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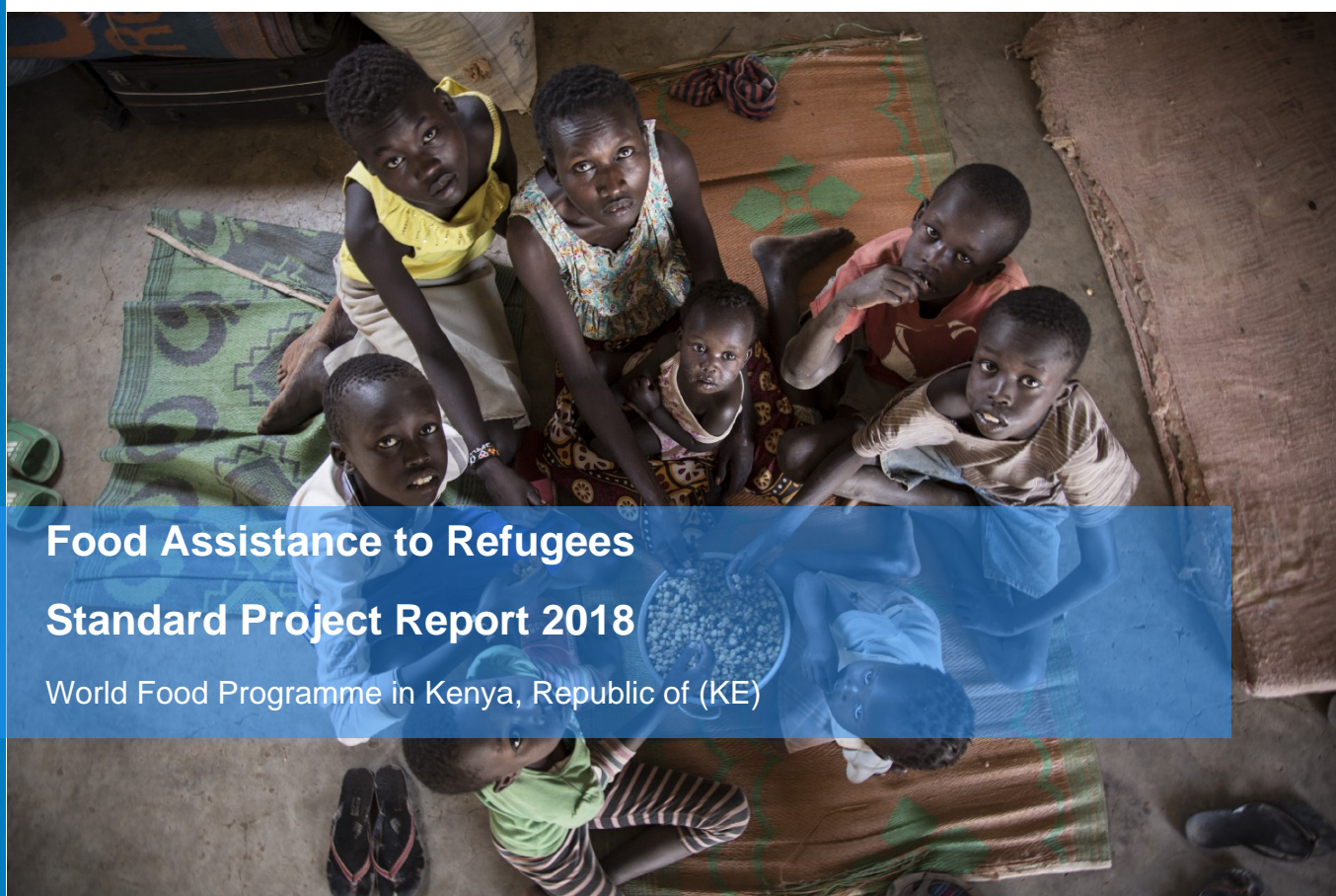
Food Assistance to Refugees

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

WFP

World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives

Achievements at Country Level

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country Context and Response of the Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The changing political landscape on the management of refugee protection has resulted in the development of the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme (KISEDP). 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

54%   46%
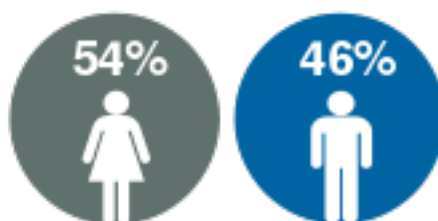
Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

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: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Kenya hosted a large population of over 400,000 refugees in Dadaab, Kakuma (established in the early 1990s) and Kalobeyei settlement (established in 2016), which are in food insecure counties in the east (Garissa) and northwest (Turkana). All the registered refugees and asylum seekers living in the camps were entitled to receive unconditional resource transfers, provided their fingerprints were verified biometrically by WFP and UNHCR before each food distribution.

All the new asylum seekers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei received cooked meals in transit centres until they got registered by the UNHCR and the government's Refugee Affairs Secretariat. In northern Kenya's county of Marsabit, new asylum seekers (mostly women and children) crossed over from Ethiopia, following unrest in their region in February 2018. As UNHCR set-up temporary camps and provided shelter and other non-food items, national government, the County Government of Marsabit and other well-wishers provided food, security and water in the initial days of the emergency. WFP deployed staff and started distribution of dry food rations in April 2018; by June 5,500 asylum seekers had received food.

In Dadaab and Kakuma, registered refugees received a hybrid of restricted Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) delivered electronically, and in-kind food distributions. CBT was equivalent to 30 percent of the cereal's entitlement, with the remaining 70 percent of cereals being distributed as in-kind transfers together with pulses, Super Cereal and vegetable oil. Care International, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and World Vision International were the main partners for food distributions. When wheat grains were distributed, the refugees received additional CBT to cater for milling costs. However, Super Cereal was only provided until March 2018 due to insufficient funding. In Kalobeyei, refugees received 93 percent of their assistance as restricted CBT (USD 14 per person per month), with only Super Cereal being distributed as in-kind food. WFP-contracted small-scale traders distributed the Super Cereal as part of capacity strengthening of local traders to promote market development in the new settlement.

For the delivery of CBT, WFP's partnership with Safaricom, a leading telecommunications and mobile money transfer firm in Kenya, continued to be strengthened in 2018. Safaricom provided WFP with a real-time data platform for transferring and managing CBT to beneficiaries, and payments to food retailers. Safaricom was responsive to WFP's requests for system enhancements and adopted a co-creation strategy exclusive to WFP, a process where both agencies worked together to create better ideas and products, to produce a mutually valued outcome. In line with the government's restrictions on the delivery and utilization of the cash for refugees, refugees redeemed their cash value vouchers by buying food from approved traders.

FilmAid International continued to work with WFP and partners' staff to raise awareness on the food assistance being provided. This information included beneficiary entitlements, rights and responsibilities, and where they could go for help. Radios were largely used in Dadaab, whereas in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, the messaging was mostly through face-to-face settings.

Retail engagement activities introduced in 2016 aimed to optimize the 'value for money' for refugees and other retail consumers within or near the camps, by addressing supply chain inefficiencies that made the food prices much higher than in the rest of Kenya. In 2018, the main activity to support CBT activities included: user acceptability tests for a point of sale system for traders by a local technology firm; supporting retailers to expand their preferred wholesalers network; and working with Handicap International to develop standard operating procedures for traders to better serve customers with special needs.

Caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition admitted in stabilization centres and all inpatients ate cooked meals supplied by WFP during their stay in medical facilities. Each beneficiary received cooked meals comprising of a ration of cereals, pulses and oil (555g/person/day).

Strategic outcome 1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activity: Asset creation and other livelihood activities

The main asset creation and livelihood support activities under this PRRO targeted food-insecure households from host communities within a radius of 50 km around Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps. The purpose was to improve food security and reduce tensions between host communities and the refugees.

In Kalobeyei, WFP worked with Turkana County Government and FAO, to support both refugees and host communities grow food on the land set aside for farming within the settlement. FAO developed the technical designs, which WFP used to construct a water dam, water pans and spate irrigation diversion structures for crop production. The county government provided additional staffing capacity.

Through the retail engagement initiative, WFP together with Equity Bank, Care International and World Vision trained traders on business development and financial management skills. WFP in Kenya also looked for a tech solution that could empower refugees and their hosts with information on market prices, food availability, quality and timelines of food supplies in the markets, to enable them to make informed decisions. The application, *Dalili,* was developed by WFP in Lebanon and can be used for both restricted and unrestricted cash-based transfers; it was customized for the local Kenyan context e.g. translation into local languages during the second half of the year.

WFP provided hot lunches made of cereals, beans and vegetable oil for students attending vocational training in the camps. NRC, the Salesians of Don Bosco and St. Claire of Assisi ran the training centres including selecting courses to be taught. The purpose of this Food Assistance For Training (FFT) activity was to improve the employability of young men and women (youth) from both refugee and host communities and promote their self-reliance. The youth received training in masonry, auto mechanics, carpentry, computer applications, dressmaking, journalism, plumbing, tailoring, and woodwork to build their marketable skills and strengthen their livelihoods in Kenya (both Kenyans and refugees) and, for refugees on their return to their countries of origin.

Outcome 3: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School feeding programme

Primary school children in all refugee camps continued receiving school meals, with the aim of increasing enrolment and stabilizing attendance. In Dadaab, each school-going child received a mid-morning porridge comprised of Super Cereal and oil. In Kakuma, WFP alternated the Super Cereal with locally milled cereals (a blend of sorghum and maize flour), which aimed to stimulate farming in Turkana and its environs, and to enhance livelihood opportunities for refugees and host community populations.

School feeding in Kalobeyei integrated settlement was supported through the Country Programme (CP 200680) as part of the national Home-Grown School Meals programme. WFP provided funds to school boards of management to enable them to procure food from local suppliers, thus helping to support local economies. Funds were disbursed to schools during the holidays in time for the boards of management to arrange for food procurement. WFP oversaw the procurement process at all the targeted schools to ensure transparency and accountability, following the government procurement process outlined in the Home-Grown School Meals programme implementation guidelines.

In all the camps, WFP worked with UNHCR and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to provide school meals through a tripartite agreement setting out responsibilities for each of the three partners. LWF managed the food at the school level and supervised preparation of meals and distribution to the children. This arrangement played an important role in the implementation of the activity by bringing in technical expertise of partners' staff but also in complementing WFP's operational capacity. To address cultural sensitivities regarding mixing the genders in some of the refugee communities, some schools separated feeding areas for adolescent boys and girls.

Strategic Result: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, as well as Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G). Each malnourished child received 100g of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Foods (RUSF) per day, while malnourished women/girls received 275g of Super Cereal per person per day. Admission criteria was based on anthropometric measurements, i.e. weight-for-height for children and mid-upper arm circumference for women. The beneficiaries or their caretakers also received individual nutrition counselling and messages to understand the different causes of malnutrition and what they needed to do to recover faster and avoid recurrence.

WFP had existing tripartite agreements with UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Kenya, Médecins Sans Frontières Switzerland and the Kenya Red Cross Society. UNHCR funded the partners to identify and screen beneficiaries, distribute the specialized nutritious foods and provide nutrition messages and counselling. This enabled WFP to leverage on staffing, monitoring and operational capacities to treat malnutrition. The management and treatment protocols followed the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.

Close to 100 cases of scurvy were identified and confirmed in Kakuma in March 2018, with affected refugees being mostly adolescent boys aged 12-23 years, living and cooking together in one area of the camp. UNHCR began treatment immediately by providing them with vitamin C and multi-micro nutrients for prophylaxis. As a prevention strategy, WFP, UNHCR and partners commenced dietary diversity awareness sessions focusing on young boys.

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Nutrition prevention activities

Through this activity, WFP sought to prevent acute malnutrition ensuring that children received the correct nutrition during the first 1,000 days from conception to their second birthday. Each PLW received 115g of Super Cereal premixed with vegetable oil. Pregnant women were included into the activity upon official confirmation of pregnancy to support the body's increased nutritional needs, for both the mother and the unborn child. Lactating women were supported until their children reached six months of age. The plan to introduce Super Cereal Plus for women was not provided during the first half of 2018 because WFP still had significant balances of Super Cereal; a premix of Super Cereal and vegetable oil continued to be distributed.

At six months of age, the children received 200g of Super Cereal Plus per day until their second birthday, upon which they exited the activity. This ensured they had access to the good nutrition required to support the growth and development during this crucial period (from 6 to 23 months). In both Kakuma and Dadaab, distributions of food for children aged 6-23 months were done as part of the general distribution, while in Kalobeyei, Super Cereal Plus was distributed by contracted traders. All PLW collected their rations from the health centres as part of antenatal and postnatal care.

All nutrition partners included nutrition messaging and counselling as part of their activities at the health centres, targeting beneficiaries and their caretakers. Film Aid also included nutrition messaging for the entire refugee community as part of a comprehensive strategy to improve nutrition outcomes through messaging and awareness raising. Topics covered included proper use of the specialized nutritious foods with emphasis on preparation, appropriate and timely maternal, infant and young child nutrition, how to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, hygiene promotion, safe water use, and timely health seeking behaviour.

To promote adherence to treatment which would otherwise be hampered by the side effects of the drugs, People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis outpatients received a supplementary individual take-home ration of 140g/person/day of Super Cereal and vegetable oil premixed (in addition to the monthly general rations). Food distributions to beneficiaries took place at the treatment sites as part of comprehensive health care. Targeting was conducted through health partners. Admission was based on the patients' HIV or TB status, and not their nutrition status. All beneficiaries (women, men, girls and boys) were supported if they met the criteria. TB patients were discharged once cured while the PLHIV continued to be supported throughout their treatment cycle.

Results

Strategic Result: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Outcome indicators for previous years (baseline and previous follow-up) were based on December Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). However, in 2018 the final FSOM informing this report was concluded in May. Seasonal variations may therefore arise when comparing December FSOM and the May FSOM results. The three food security indicators analysed were Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI).

FCS is a proxy indicator for current food security, and is a composite score based on dietary diversity and consumption frequency, and relative importance of eight food groups recorded from a seven-day recall. The target

was to reduce the proportion of households with poor FCS. DSS measures the number of different food groups consumed seven days prior to the monitoring period. The target was to increase DDS: 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". CSI measured the frequency and severity of strategies employed by families to cope with food gaps; the target was to reduce the average index.

Although the project end targets were met for DDS and CSI, in Dadaab, the proportion of households with poor FCS actually increased by 13 percent compared to December 2017 and dietary diversity remained poor. This indicates that refugees did not consume many types of foods frequently and the quality of their diet was low. However, the average consumption-based coping index (CSI) reduced, indicating that at least some households were employing fewer strategies such as rationing or change of diet compared to previous years.

Some of the plausible reasons for the deterioration in food security in Dadaab were: (i) increased border control because heightened threats of terror reduced the inflow of cheap foods from Somalia. This increased the cost of foods and reduced the proportion of refugee households that could afford the minimum acceptable healthy food basket (maize, beans, milk, vegetable oil, sugar, onions and tomatoes); (ii) the irregular supply of Super Cereal in the general food basket from April 2018; (iii) prolonged distribution of less preferred cereals (sorghum); and, (iv) relocated refugees after the closure of Ifo 2 camp had to re-establish their livelihood activities .

In Kakuma, the proportion of interviewed households who reported poor FCS reduced by 8 percent from the previous follow-up period in December 2017. Dietary diversity remained stable, while consumption-related CSI improved. All project-end targets were achieved. In Kalobeyei, 3,400 refugees set up kitchen gardens where they grew vegetables, 70 percent of which had sunken beds and basins for efficient use of water. The vegetables increased their family dietary options.

The number of refugees fed changed throughout the year but overall, was less than planned. UNHCR's introduction of a biometric identity management system in Dadaab reduced the numbers of refugees by 25,000, while a further 4,550 were repatriated to Somalia. New asylum seekers (11,200) mainly from Ethiopia and South Sudan were added to the manifests. As the number of refugees in the Dadaab complex continued to dwindle, the Government and UNHCR closed a second camp, Ifo 2 in 2018; Kambioos had been closed in 2017. The consolidation helped to achieve higher operational efficiency for WFP and other agencies.

Strategic outcome 1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activity: Asset creation and other livelihood activities

Food security data for asset creation activities was collected and analysed by livelihood zone in Kenya. Kakuma is in the north-western pastoral (Turkana) zone while Dadaab is within the grasslands livelihood zone (Garissa). Results reported are therefore not limited to the 50 km radius around the refugee camps covered by the host community activities funded under this PRRO, but also include large areas covered under the resilience operation, PRRO 200736.

In 2018, the above average March to May long rains season brought significant improvements in food security and increased food availability and access due to considerable crop and livestock production. The good regeneration and recharge of forage and open water sources supported crops and livestock production. The food security outcomes in Garissa and Turkana improved following a deterioration seen in 2017 after 2-3 poor rainfall seasons. There was improvement in food consumption which led to a better diet and improved coping capacities with most households using consumption coping strategies less frequently. Data for the proportion of the population reporting benefits from an enhanced assets base was not collected; it will be collected in 2019 as part of the baseline assessment for the Strategic Outcome 2 of the CSP.

In Turkana, primary canals were lined, and new secondary canals built in two irrigation schemes to improve efficiency of water use and cover more land for farming as part of Kalobeyei integrated development. Farmers were provided with farm tools to help prepare land and plant crops. Survey and design work for the third irrigation scheme, a 100,000 **c**ubic metres earth dam and a 30,000 cubic metres water pan were finalized by WFP engineers consultation with county government engineers. Also, within Kakuma host communities, 295 beehives were installed and 28 ha of land was conserved using trapezoidal bunds, zai pits and semi-circular bunds (soil and water conservation structures). They constructed trapezoidal bunds and ploughed 150 ha of land where they planted sorghum, and some intercropped with cow peas before the March 2018 rainfall season. The trapezoidal bunds greatly assisted in retaining rain water in the soil for crops. Additionally, WFP rehabilitated two irrigation schemes and constructed water pans and dams within the Kalobeyei catchment area.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, WFP trained 28 retailers on how to use point-of-sale systems to manage their businesses in a more streamlined manner. Owing to improved capacity of retailers' ability to negotiate and bargain

collectively, the traders selected and entered into agreements with four additional preferred wholesalers, who then supplied goods steadily, at affordable prices, even when the connecting bridge in Turkana East linking Kitale to Lodwar was impassable due to flooding. Furthermore, the preferred wholesalers extended about USD 500,000 worth of credit to retailers by June 2018. Training of small-scale traders resulted in strengthening their businesses and enhancing their longer-term self-reliance. An additional 15 shops were built for local Turkana traders to boost their incomes, and shops branded for easier identification and to foster a greater sense of ownership. NRC assisted a group of traders distributing Super Cereal in Kalobeyei to form a community-based organization, thus enabling them to have greater negotiation powers and possibly more access to credit. These were critical to supporting a sustainable food system for refugees and host communities.

A follow-up of the performance of Food For Training (FFT) graduates in 2016 and 2017 showed that 315 were employed by agencies in the camps or by small-scale businesses, while others started businesses of their own in fields such as motor vehicle mechanic, electrical, masonry, carpentry, plumping and tailoring and dressmaking. Partners issued start-up business kits to 550 graduates (33 percent female) . Other graduates from lower grades were encouraged to advance their studies to higher levels e.g. from certificate to diploma.

Outcome 3: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure.

Activity: School feeding programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme were achieved, with the annual rate of change in enrolment, and attendance rates among both girls and boys largely stable in both Dadaab and Kakuma. Changes in enrolment over time can represent a good estimation of the effectiveness of school meals programmes in attracting children to school. The closure of Ifo 2 camp reduced the number of schools reached, but not the children assisted since they were transferred to other schools. In Kakuma, a verification exercise targeting school going children reduced the number of children by 12,000. However, a significant increase in enrolment in schools in neighbouring Kalobeyei was noted during the same period. Plans were put in place to construct an additional school in Kalobeyei in 2019 to take care of the increased enrolment.

Strategic Result: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 1: 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 treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months, WFP Kenya used four clinical outcome indicators: recovery, default, mortality and non-response rates. Targets were achieved and were within minimum Sphere standards as defined internationally (>75 percent for recovery, <3 percent for mortality rate,and <15 percent for non-response and default rates), indicating that the treatment was effective, and continued the general improvement since the operation started in 2015.

This positive performance was attributed to the impact of WFP, UNHCR and partners' nutrition, education and counselling programme for parents and community sensitization on nutrition, as well as the use of appropriate nutritious foods. Sensitization on the importance of enrolling moderately acute malnourished children into the programme was conducted at community level. MAM treatment in the camps has been ongoing for many years with established systems and protocols, and the quantities of specialized nutritious foods required were sufficient all year through.

Data for MAM prevalence for Dadaab and Kakuma was not captured in 2018 because the planned Semi Quantitative Assessment of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) assessment was deferred to 2019.

Outcome 2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

### Activity: Nutrition prevention activities

To measure the performance of nutrition prevention activities among children aged 6-23 months in the camps, WFP used two indicators: participation (adherence) and coverage. The participation indicator calculates the number of specialized nutritious food distributions to which each child (or the child's parent on his or her behalf) participated compared to the plan. Although programme coverage remained above both the target and the baseline, this was only attained for the first quarter of the year as Super Cereal Plus for children 6-23 ran out from April 2018. Because of funding constraints, WFP was compelled to prioritize available funding to unconditional transfers and nutrition treatment activities. This largely contributed to the low participation in the programme by people in Kakuma.

To improve participation, Kakuma adopted the Dadaab model of distributing Super Cereal for children aged 6-23 months as part of general distributions as opposed to the previous model where distribution was done at the health facilities to allow for nutrition screening for children. The previous Kakuma model was limiting as caregivers could not collect rations if not accompanied by their children.

Like previous years, more women were reached with nutrition education messages compared to men because in most of the communities, childcare roles are predominantly assigned to women.

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 except for the refugee camps asthe 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 target.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity

URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
SMP: School meal activities
NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
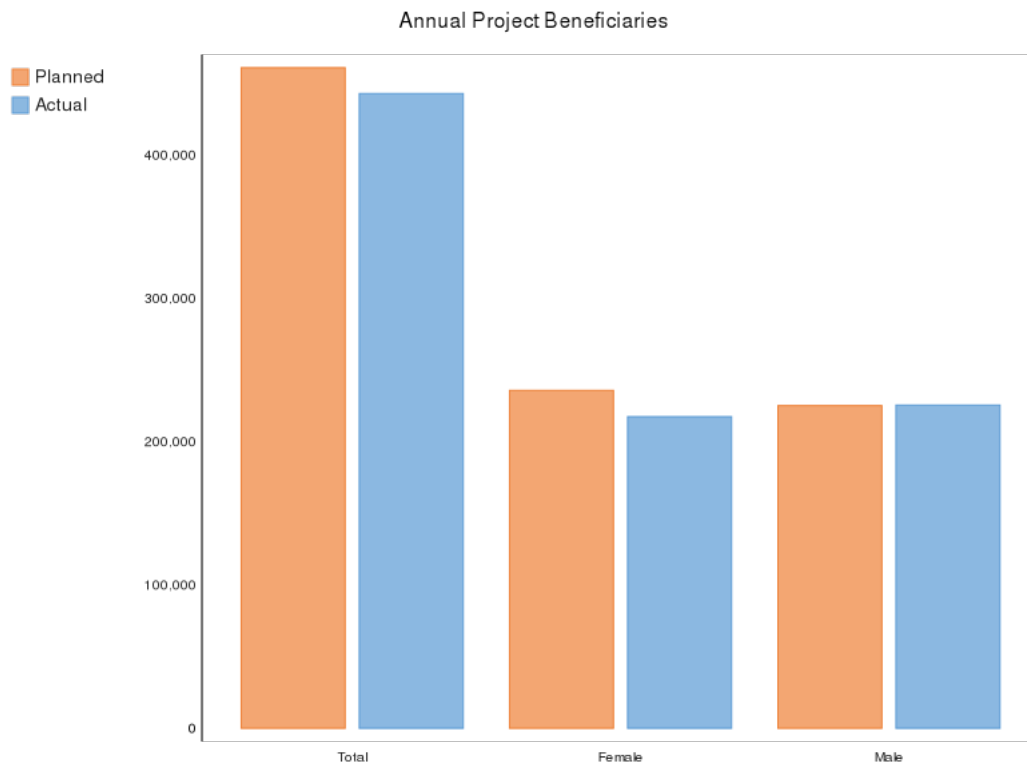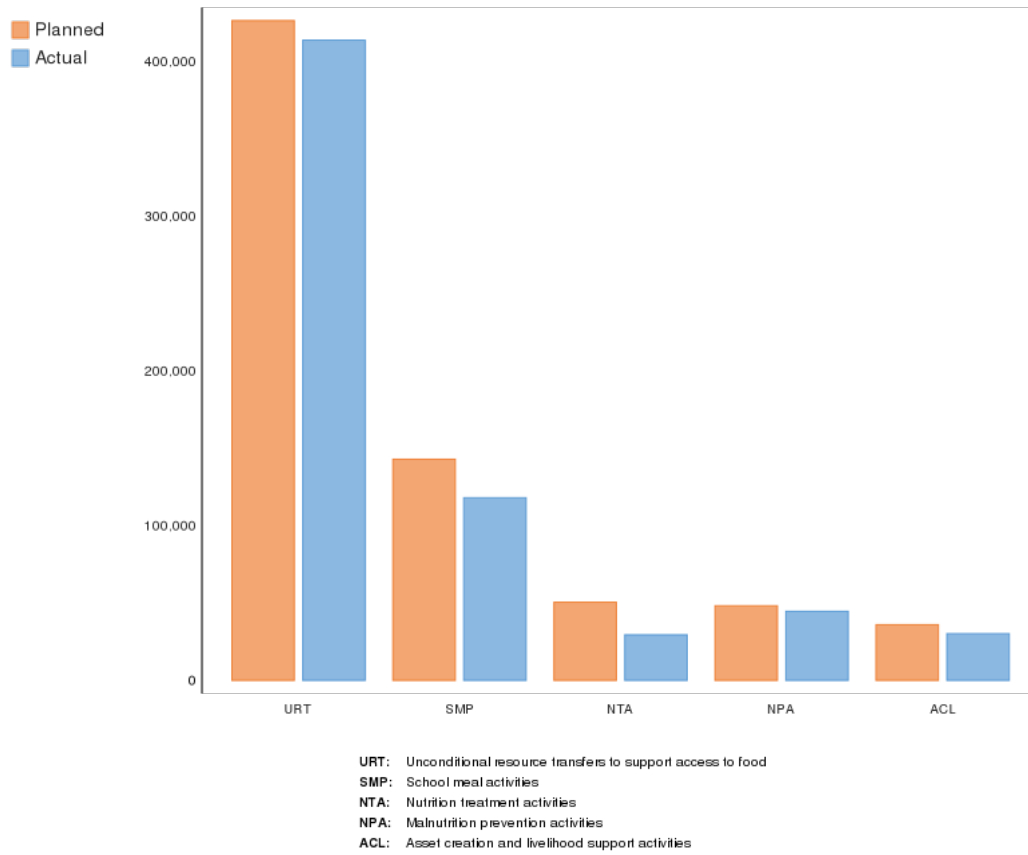
Modality of Transfer by Activity

URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
SMP: School meal activities
NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
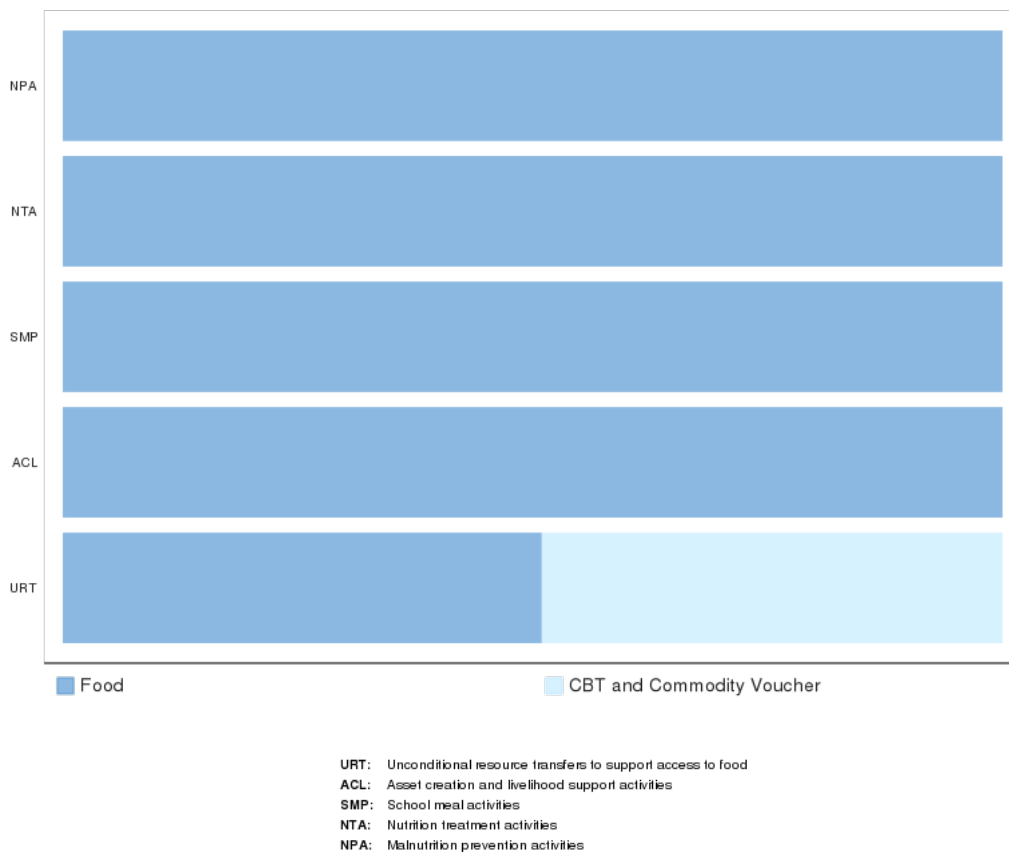
Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	474	243	51.4%
Corn Sorghum Flour	672	34	5.0%
Corn Soya Blend	4,647	2,759	59.4%
Dried Fruits	-	117	-
Iodised Salt	395	0	0.1%
Maize	3,916	18	0.5%
Maize Meal	35	-	-
Peas	-	576	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	140	157	112.0%
Rice	35	0	0.5%
Sorghum/Millet	5,986	5,891	98.4%
Split Peas	4,265	1,856	43.5%
Sugar	85	14	16.5%
Vegetable Oil	2,905	2,492	85.8%
Wheat	-	10,087	-
Wheat Flour	10,111	-	-
Total	**33,666**	**24,245**	**72.0%**

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	12,900,000	10,081,327	78.1%
Total	**12,900,000**	**10,081,327**	**78.1%**

Performance Monitoring

This project had a sound performance monitoring system guided by the corporate normative monitoring framework which included the Corporate Results Framework (2017-2021), business rules, monthly monitoring reports and standard operating procedures. Based on these, a monitoring plan for the project was developed and guided monitoring. Field-based monitoring staff collected both process and outcome data using standardized online tools and checklists stored in tablets, which were then uploaded into a web-based dashboard. The monitoring and evaluation staff in Nairobi then did data curation and analysis. The continuous use of tablets saved time and minimized data entry errors since more controls are built into the system and reports are available in real time for

quality checks.

Outcome monitoring was done through Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) conducted in May 2018 for both general distributions and food assistance for assets, which was the last round before the project closed. May marked the usual end of the rainy season. A total of 423 households were reached covering 10 clusters in all three camps i.e. Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei. A limitation of FSOM as previously reported is that the sampling methodology does not guarantee that equal numbers of male-headed and female-headed households are sampled to allow for a comparative analysis of results based on the sex of household head. This has been corrected with the new Country Strategic Plan monitoring and evaluation system.

Process monitoring was undertaken to check progress of the projects, assess participation and project quality. Specifically, WFP and cooperating partners staff conducted activity implementation monitoring during each food distribution cycle. They did spot checks at general food distribution centres, schools and health facilities. They checked if correct entitlements were given, losses were minimized and the vulnerable were being assisted. Corrective measures were taken immediately, and others escalated to relevant teams for action; monitoring findings were discussed during the monthly meetings with partners. For schools (when in session) and health facilities, monitoring was also done each month. Having both male and female field monitors helped in making interviewees feel more comfortable when answering questions. This was particularly helpful when interacting with refugees whose cultures required minimal contact with people of opposite gender.

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), a type of post-distribution monitoring, complemented activity implementation monitoring. Data was collected each month to get beneficiaries' feedback on the distribution process, their entitlements, delivery mechanisms, timeliness of assistance, utilization, and how decisions were made on the use of resources at the household level. Gender and protection data, as well as nutrition messaging and counselling, were also collected through the BCM. A total of 1,066 households were covered during the reporting period. Due to security restrictions in Dadaab, FSOM and BCM continued to be conducted at the food distribution centres and through Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM), as it was not possible to visit refugee homes, unlike in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Market information from traders was collected through face-to-face monitoring. The mVAM system, which collects data remotely through mobile phone interviews, continued to complement face-to-face monitoring. It is a cost-efficient strategy and is connected to the monitoring dashboard enabling the combining of both data sets before analysis. A comprehensive report on process monitoring findings was prepared for the period up to May 2018.

For the nutrition interventions, performance indicators were generated from the UNHCR-managed Health Information System (HIS). Once cooperating partners entered data, the system automatically calculated recovery, death, default, non-response and referral rates.

To gain more insights into SIM replacement and swapping processes, in view of their effects on cash-based transfers effectiveness, surveys were conducted in Dadaab and Kakuma. The Dadaab survey was done in May 2018, covering 900 households while the Kakuma one was done in November/December 2017 covering a total of 950 households. Results from these surveys were discussed with the implementation team to follow up and implement survey recommendations. Some of the challenges experienced with SIM cards were losing them and long waiting periods for card replacement.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The proportion of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use of food, cash or vouchers increased in the reporting period in both Dadaab and Kakuma. This can be attributed to increased awareness and participation of women in decision making on household issues along with implementation of recommendations from the 2017 gender assessment that found that hybrid of assistance (in-kind and CBT) positively addressed the needs of men and women refugees differently. The cash transfer modality in particular was reported to have enhanced dignity and better relations in the households.

During the implementation of this PRRO, WFP and partners made steady progress towards gender equality in the refugee operation. Besides women and men's involvement in food advisory committees, WFP continuously reminded partners, refugees and their leaders of the benefits of gender equality, and of sending both girls and boys to school. Women constituted 56 percent of the food advisory committee membership and held 50 percent of leadership positions in the committee. The participation of women in meetings as well as in leadership positions helped ensure that issues relevant to their needs and preferences were addressed in the meetings.

WFP, CARE, NRC and World Vision International held monthly Food Advisory Committees (FAC) meetings to examine issues arising from previous distributions and planning for subsequent distributions. Both male and female

camp leaders attended the meetings, voiced their concerns and participated in the decision-making process. The selection of the members of the FAC was such that each residential block nominated two people (a man and woman) to represent them in the committee.

In line with the first objective of the Kenya Country Office Gender Action Plan 2017 – 2020, the refugee programme sought to improve the depth and quality of gender analysis to better adapt food assistance to the different needs and capacities of women, men, boys and girls.

An analysis of VAM and M&E data collected in 2017 was conducted to assess and recommend improvements on the depth and quality of gender-related information in the refugee programme. Data was largely obtained from beneficiary contact monitoring to understand the level of female empowerment in relation to receiving cash and in-kind food assistance.

Findings indicated that the head of a household, regardless of sex, was more likely to make decisions over food. However, more male-headed than female-headed households made joint decisions on food-related matters within the household. To ascertain if this was a measure of empowerment of women, the question on decision-making was disaggregated to differentiate food budgeting, food purchase and meal preparation. Generally, women were found to be more likely to be involved in decision-making in the purchase and preparation of in-kind food. In the case of the cash-transfer modality, household budget allocation was often made by men.

The study also highlighted a further difference between male and female respondents. Eighty-eight percent of female-headed households, compared to 50 percent of male-headed households, were served at the first visit to traders after receiving their cash transfer. Although this may be a positive outcome, as refugees use their SIM cards as collateral for food credit, it could also indicate that more female-headed households than male are locked in to specific traders and may not exercise choice in terms of accessing a variety of traders. The recommendations from the analysis will inform design of qualitative data collection tools to further clarify this dynamic.

WFP continued to promote business opportunities to both men and women traders and ensured women's participation in trader committees through affirmative action. To reduce entry barriers, WFP supported female traders who could not afford to set up business premises required to meet the standards for business registration by constructing market sheds for sale of vegetables and fish in a hygienic set up. In terms of transformative approaches, WFP encouraged female traders to venture beyond vegetable businesses, traditionally perceived as a female domain, into high value and diversified trade like retail and wholesale shops. By May 2018, there were 250 WFP-contracted traders in Kakuma, 42 percent of whom were women .

Despite these efforts, the supply chain team in Kakuma observed that a significant proportion of traders who dropped out were female. A gender study was conducted to effectively respond to challenges faced by women in business. The following observations were made:

- Women in comparison to men had fewer sources of working capital. In addition to stock loans, men were more likely to receive credit from fellow male traders and friends. Male traders attributed this advantage to broader social networks, less costly mobility to supply markets using their own motorbikes or bicycles, better access to market information on credit and competitive pricing
- Female traders, especially those with children, were often expected to attend to house chores that extended into peak business hours (morning and evening) and compromised sales volumes. Competing care roles of women also reduced the mobility of female traders
- Successful business women are expected to take up a larger share of the household budget, especially in arrangements where the spouse has multiple partners (polygamous). This led to frustration in the business as family members tended to consume stock, leading to reduced profits and in some instances consumption of capital that is critical for re-investment
- The encampment policy limits opportunities for livelihoods. Respondents reported that as a result of this limitation, some men were more likely to feel disenfranchised when their spouses accessed better livelihood opportunities. The study recommended to enhance access to capital especially for female traders; linking WFP-contracted traders, especially female ones, to training and sensitization on financial literacy and management, book keeping and accounting; and facilitating mentorship arrangements that promote the exchange of financial skills and good management practices by linking successful traders to budding and/or struggling traders.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The proportion of interviewed refugees fully informed about WFP's operations reduced significantly in both Dadaab and Kakuma compared to previous years. In Kakuma, whereas more than 70 percent either understood selection criteria, entitlements or where to share their feedback, only 24 percent reported they were fully informed on all three

elements. In Dadaab, more than 90 percent understood either how people were chosen, what they were entitled to, or where to complain, but only 33 percent were aware of all three issues. Regular changes in rations because of funding constraints could have contributed to limited awareness. Also, it was noted that while the complaint and feedback mechanism was in place, not all refugees were confident that their issues would be resolved effectively and efficiently. Dissatisfaction arose from technical issues related to SIM cards for the cash-based transfers. Their resolution took longer than they expected. Once reported, staff at the helpdesks and helplines needed to coordinate with the service provider to resolve issues with SIM cards.

Beneficiaries provided feedback on WFP operations mainly through helpdesks based at food distribution centres and a well-publicized toll-free helpline. WFP prioritized this feedback based on level of importance and case category. The higher priority cases (P1) included cases involving sexual exploitation and abuse, theft, abuse of office, corruption and food diversion. Medium priority cases (P2) included cases that required further interrogation or support from third parties such as cooperating partners and mobile money service providers. They included technical issues with SIM cards and inclusion or exclusion errors. Low priority cases (P3) involved cases that the helpline and/or helpdesk operators could respond to and resolve on the spot such as inquiries on distribution dates, account balances and PIN resets. The cases were categorized broadly as complaints, queries and feedback. All this data was stored in a centralized database in real time and monthly and quarterly reports were prepared from this analysis. The reports were shared with relief and refugee programme teams, showing trends in beneficiary and trader feedback. To maintain confidentiality of data for protection purposes, Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software was only available to approved and trained staff.

Food distribution centres were sufficiently shaded and secure waiting areas were provided for a smooth, orderly, and efficient experience, including for people living with disabilities. Incentive workers (refugee workers) were stationed in different areas to assist beneficiaries uncertain about where to go, or who needed special help to collect their food. Police officers and guards were hired for security and crowd control. Overall, 96 percent of people did not experience safety problems travelling to and from and at the WFP programme site. However, overcrowding at distribution centres was a safety concern in Dadaab and Kakuma and was closely monitored.

Between January and June, over 5,700 cases were received through helpdesks, helplines, text messages and emails. About 96 percent of them fell under the complaints category while 3.9 percent were queries and the remaining 0.1 percent fell under the feedback category. About 46 percent of cases received were reported by women. P2 cases accounted for 62 percent of all cases whereas P3 cases accounted for the remaining 38 percent, there were no P1 cases during the reporting period. Overall, 94 percent of the cases were resolved and the remaining ones were being handled as at end of June.

Most complaints raised by refugees concerned technical issues related to a particular batch of SIM card lines issued to beneficiaries in Kakuma. After this was raised, WFP sent a team to Kakuma to issue beneficiaries with new SIM card lines and transfer any transfer values from the faulty line to the new one. Unfortunately, because the process was lengthy, it delayed disbursement of cash-based transfers to refugees, thereby undermining their satisfaction with the helpdesk service. The approval of a funds transfer Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and better coordination between the field office, helpdesk staff and other key units have since improved the process by reducing delays. Loss of SIM cards also contributed to many cases reported during the period. The field office developed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) which helped to standardise the SIM card replacement timelines and manage beneficiaries' expectations.

WFP also strengthened trader monitoring activities in Kakuma and Dadaab by piloting a trader rating facility. The objectives of this was to gain best value for beneficiaries and the host community across the whole customer value equation, strengthening the retail sector to drive efficiency, profit, customer value and downstream benefits and provide visibility to customer needs and purchase behaviour to drive strategic decisions and enhance the efficiency of day-to-day work. Customers were able to rate traders on four key areas: price of food commodities, availability of preferred food items, availability of a variety of food items and customer service.

WFP randomly selected shops from a list and customers were identified to rate traders. About 20 percent of traders were identified based on their SurePay transactions. Customers that had shopped at the trader facility were identified from the system, linked to the trader and contacted remotely via phone interviews to give responses in the four areas. From 75 interviews conducted asking customers questions regarding 15 traders, the retail engagement team worked with traders to ensure improvements in customer satisfaction in identified areas.

Bringing fresh produce to refugees in arid northern Kenya

Turkana County is now home to 180,000 refugees from neighbouring countries who live in Kakuma camps and the Kalobeyei settlement. The county has a desert climate with little rainfall and extremely high temperatures throughout the year. It is also one of the poorest regions in Kenya. In this harsh climate it is difficult to grow crops. The Kenyan host population in Turkana largely lives off livestock. Milk and meat is the staple for many. But for refugees living in the camps in Kakuma, all their food comes from WFP and Kalobeyei local markets. WFP gives each family in the Kakuma camps a ration of dry cereals for carbohydrates, pulses for proteins, mineral-enriched vegetable oil and a nutrient-packed blend of maize and soya flour. WFP also sends USD 3–5 to each refugee on a monthly basis via mobile phone to buy foods from contracted traders in local markets. For refugees living in Kalobeyei where WFP gives food assistance almost entirely as cash, USD 14 is sent per person per month.

Most fresh produce eaten in Kakuma and Kalobeyei comes from a distance of more than 300 km away. Due to the poor state of roads, trucks take at least two days to make the journey. "We source vegetables from the Kitale market," said Margaret Kamau, an approved trader. "By the time the vegetables get here, some will have gone bad." Traders say that the cost of transport and the fact the perishable goods such as tomatoes, cabbage and kale are damaged along the way hurts business.

Keen to seize the opportunity to sell directly to the refugee market, farmers working with WFP on asset creation activities in the area have taken to vegetable production. WFP and partners such as the FAO, Turkana County Government and National Irrigation Board, facilitate skills and knowledge transfer in vegetable production and promote market access and linkages. Simon Lokitaung is one of the farmers growing fresh produce in Katilu, a village 200 km south of Kakuma. He has invested in a drip kit and pumps water from the Turkwell River to his 0.6 hectare of land. "I'm growing green pepper, cassava, pawpaw, kale and sweet melon," said Simon. "My first clients are the local retailers; but we are now exploring the market in Kakuma refugee camps." Farmers in Katilu grow a variety of crops in an expansive irrigation scheme and need a large-scale market nearby to ensure crops do not rot in the fields.

WFP has linked the farmers in Katilu with a trader's association in Kakuma through the market access and supply chain linkages. So far Katilu farmers have supplied fresh produce to Kakuma three times in one year and they want to make it a regular and coordinated affair. "It is important for WFP to keep on improving the availability of food in the Kakuma markets," said Olive Wahome-Mugo, a WFP Supply Chain Officer. "Giving the refugees and host community fresh food at affordable prices is one of our top priorities."

"I bought cabbage, butternut, and green banana," said trader Margaret Kamau. "The produce was fresh from the farm and the prices were fair, and as a result I was able to sell to my clients at a lower price. The partnership is only just beginning. We need to come up with a study plan that will ensure that we can order directly from the farm; and the farmers must also deliver at the appointed time and the requested quantities," said Margaret. "If there are no middle men, then we will be able to give the refugees and the local population fresh commodities at good prices."

"I'm buying vegetables as well as macaroni, pasta, and fish," said Tadesse Buro, a refugee living with his wife and two children in the camp. As a family of four, he receives USD 12 every month, on top of the in-kind food ration. "I'm redeeming part of my value voucher CBT for the food," he said. "Any plan that will give us access to high quality food at lower prices is welcome."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Marco Frattini

Martha and her children share a meal at Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana, Kenya.

Due to the realignment from the Strategic Results Framework to the Corporate Results Framework, data and narrative related to Food Assistance for Training (FFT) is incorporated in unconditional resource transfers (URT).

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	225,211	235,789	461,000	225,525	217,447	442,972	100.1%	92.2%	96.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	40,048	40,753	80,801	39,116	36,955	76,071	97.7%	90.7%	94.1%
Children (5-18 years)	103,790	106,616	210,406	110,953	93,625	204,578	106.9%	87.8%	97.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	81,373	88,420	169,793	75,456	86,867	162,323	92.7%	98.2%	95.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	207,624	217,376	425,000	207,076	205,693	412,769	99.7%	94.6%	97.1%
Residents	17,587	18,413	36,000	14,192	16,011	30,203	80.7%	87.0%	83.9%

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	426,500	425,000	426,500	413,834	398,099	413,834	97.0%	93.7%	97.0%

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	36,000	-	36,000	30,203	-	30,203	83.9%	-	83.9%
School meal activities	143,000	-	143,000	118,066	-	118,066	82.6%	-	82.6%
Nutrition treatment activities	50,500	-	50,500	29,493	-	29,493	58.4%	-	58.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	48,200	-	48,200	44,678	-	44,678	92.7%	-	92.7%

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	86,500	85,000	86,500	83,619	79,600	83,619	96.7%	93.6%	96.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	7,200	-	7,200	6,041	-	6,041	83.9%	-	83.9%
School meal activities	143,000	-	143,000	118,066	-	118,066	82.6%	-	82.6%
Nutrition treatment activities	50,500	-	50,500	29,493	-	29,493	58.4%	-	58.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	48,200	-	48,200	44,678	-	44,678	92.7%	-	92.7%

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									

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)
All	43,535	42,965	86,500	42,011	41,608	83,619	96.5%	96.8%	96.7%
Total participants	43,535	42,965	86,500	42,011	41,608	83,619	96.5%	96.8%	96.7%
Total beneficiaries	213,535	212,965	426,500	207,120	206,714	413,834	97.0%	97.1%	97.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,020	3,021	6,041	83.9%	83.9%	83.9%
Total participants	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,020	3,021	6,041	83.9%	83.9%	83.9%
Total beneficiaries	18,000	18,000	36,000	15,101	15,102	30,203	83.9%	83.9%	83.9%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	82,940	60,060	143,000	68,478	49,588	118,066	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%
Total participants	82,940	60,060	143,000	68,478	49,588	118,066	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%
Total beneficiaries	82,940	60,060	143,000	68,478	49,588	118,066	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%

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									
All (under 5 years)	2,256	2,256	4,512	537	537	1,074	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%
All (5-18 years)	5,358	6,486	11,844	1,275	1,545	2,820	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%
All (18 plus)	6,486	5,358	11,844	1,544	1,275	2,819	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%
ART clients (under 5 years)	160	160	320	128	128	256	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
ART clients (5-18 years)	380	460	840	304	369	673	80.0%	80.2%	80.1%
ART clients (18 plus)	460	380	840	368	304	672	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%

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)
Activity supporters (18 plus)	300	2,400	2,700	-	374	374	-	15.6%	13.9%
Children (6-23 months)	3,360	3,360	6,720	4,049	4,049	8,098	120.5%	120.5%	120.5%
Children (24-59 months)	5,040	5,040	10,080	6,072	6,073	12,145	120.5%	120.5%	120.5%
Children (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	800	800	-	562	562	-	70.3%	70.3%
Total beneficiaries	23,800	26,700	50,500	14,277	15,216	29,493	60.0%	57.0%	58.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	11,136	12,064	23,200	8,654	9,376	18,030	77.7%	77.7%	77.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	25,000	25,000	-	26,648	26,648	-	106.6%	106.6%
Total beneficiaries	11,136	37,064	48,200	8,654	36,024	44,678	77.7%	97.2%	92.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Attendance rate / Female				
DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report	>75.00	75.00	82.00	97.27
Attendance rate / Male				
DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report	>75.00	75.00	82.00	97.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>75.00	75.00	82.00	97.22
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*DADAAB, **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	16.01	14.10
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*DADAAB, **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	14.23	11.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*DADAAB, **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	17.08	12.62
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
*DADAAB, **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*	>5.40	5.40	5.13	4.99
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
*DADAAB, **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*	>5.00	5.00	5.37	4.89
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
*DADAAB, **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*	>5.10	5.10	5.30	4.94
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Enrolment rate / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	8.00	8.92	11.13
Enrolment rate / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	8.00	8.92	7.48
Enrolment rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	8.00	8.92	8.99

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female *DADAAB,* **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*	<1.00	1.00	8.30	22.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male *DADAAB,* **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*	<3.00	3.00	2.00	13.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall *DADAAB,* **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*	<2.00	2.00	6.00	18.50
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base *DADAAB,* **Project End Target**: *2018.06,* **Base value**: *2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	49.00	35.20	-
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted household				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female *GARISSA,* **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	11.31	15.25
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male *GARISSA,* **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*	<13.00	13.00	21.67	12.76
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall *GARISSA,* **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*	<13.00	13.00	17.82	13.46
Dietary Diversity Score / Female *GARISSA,* **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*	>4.50	4.50	5.95	4.40
Dietary Diversity Score / Male *GARISSA,* **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*	>3.70	3.70	4.84	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
*GARISSA, **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*	>3.90	3.90	5.25	4.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
*GARISSA, **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	9.70	28.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
*GARISSA, **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*	<26.00	26.00	31.30	6.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*GARISSA, **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*	<20.00	20.00	23.30	13.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
*GARISSA, **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*	<0.00	0.00	4.50	25.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
*GARISSA, **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*	<2.30	2.30	31.30	11.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*GARISSA, **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*	<1.00	1.00	21.30	15.20
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Attendance rate / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>90.00	90.00	97.46	92.06
Attendance rate / Male				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>90.00	90.00	97.46	91.08

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>90.00	90.00	97.46	91.45
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*KAKUMA, **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	20.03	15.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*KAKUMA, **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	16.45	14.41
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **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	18.65	14.80
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
*KAKUMA, **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*	>3.10	3.10	4.32	4.53
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
*KAKUMA, **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*	>3.90	3.90	4.57	4.67
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **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*	>3.40	3.40	4.40	4.58
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Enrolment rate / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	33.00	11.40	9.60
Enrolment rate / Male				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	33.00	11.40	9.36
Enrolment rate / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.11, Secondary data, CP Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report*	>6.00	33.00	11.40	9.46

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
*KAKUMA, **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*	<27.00	27.00	18.80	12.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
*KAKUMA, **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*	<7.00	7.00	22.00	11.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **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	20.00	12.30
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	49.00	35.20	-
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted household				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*TURKANA, **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	18.25	12.16
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*TURKANA, **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	20.32	14.03
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*TURKANA, **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*	<21.00	21.00	19.68	13.26
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
*TURKANA, **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*	>2.10	2.10	4.11	4.20
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
*TURKANA, **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*	>2.30	2.30	4.02	4.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
*TURKANA, **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*	>2.20	2.20	4.06	4.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
*TURKANA, **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*	<22.00	22.00	19.40	24.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
*TURKANA, **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*	<40.00	40.00	19.30	25.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*TURKANA, **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*	<33.00	33.00	19.30	24.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
*TURKANA, **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*	<51.20	51.20	64.50	47.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
*TURKANA, **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*	<30.10	30.10	51.70	56.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*TURKANA, **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*	<38.00	38.00	55.70	51.00
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	1.63	0.23	0.22
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	1.63	0.23	0.22

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	1.63	0.23	0.22
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	3.75	2.44	1.33
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	3.75	2.44	1.33
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	3.75	2.44	1.33
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	90.17	94.83	96.45
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	90.17	94.83	96.45
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	90.17	94.83	96.45
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	62.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	99.60	99.70	99.90
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	99.60	99.70	99.90
Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	62.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	62.00	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	99.60	99.70	99.90
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	77.30	98.85	95.50
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	77.30	98.85	95.50
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
*DADAAB, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	77.30	98.85	95.50
Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	2.22	0.65	0.07

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	2.22	0.65	0.07
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	2.22	0.65	0.07
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	0.06	5.85	2.66
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	0.06	5.85	2.66
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	<15.00	0.06	5.85	2.66
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	94.63	84.27	91.16
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male *KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	94.63	84.27	91.16

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.04, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>75.00	94.63	84.27	91.16
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	73.50	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	87.30	95.52	94.30
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	87.30	95.52	94.30
Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	73.50	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	87.30	95.52	94.30
Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.07, Secondary data, Desk-based*	>90.00	73.50	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	97.30	68.10	46.75
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	97.30	68.10	46.75

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) / Overall				
*KAKUMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	>70.00	97.30	68.10	46.75
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
*KENYA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, 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	3.60	0.50	0.40
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
*KENYA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, 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	3.60	0.50	0.40
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
*KENYA, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, 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	3.60	0.50	0.40

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	56	45	80.4%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	26	25	96.2%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	3,900	3,294	84.5%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	54,530	43,590	79.9%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	74,000	75,961	102.7%

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				
*KENYA, Food, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.12, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>50.00	53.00	50.00	50.00

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 jointly made by women and men *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>0.00	0.00	23.00	13.00
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 jointly made by women and men *DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
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 *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>10.00	14.00	27.00	31.00
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 *DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>10.00	14.00	21.00	22.00
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 women *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>90.00	87.00	50.00	56.00
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 women *DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>90.00	86.00	63.00	62.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *KENYA, Food, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2014.12, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>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 *KAKUMA, Food, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>70.00	35.00	64.00	24.00

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) / Female *DADAAB, Food,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>70.00	17.00	84.00	33.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male *KAKUMA, Food,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>70.00	35.00	64.00	24.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male *DADAAB, Food,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>70.00	17.00	84.00	33.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall *KAKUMA, Food,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>70.00	35.00	64.00	24.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall *DADAAB, Food,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>70.00	17.00	84.00	33.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Female *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	97.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Female *DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	99.00	98.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Male *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	97.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Male *DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	99.00	98.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Overall *KAKUMA, Food, Value Voucher,* **Project End Target***: 2018.06,* **Base value***: 2015.05,* **Previous Follow-up***: 2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up***: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	97.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site / Overall				
*DADAAB, Food, Value Voucher, **Project End Target**: 2018.06, **Base value**: 2015.05, **Previous Follow-up**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.06*	>90.00	100.00	99.00	98.10

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

			Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
Donor	**Cont. Ref. No.**	**Commodity**	**In-Kind**	**Cash**
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	770
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits	120	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	140
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	200
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 5%	-	13,000
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,079
		Total	**120**	**15,189**