discuss gender issues and solutions to identified problems. As a result of sensitisation efforts, project committees, when allocating work at project sites, were more sensitive to the different needs of women, especially those who were pregnant or lactating.

WFP Kenya and the Regional Bureau Nairobi presented the study on social economic empowerment of women by food assistance for asset programmes, with a focus on cash transfers during the Cash Learning Partners (CALP) symposium. WFP made a compelling case that: i) programmes such as food assistance for assets with a cash modality can contribute to empowering women and improving their nutrition, ii) inappropriately-determined transfer values distorted the participation ratios of women and men in asset creation and other livelihoods work and iii) qualitative methodologies can provide insights into complex transformative processes of women's empowerment and improved women's nutrition.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP collected beneficiary feedback, mainly through a toll-free hotline in Nairobi, for all its activities in Kenya. The hotline was manned by three permanent staff communicating through two languages commonly spoken across Kenya – English and Swahili. The Country Office continued to engage the services of up to 10 temporary call agents, who were hired during peak periods when programme activities (for both WFP and government) were implemented and calls increased.

A total of 137 cases were received through the hotline on asset creation-related matters, between January and June 2018, with 67 percent of callers being female. Most of the cases (63 percent) addressed through this hotline were inquiries on programme activities and timelines for implementation. The remaining 37 percent were complaints about technical issues related to SIM cards and feedback from retailers. Based on feedback received on challenges with certain financial service providers, WFP began exploring the possibility of developing a model to allow households to choose the cash delivery channel (mobile money, banks etc.) that works best for them.

The proportion of beneficiaries who were aware of the asset creation and livelihood programmes in arid counties and semi-arid counties was 60 percent. They reported that they knew who was included, what they were entitled to receive and where to complain. The proportion of assisted people who reported feeling unsafe was low -- with only 3 percent in semi-arid counties reporting that they felt unsafe. Some were contextual and related to fear of being attacked by wild animals, mainly elephants and crocodiles (for beneficiaries crossing rivers). During the long rains season, some beneficiaries experienced challenges crossing flooded rivers. Tensions between communities also hampered access for some beneficiaries.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted to assess acceptance and satisfaction with CFM services as well as collect recommendations for improvement in June 2018. Helpline operators randomly selected people callers from across all WFP programmes who had called the helpline in the previous year. Of 595 respondents, 85 percent were callers related to 'protection rations' or the government's drought relief response of 2017 (*Chakula Kwa Jamii*), 14 percent had called about the refugee's CBT and the rest had called from other WFP programmes. Overall satisfaction with resolution of cases and feedback stood at 82 percent. Callers valued the helpline services stating that it was convenient and receptive in handling complaints and sharing feedback, with the ability to provide immediate feedback and resolution of cases. Eighty-eight percent of respondents were willing to continue using the helpline to either raise complaints or give feedback and 93 percent would recommend the helpline to fellow community members as a reliable channel to air their grievances.

To reach intended beneficiaries of ‘protection rations’, partners used local radios, loudspeakers and health centres to inform communities. Beneficiaries were informed about eligibility and the need to visit the nearest health centre for screening and admission into the IMAM programmes for those found to be malnourished. Those admitted were given referral slips and informed of the day they would need to visit their registration site. Partners generated a list of IMAM clients for each registration site. Partners also helped WFP to roll-out the complaints-and-feedback mechanism, using the toll-free helpline to reach beneficiaries and key stakeholders. WFP publicized its toll-free number on various media during targeting and registration: printed on scratch cards, local radio announcements and at village meetings (*barazas*).

To provide for safe and dignified access to assistance in asset creation activities, WFP trained 28 male and female Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points, 56 percent of whom were female, in field offices to, in accordance with standard operating procedure, receive and handle allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. They also took up roles to sensitize staff, partners and beneficiaries on WFP’s stance on zero tolerance against sexual exploitation and abuse. Focal points reported reaching 2,000 adults (aged 18-59 years) during sensitization; 55 percent of whom were female. Sensitization activities covered diverse groups including partners, service providers, WFP staff and beneficiaries.

To boost accountability and address protection concerns for households receiving government drought relief cash transfers (*Chakula kwa Jamii*), WFP trained relief committees to handle on-site complaints and feedback from communities during and after registration. WFP also empowered local partners to handle and act as first-level on-site referral systems for communities in handling complaints and grievances. Registration sites were selected based on distance and security concerns, to ensure that the activity did not expose beneficiaries to travel-related risks.

Finding greener pastures in the hay fields of Kenya’s Rift Valley

From burning charcoal to growing grass

Priscah Sang is making hay while the sun shines. Literally. The 30-year-old mother of seven has found a lucrative business with drought-tolerant African foxtail grass in arid Baringo County in the Rift Valley. “I planted the grass three years ago and I do not regret it,” said Priscah. “Last year, I sold 110 bales of hay and 160 kgs of seeds all for about KES 97,000 (USD 970).” Priscah is among 25 farmers in Lower Chemeron village near Marigat township who have taken up pasture production for a living.

The African foxtail or *Cenchrus ciliaris* grass is grown for its straws that make hay and for its seed. Farmers bale the grass and sell it to local livestock keepers. The Kerio Valley Development Agency collects the seeds for processing and marketing as certified pasture seed. “A bale of hay goes for about about KES 300 (USD 3) while a kg of the seeds goes for KES 400 [USD 4]” said Priscah. “On top of the sales, I always have fodder for my few cows and goats.” Unlike other crops such as maize, grass regenerates every time it rains. A field is ploughed and replanted with fresh seed after every five years. Its tolerance to drought makes pasture a suitable crop for Baringo County and other semi-arid areas. According to Priscah, you can hardly go wrong with grass farming. “If you plant grass, you will not suffer crop losses as a result of poor rains,” she explained. “Just ensure that you have a good fence to keep the animals out.”

Priscah is a member of a local asset creation group. Farmers — mainly women — come together to communally clear the land of the invasive *Prosopis juliflora* shrub (locally known as *mathenge*). When the grass matures, the women jointly harvest the grass seeds and cut and bale the straw. “Once the bushes are cleared and all stumps uprooted, the individual takes over the digging, planting and fencing off of the field,” said Mary Cherogony, the group’s secretary. “Each person must learn and stay dedicated to caring for their own farm.” The farmers work together three days a week for 12 days a month. WFP gives each family a token KES 2,700 (USD 27) to buy food, which allows them to devote time to building assets that will help them put food on the table in the future.

Before Priscah joined asset creation activities, she and her husband burned charcoal for a living. Priscah says this was hard work for little money and it was also destructive to the environment. “I bought two cows with my last sale,” said Priscah. “Previously, I had bought some goats. I’m also educating my children with the proceeds — none has missed a day in school since I started growing grass.” Today, Priscah together with her husband work on the farm. “We are opening up more land,” she said. “So far, we have planted grass on about five acres [two hectares]; grass farming gives us peace of mind.”

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

Samuel Ekeru Lokware, one of the farmers in Turkana county growing food through irrigation as part of WFP's asset creation activities.

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	737,499	883,151	1,620,650	746,322	993,534	1,739,856	101.2%	112.5%	107.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	347,045	335,632	682,677	396,673	399,463	796,136	114.3%	119.0%	116.6%
Children (5-18 years)	182,597	182,597	365,194	168,647	171,685	340,332	92.4%	94.0%	93.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	207,857	364,922	572,779	181,002	422,386	603,388	87.1%	115.7%	105.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	737,499	883,151	1,620,650	746,322	993,534	1,739,856	101.2%	112.5%	107.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	418,500	425,124	843,624	403,311	431,201	834,512	96.4%	101.4%	98.9%

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)
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	279,498	400,800	680,298	341,380	329,972	671,352	122.1%	82.3%	98.7%
Nutrition treatment activities	59,500	-	59,500	118,903	-	118,903	199.8%	-	199.8%
Malnutrition prevention activities	581,500	-	581,500	467,911	-	467,911	80.5%	-	80.5%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	69,750	70,854	140,604	67,219	71,867	139,086	96.4%	101.4%	98.9%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	46,583	66,800	113,383	56,897	54,995	111,892	122.1%	82.3%	98.7%
Nutrition treatment activities	59,500	-	59,500	118,903	-	118,903	199.8%	-	199.8%
Malnutrition prevention activities	581,500	-	581,500	467,911	-	467,911	80.5%	-	80.5%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	56,242	84,362	140,604	56,436	82,650	139,086	100.3%	98.0%	98.9%
Total participants	56,242	84,362	140,604	56,436	82,650	139,086	100.3%	98.0%	98.9%

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	404,939	438,685	843,624	338,614	495,898	834,512	83.6%	113.0%	98.9%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	45,353	68,030	113,383	54,267	57,625	111,892	119.7%	84.7%	98.7%
Total participants	45,353	68,030	113,383	54,267	57,625	111,892	119.7%	84.7%	98.7%
Total beneficiaries	326,544	353,754	680,298	325,606	345,746	671,352	99.7%	97.7%	98.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition treatment activities									
TB treatment clients (18 plus)	3,250	3,250	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	6,600	6,600	13,200	13,207	14,152	27,359	200.1%	214.4%	207.3%
Children (24-59 months)	9,900	9,900	19,800	19,811	21,227	41,038	200.1%	214.4%	207.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	50,506	50,506	-	252.5%	252.5%
Total beneficiaries	19,750	39,750	59,500	33,018	85,885	118,903	167.2%	216.1%	199.8%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	104,400	104,400	208,800	74,517	79,681	154,198	71.4%	76.3%	73.8%
Children (24-59 months)	129,600	129,600	259,200	110,763	118,509	229,272	85.5%	91.4%	88.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	113,500	113,500	-	84,441	84,441	-	74.4%	74.4%

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	234,000	347,500	581,500	185,280	282,631	467,911	79.2%	81.3%	80.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>3.60	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>4.10	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>3.90	5.00	5.00	5.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<7.00	6.00	3.00	4.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<9.00	8.00	5.00	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<8.00	7.00	5.00	5.00
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, 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>	>3.60	5.20	0.50	0.20
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, 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>	>3.60	5.20	0.50	0.20
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, 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>	>3.60	5.20	0.50	0.20
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	0.00	92.00	94.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	0.00	92.00	94.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	0.00	92.00	94.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, 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>	>66.00	0.00	92.00	88.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, 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>	>66.00	0.00	92.00	88.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>BSFP (6-59 CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.07, 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>	>66.00	0.00	92.00	88.00
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	15.94	12.00	12.00
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	15.94	12.00	12.00
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	15.94	12.00	12.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<3.00	0.10	1.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<3.00	0.10	1.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<3.00	0.10	1.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	9.40	6.00	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	9.40	6.00	4.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	<15.00	9.40	6.00	4.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>75.00	73.13	82.00	83.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>75.00	73.13	82.00	83.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>75.00	73.13	82.00	83.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	27.67	63.00	67.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	27.67	63.00	67.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>TSFP (CHILDREN), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	27.67	63.00	67.00
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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>	<22.00	22.00	16.78	14.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<17.00	17.00	19.27	12.75
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<18.00	18.00	18.57	13.22
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	>4.00	4.00	4.98	4.89
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	>4.20	4.20	4.62	5.17
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	>4.10	4.10	4.72	5.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<11.00	11.00	17.80	16.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<15.00	15.00	18.80	7.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<14.00	14.00	18.50	9.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<16.00	16.00	18.90	15.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<6.00	6.00	20.20	6.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<9.00	9.00	19.80	8.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<67.00	67.00	57.10	52.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<54.00	54.00	64.40	47.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, 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	<58.00	58.00	62.40	48.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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	<23.00	23.00	19.18	11.30
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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	<19.00	19.00	17.70	13.58

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<20.00	20.00	18.16	12.69
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	>4.10	4.10	4.36	5.00
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	>4.10	4.10	4.59	4.88
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	>4.10	4.10	4.51	4.93
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<29.00	29.00	21.50	16.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<24.00	24.00	25.40	16.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<25.00	25.00	24.20	16.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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	10.00	18.40	8.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<5.00	5.00	12.40	7.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<7.00	7.00	14.30	7.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<59.00	59.00	74.20	49.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<50.00	50.00	74.00	57.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, 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>	<53.00	53.00	74.10	54.50

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	762	762	100.0%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4,842	1,560	32.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	37,660	30,137	80.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	48,420	37,063	76.5%
CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,998	1,171	58.6%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with appropriate rainwater harvesting and management technologies	Ha	3,049	2,705	88.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	2,496	2,286	91.6%
Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	893	761	85.2%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	50	28	56.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	92	68	73.9%
Number of bales of hay produced	Number	285,332	240,660	84.3%
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	898	1,885	209.9%
Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)	Number	365	207	56.7%
Number of men trained	individual	10,109	11,315	111.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	856	352	41.1%
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	1,794,771	734,783	40.9%
Number of water storage units established	unit	377	333	88.3%
Number of women trained	individual	12,283	13,364	108.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>50.00	66.00	61.00	58.00
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>50.00	53.00	47.00	47.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	<10.00	6.00	28.40	28.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	<10.00	10.00	17.40	14.10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women <i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	94.00	71.60	71.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women <i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	90.00	82.60	85.90
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female <i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	55.00	57.30	61.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female <i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	58.00	75.80	78.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male <i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	55.00	57.30	61.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male <i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	58.00	75.80	78.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall <i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	55.00	57.30	61.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>70.00	58.00	75.80	78.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Female				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	96.00	94.05	96.70
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Female				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	93.00	97.23	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Male				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	96.00	94.05	96.70
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Male				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	93.00	97.23	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Overall				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	96.00	94.05	96.70
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Overall				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD, Food, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06</i>	>90.00	93.00	97.23	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,870
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	720	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,745
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	480
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	461

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
		Total	720	6,556