

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Kenya Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2023

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In July, WFP launched its country strategic plan (CSP) 2018-2023 outlining its evolving shift from provision of direct assistance to strengthening national systems and capacity to deliver food and nutrition security. Wide-ranging stakeholder consultations helped develop consensus on WFP's strategic direction, building on the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The CSP contributes to SDGs 2 and 17 and to WFP Strategic Results 1, 4, 5 and 8; it is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya (2018–2022).

Refugee operations sought to meet basic food needs for refugees and enhance self-reliance. WFP increased the proportion of cash-based transfers (CBT) to refugees from 30 to 40 percent in September. Cash gave refugees flexibility to access greater food choices and potentially boosts income multiplier effects in local economies. To promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities, WFP established additional kitchen gardens, piloted hydroponics and constructed rainwater-harvesting structures for crop/livestock production.

WFP expanded investments in strengthening national/county institutional capacity in disaster risk reduction, social protection, government-led food assistance programmes and nutrition services.

Fourteen targeted arid and semi-arid county governments expressed their buy-in to a sequenced, layered and integrated set of interventions by WFP and partners to focus on strengthening the food system to address long-term sustainability. They also self-assessed their institutional capacity to deliver services across emergency preparedness and response, resilient livelihoods, smallholder producers/traders' access to markets, supply chain optimization, and social protection. Gender and community capacity assessments were conducted and will inform project implementation. The assessments will provide a baseline for forthcoming capacity strengthening activities.

With support from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, WFP developed technical guidelines for resilience-building projects in the drylands in line with the Government's Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy.

WFP and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) developed community-based participatory planning and targeting guidelines based on *Integrated Context Analysis and Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment* methodologies which was used to help targeted communities identify and prioritise their food security interventions. County teams developed food system strategies to guide improved food and nutrition security.

There was a 100 percent increase in smallholder farmers who subscribed for micro-insurance, mostly women. A premium of USD 117 was paid per farmer for the November 2018–February 2019 growing season. Introducing

micro-insurance was part of modelling an integrated risk management approach combining improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves) to help farmers reduce and mitigate the risks they face.

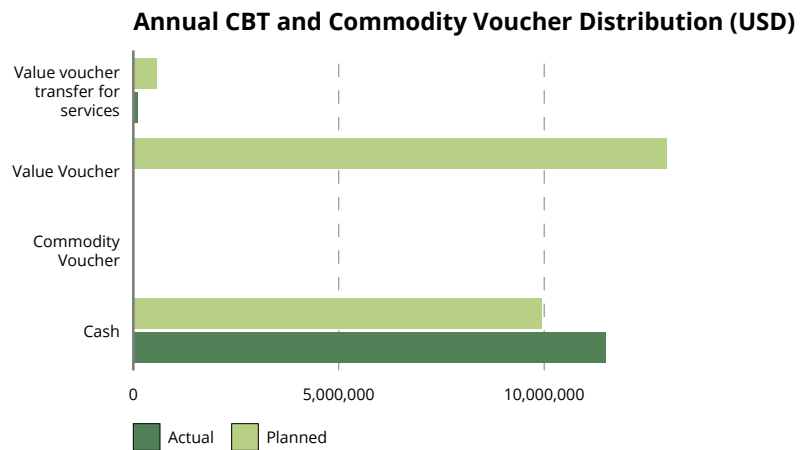
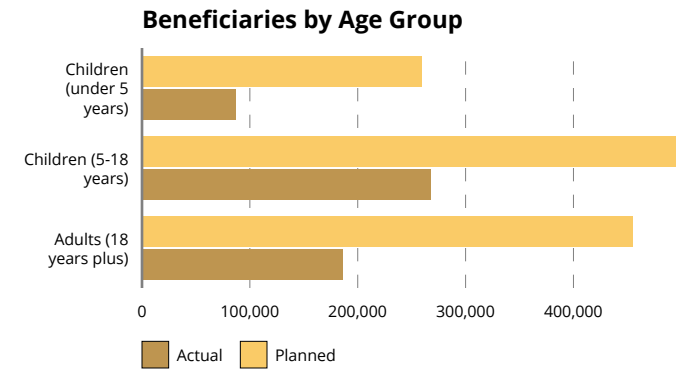
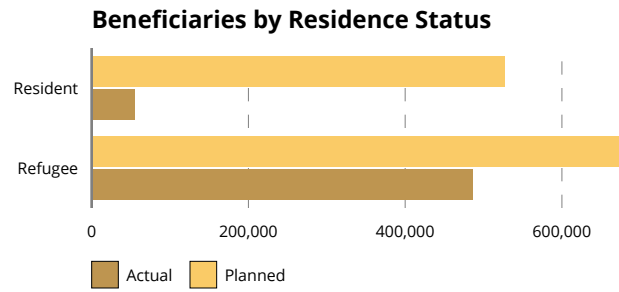
The Farm-to-Market Alliance reached 18,000 smallholder farmers across seven counties offering a package of assistance, including post-harvest management training, improved agriculture inputs, credit and insurance and forward contracts with private sector buyers.

WFP Kenya's supply chain provided cost-efficient and effective logistics. Supply chain inefficiencies were reduced, linking farmers with remote markets to ensure that refugee and host populations optimized their purchasing power. Lead times were reduced to 32 days from 120; WFP saved USD 6.35 per mt, equalling USD 148,050 in 2018.

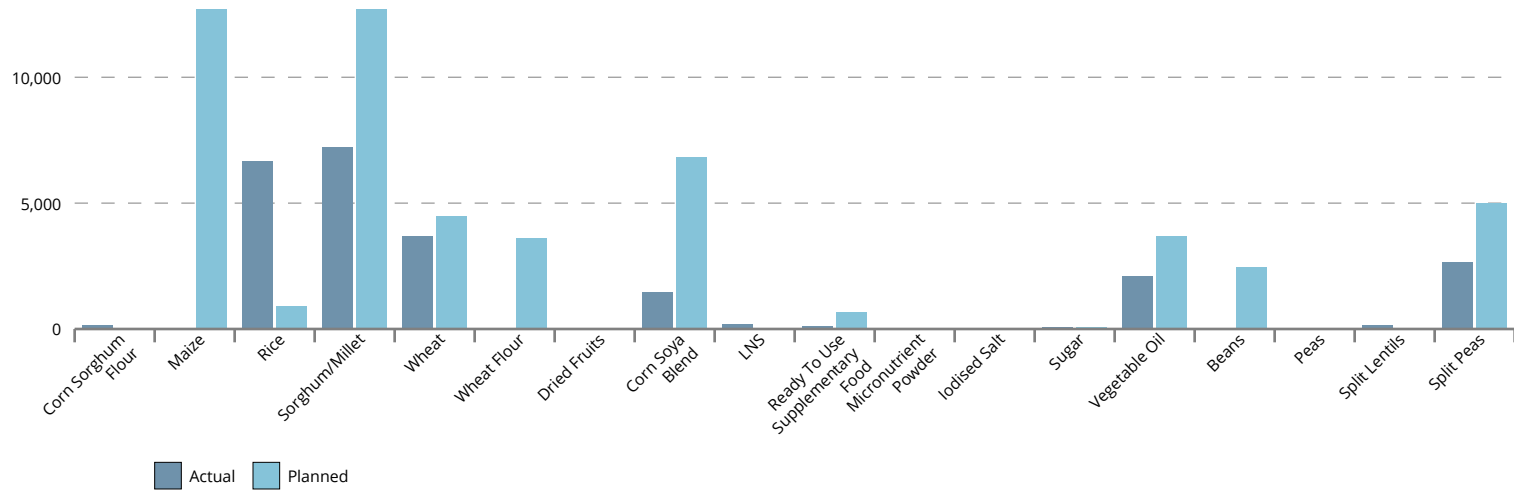


**540,689**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

**50% female**      **50% male**



### Annual Food Distribution (mt)



# Context and Operations



Kenya, which became a lower middle-income country in 2014, has seen significant economic growth in the last decade, much of it based on rain-fed agriculture. Devolution has increased opportunities for development by decentralizing access to basic services and governance.

However, notwithstanding this growth, food and nutrition security remain a huge challenge. Climate change, population growth, stagnating agricultural production and weather-related shocks are increasingly leading to conflicts over natural resources, threatening food systems through increased pressure on land and resources. Inefficiencies in supply chains lead to high prices and insufficient supply of safe, quality, nutritious foods. Inefficient value chains do not respond to the needs of smallholder farmers and poorer consumers. Consequently, the country has not been able to fully meet the food needs of its population.

Thirty-six percent of Kenyans live below the poverty line and 32 percent in food poverty [1], with children bearing the brunt of underdevelopment through compromised nutrition status. Over 26 percent of children under five are stunted, 11 percent are underweight, and four percent are wasted.[2] Even if food availability is secured through imports and strengthened markets, poverty remains a huge barrier to food access for many. Poor infrastructure limits the regular supply of quality food items at affordable prices thus reducing producers' and traders' potential gains, limiting consumer choices and increasing retail prices.

Kenya is a "UNAIDS fast-track" country, because it has the fourth highest HIV burden globally, and one of the highest rates of new infections in the world, especially among adolescents and young people.

The Government has put in place plans and institutions, including the Third Medium-Term Plan (2018–2022) of Vision 2030, and the county integrated development plans. The President's "Big Four" agenda, set out in 2017 and which he expects to achieve by the end of his mandate, are: i) achieving 100 percent food and nutrition security; ii) increasing manufacturing; iii) expanding affordable housing; and, iv) achieving universal health care. The food security commitment includes enhancing large-scale agricultural production, driving smallholder productivity and reducing the cost of food.

Within the Government'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, which was supported by WFP, formed the basis for a long-term investment plan focusing on inclusive, lifecycle social protection; improving and expanding the shock-responsiveness of social assistance schemes; and the expansion of complementary interventions.

WFP fully handed over the provision of school meals in primary schools to the Ministry of Education in 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. Enrolment remains a challenge in some parts of the country, especially in the arid and informal urban settlements. The national net enrolment rate for primary schools is 88 percent, but remains much lower in some counties e.g., Mandera (27 percent overall and 18 percent for girls) and Wajir (33 percent overall, and 24 percent for girls).[3]

Hosting nearly 500,000 refugees, mainly in camps in remote, food-insecure counties, Kenya is highly dependent on international assistance to address the needs of refugees who are unable to work or move freely. Global acute malnutrition among refugees in 2018 remains a public health concern: 8 percent in Dadaab refugee camp, 10.6 percent in Kakuma refugee camp and 5.8 percent in the Kalobeyi integrated settlement. Stunting is just below 20 percent and anaemia prevalence is over 40 percent in all camps, which is of great public health significance. Promoting self-reliance among refugees and host communities remains a priority for the government, donors and partners. Refugees require strengthened livelihoods that enable them to meet more of their food and nutrition needs on their own. Promoting better access to nutritious and diversified food is part of a broader set of deliverables that WFP is supporting alongside other partners, including government, UNHCR and United Nations (UN) partners.

WFP's strategy in Kenya aims to accelerate its shift from the direct provision of transfers and services to strengthening of national systems and capacities to deliver food and nutrition security. WFP works in close partnership with national and county governments, other UN agencies, regional and international financial institutions, civil society and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the private sector.

The CSP is aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya (2018–2022). WFP participates in several nutrition coordination mechanisms including the Nutrition Technical Forums, Scaling Up Nutrition and the UN Joint Team on HIV. Other partners supporting the nutrition sector include UNICEF, National AIDs and STI Control Programme (NASCOP) for nutrition in the context of HIV and several national and international NGOs.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Seventy-one percent of the CSP budget was funded against its needs-based plan and 95 percent funded against the implementation plan. Ninety-nine percent of confirmed contributions were from directed multilateral contributions. Outcome 1 (relief and refugee operations) accounted for 53 percent of the total contributions received, Outcome 2 (food systems) received 42 percent and Outcome 3 on capacity strengthening five percent. With the available funding, the country office achieved 76 percent of its outcome indicator targets, with progress made towards achieving the remaining 24 percent.

WFP Kenya's fundraising strategy included maintaining regular engagement with traditional donors and fostering new relationships. WFP showcased its work through consultative meetings with donors, regular updates and reports on progress and challenges, missions to the field and bilateral donor meetings.

Cash-based transfers were 100 percent funded and in-kind food transfers 74 percent. Earmarked contributions and those with short validity periods reduced the flexibility in programming and utilization of funds; however, WFP used corporate advance financing to enable operations to access funds internally before contributions were confirmed. The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) contributed to the cost efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain by reducing lead and delivery times and providing additional flexibility to buy when prices were low.

Outcome 1, Activity 1 was 74 percent funded and was critical to providing food and nutritional support to refugees. WFP maintained unconditional resource transfer rations at 85 percent of the recommended level and provided specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition. Fortified foods for children and pregnant and lactating women/girls were utilized for the prevention of acute malnutrition when stocks were available. For school children in Kakuma and Dadaab, WFP was unable to continue providing snacks throughout term 3 because of funding shortfalls.

Activity 2 supported malnutrition treatment in Kenya's arid counties and was 69 percent funded, primarily from resources carried over from PRRO 200736. This enabled WFP to provide lifesaving nutritional support to children and pregnant and lactating women/girls. The Ministry of Health provided the food when WFP stocks to treat malnourished children were depleted in most of the second half of 2018. Consequently, enrolled children were not affected, and performance indicators remained within Sphere standards.

Outcome 2, supporting food systems, had adequate resources thanks to resources migrated from closed projects. Favourable food security resulted in lower requirements than planned and flexible new cash contributions allowed WFP and the government to conduct resource-intensive preparatory activities to support the design of community projects. This entailed regular dialogue with

county governments, extensive community participatory planning, household targeting and beneficiary registration into WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit management system, SCOPE. The planned provision of micro-nutrient powders to improve nutritional status did not commence due to funding constraints.

Outcome 3, on national and county capacity strengthening, was 92 percent funded by migrated resources. Activities that had started in the first half of the year, such as policy and strategy development and training, were completed. County governments undertook institutional and community capacity needs mapping with gender analysis integrated. The results will establish baselines, and informed activities to address identified capacity gaps.

Outcome 4 provided services to the government and other partners. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for Kenya was 87 percent funded through ticket sales; and the rest was donor funded. Activity 7, Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE), was fully funded from WFP Headquarters.

WFP injected USD 43.7 million into the Kenyan economy in 2018 through payments to service providers in the logistics sector. Supply chain operations were outsourced to commercial suppliers, promoting growth in the Kenyan economy.





# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

### Activity 1: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas

WFP worked closely with the Refugee Affairs Secretariat, UNHCR and NGO partners to provide food assistance to eligible refugees in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei. WFP reached 393,000 refugees (92 percent of planned) with unconditional resource transfers (URT) through both food and CBT. Overall entitlements were provided at 85 percent of planned due to funding shortfalls. The numbers reached were lower than planned because of: (i) UNHCR's introduction of a biometric identity system to increase accountability reduced refugee numbers in Dadaab during the first half of 2018; and (ii) several refugees continued to return to Somalia. In Marsabit, WFP responded to a sudden influx of asylum seekers from Ethiopia from April, until temporary camps were closed in September; almost all the asylum seekers returned home.

In September, WFP increased the proportion of CBT given to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma from 30 to 40 percent. The CBT gave households more choice of the food they purchased and increased the potential for multiplier effects in local economies.[1]

Treatment of acute malnutrition reached 11,700 women/girls/boys with specialised nutritious products. Performance targets were achieved and remained within minimum Sphere standards as defined internationally.[2] However, a malaria outbreak and an upsurge of acute watery diarrhoea affected some children in Kakuma, who were then supported for longer than normal in the treatment programme.

Prevention of malnutrition activities were suspended in September alongside meals for patients admitted in health centres as WFP prioritized URT and the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Analysis of a scurvy outbreak in Kakuma in early 2018 indicated that boys and young men who aggregate their food entitlements and cooked together were at risk of nutrient deficiencies. WFP, UNHCR and nutrition partners provided treatment for scurvy and developed nutrition messaging on diets and meal planning and cooking demonstrations in recognition that gender roles often exempt boys from cooking.

WFP sent cash to schools in Kalobeyei for local purchases as part of the national model, and the number of children there increased by 24 percent. The decrease in attendance rates in Kakuma and Dadaab was because school meals provision halted temporarily as stocks ran out. Some pupils in Dadaab also missed school in a few days of schools before they transferred to other camps when Ifo 2 closed. In Kakuma, the replacement of refugee headteachers with Kenyan teachers recruited through Kenya's Teachers Service Commission and provision of laptops by UNHCR increased data capture accuracy.

To improve their attention on their studies, refugee and host communities' youths received a daily hot lunch from WFP as they attended vocational training classes. Diversifying skills through vocational training gives beneficiaries opportunities to diversify their livelihoods.

In Kalobeyei, WFP together with Turkana County Government and FAO created productive assets for livelihood diversification of refugees and their hosts. The retail engagement initiative linked retailers with suppliers and distributors, organized small retailers into buying clubs, enabling them to negotiate better terms, and trained retailers on business skills. Consequently, retailers were able to access USD 332,500 short-term credit from wholesalers, enhance the fresh food supply chain into markets, and improve their business opportunities with traders in Kakuma/Kalobeyei. Traders were also introduced to *Dalili*, a smartphone application that provides up-to-date information on food prices, fostering competition among retailers. WFP expanded retail engagement to Dadaab by training retailers on hygiene and sanitation so that buyers can access safe food.

Construction of a 100,000 m<sup>3</sup> water dam for livestock, a 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> water pan for horticulture, and spate irrigation structures to divert floodwaters to 50 hectares of land commenced in and around Kalobeyei. Required procedures for engineering and construction activities were followed and competitive tendering and construction supervision was in line with the corporate engineering directive.

Trapezoidal bunds helped reclaim land to support farming, and gutters were fixed to refugee houses to collect rainwater. About 1,500 farmers from the host community benefited from improved reliability of water supplies to their farms after WFP improved two irrigation schemes and trained farmers on good agronomic practices. WFP and FAO established 2,850 kitchen gardens in Kalobeyei for refugees to grow their own vegetables for sale and consumption. These activities both contributed to addressing water scarcity and increasing dietary diversity for both refugee and host populations.

WFP and Oxford University published the *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei: Socio-economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya* report (2018), which



offers policy recommendations on how to improve self-reliance outcomes.

### **Activity 2: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations to meet acute food needs**

WFP supported nutrition treatment activities for 47,500 boys and girls (aged 6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women/girls in eight counties in October; the remaining months were supported by the government. Programme performance was within the Sphere minimum standards. The food basket comprised 100g/child/day of ready-to-use-supplementary food (RUSF) for children and 300g/person/day of Super Cereal Plus for pregnant and lactating women/girls.

WFP also trained 300 government health workers on managing nutrition products, boosting their capacity to better manage supply chains and administer nutrition programmes.

Chakula kwa Jamii (Swahili for “food for communities”) started in 2017 to meet acute food security needs during the drought emergency. WFP transferred the final tranche of this nationally financed emergency CBT to 22,700 households in Tana River and Taita Taveta counties. WFP and national/county governments held an after-action review in October, consolidating lessons learned from the intervention and developing recommendations for future emergencies. Joint monitoring indicated that most cash was used to purchase food. Some cash was used to pay school fees, medical bills, purchase goats, or start small businesses. These recommendations were consolidated and disseminated to the Government, partners and donors for future use.

#### **Strategic Outcome 02**

Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.

This strategic outcome is rooted in integrated interventions by WFP and partners to strengthen food systems, from food production through transformation to consumption.

WFP's focus in the latter half of 2018 was on preparatory activities to guide WFP's investments from 2019: i) dialogue with county governments to prepare them for increased ownership in implementing activities; ii) community-based participatory planning; and iii) capacity needs mapping to understand their

ability to implement resilient livelihoods, facilitate smallholder producers/traders' access to markets, and optimize supply chain management. Baseline data for the food security outcome indicators will be collected through the new approach to monitoring and evaluation using a specialist third party contractor to enhance independence and credibility of results and ensure high quality of data collected.[1]

### **Activity 3: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households**

This activity focused on supporting food-insecure households with food assistance to meet seasonal food gaps, while mobilising communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase food production and diversify livelihoods. WFP focused on laying the groundwork for a shift from implementing asset creation and livelihood support activities through NGO partners to direct implementation with county governments. This new approach will begin in 2019. This was part of enhancing country capacity and increasing ownership of resilient-livelihood programming.

A favourable rainfall season improved food security and nutrition in the latter half of 2018 following exceptional harvests. Given the availability of cereals and pulses in local markets and the low food gaps, food transfers were not provided to beneficiaries. This resulted in significant food and cash resource savings that have been earmarked for 2019. Extensive community consultation, mobilisation and participatory planning was undertaken as part of the start-up activities for targeting and beneficiary registration into WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit management system, SCOPE. Registration was completed in Isiolo County.

In support of the government's new Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy, WFP and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology finalised the two technical manuals and six guidelines that will guide extension workers in ensuring technical quality of livelihood projects in the drylands. One guide was dedicated to promoting the equal engagement of men, women and youth to ensure projects are inclusive of the different needs.

A youth engagement strategy was developed drawing on a pilot in Kilifi County, where WFP provided youth groups with training on agricultural practices, life skills, financial literacy and access to subsidised loans and markets. The approach will be rolled out in additional counties in 2019, starting with Makueni. A pilot of nutrition-sensitive models for resilient livelihoods programming in Kilifi county informed strategy development for mainstreaming that will take place in 2019.

While scheduled in the reporting period, micronutrient powders for children aged 6 to 23 months were not distributed as planned due to funding constraints.

#### **Activity 4: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers.**

Through this activity, WFP offered solutions to smallholder producers, processors, retailers and consumers to enhance their access to markets, financial and agricultural input services. Smallholder producers were linked to the private sector (including aggregators and refugee traders in Kakuma) and to public sector buyers such as the national home-grown school meals programme. Positive trends included repeat sales and transition of former beneficiaries with marketable surpluses into this activity from direct support, particularly in Turkana and Tana River counties.

WFP used resources from the GCMF to purchase 1,500 mt of maize from smallholder farmers in Kenya. This accounted for 18 percent of the food that was purchased by WFP locally, exceeding the target of 10 percent.

Through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), a public-private sector consortium of agri-based organizations, smallholder farmers in seven counties were assisted to reach bigger markets. The alliance provided farmers with four key areas of support – predictable markets, affordable finance, technologies and quality inputs, and handling and storage solutions – to help them become reliable market players and to build the confidence of other players in the wider agriculture market. About 3,000 farmers successfully sold sorghum and green grams.

WFP trained farmer organisations on marketing and post-harvest handling, donated equipment, and supported small-scale milling and fortification and construction of grain stores on a cost sharing basis. Positive results included consistent aggregation and sales to target markets by 2,000 farmers, and value-addition through milling by 1,200 smallholder farmers. Capacity strengthening activities completed included training 3,360 (63 percent women) smallholder farmers in post-harvest handling, aggregation, storage, value addition, food quality and linkages to markets.

Smallholder farmers from 34 farmer organizations sold 3,500 mt of food to the national home-grown school meals programme, private sector markets and traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camp/settlement. The traders sold food to refugees receiving cash transfers from WFP. This showed that farmers, when well supported, have the potential to positively exploit market opportunities.

Retail market supply chain optimization activities continued in Turkana, with local producers selling fresh foods to traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to increase availability and affordability of quality food to consumers and to enhance economic opportunities for producers. In Baringo and Makueni, WFP conducted retail market assessments to enhance understanding of market dynamics for better informed programmatic decisions on how to address supply chain inefficiencies.

WFP trained public health officers in Baringo, Mandera, Makueni, Turkana and Wajir counties on rapid aflatoxin testing and grading of grains, increasing their knowledge and skills in food safety and quality standards. Public health officers in Tana River were certified by the University of Nairobi. The counties were also given aflatoxin testing equipment.

WFP commissioned a desk review to establish the level of post-harvest losses of locally grown foods and document available technologies for preventing the losses and the level of adoption. A research team from Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development visited Baringo and Tana River and held discussions with county governments. The findings will inform WFP's strategy to address post-harvest losses, which are a key contributor to food insecurity in Kenya.

#### **Strategic Outcome 03**

National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..

Country capacity strengthening is at the core of Kenya's CSP and is the foundation for WFP's exit strategy. This will be achieved by strengthening existing skills, knowledge, systems and institutions to enable national or county institutions to take responsibility to manage hunger solutions in an inclusive, equitable and empowering manner. The capacity strengthening focuses on root causes of hunger and undernutrition and is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 5 and SDG target 17.9.

#### **Activity 5: Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets**

WFP strengthened the capacity of the State Department for Social Protection to lead and coordinate the social protection sector, including ensuring that the

improvements in the design of the national social protection programmes address food security needs. WFP developed, tested and validated a generic management information system available for use in all counties. The system is linked to the national single registry and will ensure that social protection benefits provided by the national and county governments are accounted for and information is managed efficiently and cost effectively.

In 2018, the government started developing a baseline for the *Inua jamii*70 pension. WFP provided technical support in developing the data collection tools and establishing a technical working group and appropriate quality assurance partnerships. This assistance will inform future policies on the role of pensions towards progressive realization of food and nutrition security goals. The data analysis and reporting will be completed in 2019.

WFP and UNICEF developed learning and development modules for policymakers and programme managers about the role of social protection in national development. WFP continued to co-lead the social protection work streams of the UNDAF together with the State Department for Social Protection. This provided a platform for a streamlined assistance to the Government by all United Nations agencies.

After the successful transition of the school feeding programme from WFP to the Government in June, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MOE) from July onwards. Participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum provided Kenya with an opportunity to share lessons in managing a national home-grown school feeding programme with other countries. WFP seconded a technical assistance officer to MOE focussing largely on strengthening capacity to monitor, evaluate and report on the national programme.

With WFP's technical support, the MOE finalized: (i) integration of nutrition education into the revised national school curriculum; (ii) National School Health Policy; and (iii) education sessional paper to ensure that school feeding was well-captured in key government documents. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Nairobi and Turkana county governments to develop feeding policy and implementation guidelines for their early childhood education centres. Moreover, Turkana County received 240 energy-saving stoves and 12 computers to help them manage their programme.

To support diversification of school meals and promote the use of locally produced drought-tolerant crops in Turkana, teachers and cooks from 140 schools were trained on how to make different nutritious meals using sorghum and cowpeas. As WFP concentrated on supporting the effective transition of the school feeding programme to the national and county governments, training on effective management of school feeding programmes at primary school level did

not reach its target. Further training will be conducted in 2019.

To support emergency preparedness and response (EPR), comprehensive capacity needs mapping was undertaken in 14 counties. WFP supported the county governments in with the tools and during the self-assessment on their capacity to assess coordinate, finance, analyse, plan and respond to food and nutrition needs during emergencies. Analysis is ongoing, and the results will form the next phase of assistance, starting in 2019.

In Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, and Wajir where WFP has been implementing capacity strengthening for EPR, WFP trained different officers on how to:

1. improve food security assessments, which resulted in increased capacity to generate evidence on food security with minimal support from the national government. Some officers being certified as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysts; and
2. apply geographic information system (GIS) tools in agroclimatic data analysis, which enhanced their capacity to analyse and report on agroclimatic issues and contributed to better monthly drought early warning bulletins prepared by NDMA.

Officials in Baringo, Samburu, and Wajir were also trained on how to operate a new logistics information management system aimed at availing real time visibility of supply chain operations including receipt and tracking of stocks (food and non-food). WFP also procured 120 technological devices for use by the officials.

In Wajir, officials were given sample templates for preparing food distribution plans, waybills and inventory reporting, which they put into use for their emergency response and school feeding activities.

WFP provided technical and financial support in the development of the National Nutrition Action Plan, which provides a framework for coordinated implementation of high impact nutrition interventions. Also, WFP was part of a multi-agency team that began planning Kenya's chapter of the Africa Union supported Cost of Hunger in Africa study. The study is led by The National Treasury and Planning, the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and WFP. The study will be conducted in 2019 and will estimate the economic and social impacts of child under nutrition in Kenya [1].

WFP together with the Ministry of Health and the National STI and AIDs Control Programme trained 400 community health volunteers in Kilifi and Makueni on how to conduct nutrition assessments, counselling, client referral and other skills needed to ensure access to essential nutrition services for HIV clients in the communities. This was in support of the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework.

#### **Strategic Outcome 04**

Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.

This strategic outcome reflected WFP's provision of services and platforms for partners in air transport, common coordination platforms and improved supply chains, when needed. This strategic outcome focuses on crisis response and is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8 – “Partnerships” – and SDG target 17.16.

#### **Activity 6: Provide humanitarian air services for partners**

The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) offered safe, reliable, cost-efficient and effective passenger and light cargo transport for WFP and the wider humanitarian community in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. The service facilitated the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian interventions in the camps, which were not served by commercial air operators.

UNHAS maintained a regular scheduled air service thrice a week in each camp. UNHAS transported, on average, 1,295 passengers per month in 2018, compared to 1,050 passengers in 2017. In addition, UNHAS supported the humanitarian community by providing dedicated flights to and from Kakuma, including for:

1. The first ever TED talk to be held and broadcast globally from a refugee camp. TED Conferences is a media organization which organizes talk shows celebrating locally driven ideas and elevating them to a global stage. The event helped to create awareness on the state of refugees in Kakuma and shed more light on the global refugee crisis and the need for durable solutions.
2. Vital support for the voluntary refugee repatriation by transporting more than 5,000 refugee adults and children (excluding infants below 2 years) from Kakuma and Dadaab to various locations in Somalia throughout the year.
3. The Swiss President to fly to and from Kakuma; the first time that a sitting president from a donor country has visited Kakuma.

WFP partnered with UNHCR in October 2018 to rehabilitate the Kakuma airstrip in anticipation of the upcoming rainy season. During the rehabilitation period, UNHAS flights were rerouted to the nearby Lokichoggio airstrip thereby ensuring uninterrupted access to Kakuma.

WFP shared and collected information from users on operational performance and the projected needs of the agencies through user group meetings held in Nairobi, Kakuma, and Dadaab. The feedback enabled UNHAS to assess the changing needs and amend schedules, where practical, or introduce new locations accordingly. UNHAS also assessed its services regularly through standardized surveys such as Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey. The survey undertaken at the beginning of 2018 showed a 95 percent satisfaction rate, compared to 82 percent the previous year.[1]

WFP used the Aviation Performance Management Tool (PMT) to monitor its outputs and manage its costs. The PMT is an electronic application that provides data on the number of passengers flown, number of passengers served, load factor, spill, operational costs per passenger or per tonne-kilometre, operational cost per available seat-kilometre and on-time performance. Ninety-nine percent of the bookings made for the Kenya [and Somalia] operations in 2018 were served – the highest booking achievement of all UNHAS operations in 2018. The PMT also provided fuel consumption data which is used to calculate the CO2 footprint. Traffic analysis, aircraft contract analysis, schedule reliability, effectiveness and efficiency data derived from the PMT is used to inform decision-making. The PMT allowed WFP to measure performance against global benchmarks and adjust fleet size, aircraft types, routes and frequencies to optimal performance levels.

#### **Activity 7: Provide health supply chain services for partners**

In 2018, start-up activities for the Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) commenced in Kenya. WFP used its supply chain expertise to help the government and other actors increase the availability of quality and modern family planning products and essential medicine. WFP acted as the in-country principal advisor of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the identification of supply chain gaps, provide recommendations for interventions and work with partners best placed to lead change.

The targets for the second half of 2018 were fully achieved because of the effective stakeholder mapping and engagement undertaken in the first half of the year. 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. The results of the maturity model analysis were presented to stakeholders from both public and private health sectors and followed up by county-specific bilateral meetings. This was aimed at mapping counties' supply chain capacities and helping them take steps towards addressing inefficiencies.

WFP and partners also conducted two assessments from June to October, respectively: (i) a technical market assessment in five counties focusing on transport and warehousing in the health sector; and (ii) a retail market assessment to identify supply chain gaps and challenges in the private sector for family planning products at the national level.

Based on a request by the Ministry of Health, WFP supported two pilot counties for Kenya's Universal Health Coverage Initiative, Nyeri and Machakos, to carry out their supply chain maturity analysis and deployment with Kaizen Institute. Kaizen is a new global partner for SOLVE whose objective is to eliminate supply chain waste by applying lean principles to supply chain planning.

Other activities that began in 2018 and will be concluded in 2019 include i) support to the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency to define a supply chain cost baseline; and ii) a capacity needs assessment of the health supply chain that will inform plans to address gaps in supply chain management in targeted counties.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequalities still exist in the socio-economic and political spheres with Kenya being ranked 137/160 assessed countries in 2017.[1] Poverty is prevalent among low-income earning women, with their contribution to the economy underrated – they undertake the bulk of farm work, earn a fraction of the income generated, own a nominal percentage of assets, and provide significant unpaid care work. These factors affect the extent to which women take advantage of new methods of production, information, knowledge and available skills for gainful livelihoods.

WFP Kenya enrolled in the Gender Transformative Programme in 2017 and is currently implementing an improvement plan to strengthen delivery of gender equality outcomes in food security and nutrition, e.g. enhanced transparency of gender results in our communications and reporting and a commitment to gender-responsive budgeting. It is a learning platform that is stimulating innovative thinking on gender mainstreaming realized through changes in institutional culture in integrating gender equality in all operations. Gender considerations were systematically integrated into the CSP, e.g. through systematic consideration of findings in gender studies in its development as well as commitment to strengthening gender results through age analysis.

Gender studies were conducted in last quarter of 2018 as part of the capacity needs mapping in 10 counties to draw contextual information from institutions and communities on the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls for future capacity strengthening activities. The findings of these studies are still being analysed and will be shared once finalized.

The gender and age marker rating for Kenya at the launch of the CSP was 3, meaning that gender was fully integrated into programming.[2] WFP has put together a design module in 2019 that will focus on developing checklists and accountability tools along with capacity building of staff to ensure that its programmes consider the needs of vulnerable groups in society along with addressing gender inequalities.

During the community participatory planning, representation from women, men, and young men/women (youth) and people living with disability was ensured. This allowed women in pastoral communities, which are highly patriarchal, to speak up even though many women are not usually vocal in the presence of men.

The gender assessments in the camps found increased meaningful decision-making by women and enhanced empowerment within families.

Families were able to choose their preferred food items, resulting in increased dietary diversity. Intensification in trade relations due to the provision of a cash component in the food assistance strengthened harmony amongst refugees and the host communities.

WFP was selected to co-chair the United Nations Gender Working Group, placing the organization at a strategic position to draw from synergies of other UN agencies and government departments that are committed to gender equality and women empowerment. The Gender Working group supported the formulation of the national Gender Strategic Plan the State Department of Gender Affairs, as well as advocacy to include a minimum package for gender-based violence service in the Universal Health Cover and revived the Inter-Agency Taskforce on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The country office conducted protection assessments in Dadaab, Kakuma refugee and Kalobeyi in 2018. No adverse protection concerns were observed, and security risks were minimal, mainly petty theft in residential spaces and markets. However, certain groups, such as those with sexuality and gender identity concerns, highlighted potential risks of violence during food collection. They requested unrestricted CBT, as it makes them less visible to aggressors. Some lived in safe havens because they faced serious protection-related risks. Partners drove them to and from the food distribution centre, where they were given priority to collect their rations. Special arrangements were also made for them to purchase food from the market using cash-based transfers.

At the food distribution centres in the camps, there were varied levels of satisfaction on waiting times and crowd control techniques. Largely, crowds were dignified, though group discussions brought out isolated claims of altercations between refugees and security personnel, which were not reported through the existing recourse channels. In line with WFP's zero tolerance on harassment, including sexual harassment and abuse, the field offices sensitized beneficiaries on their rights, obligations and recourse channels. Plans are underway to collaborate with protection actors on advocacy and training around client-oriented services by security personnel.

## Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences



WFP used various communication avenues to ensure communities were informed, consulted and engaged on WFP's commitments. These included meetings with local leaders, focus group discussions, programme specific coordination structures, visualized print media (posters, leaflets, banners), mass awareness activities and local radio communication.

The community participatory action planning for the food systems outcome was designed and facilitated in such a way that the affected populations understood the purpose of the planned interventions, and that they gave their views on their needs and priorities, which will help WFP and the county governments when designing the next set of livelihood projects in the ASAL.

Refugees exhibited high levels of awareness, especially on entitlements, distribution schedules and verification procedures. There was high appreciation on the variety of communication channels, including radio-talk shows, mass awareness campaigns, community consultations, display boards and quantity demonstrations at the food distribution centres, as well as help desks and the dedicated WFP hotline. In multicultural settings like the refugee camps where it was difficult to translate and reach out to all communities in their specific languages, WFP partnered with FilmAid to disseminate information especially for the illiterate and other vulnerable groups.

The Complaints and Feedback (CFM) system consisted of several avenues where beneficiaries and communities at large could voice complaints, make inquiries and/or provide feedback on the assistance provided. The avenues included a toll-free helpline, help desks in the camps, a line for sending short texts and an email address. All complaints, inquiries and feedback received are recorded in a customer relations management database (Sugar CRM). Appropriate resolutions were shared immediately while issues requiring further action were escalated and resolved within agreeable timelines as stipulated in the country office standard operating procedures. A complaints committee met regularly to review cases and provide recommendations based on the feedback.

WFP received 6,000 cases through the CFM system, 47 percent were from women. Most of them were refugees requesting for replacement of lost SIM cards used to receive their CBT. Feedback to beneficiaries was done through phone calls, visits and helpdesks.

WFP started designing the use of chatbots and the incorporation of an Interactive Voice Response solution to the helpline, as avenues to enhance two-way communication with beneficiaries, capture recordings and giving automated information when the helpline staff are not available. The learning from the chatbot pilot in Kakuma will inform further use of the technology and other social media platforms to improve beneficiary feedback and reach out to more demographic groups.

## Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Environmental issues affect Kenya's ability to achieve food and nutrition security; the country's food systems are highly vulnerable to climatic shocks, and limited natural resources are often the cause for conflicts between communities. Kenya also hosted a large population of refugees, mainly in the remote camps of Dadaab and Kakuma, that put increased pressure on the fragile local environment on which host communities depend. WFP Kenya is addressing environmental challenges through its resilience-building programmes and by improving resource-efficiency in its operations.

Since the approval of WFP's Environmental Policy in 2017, WFP has been developing a screening tool to identify the environmental and social impacts of new resilience-building and construction activities and develop mitigation measures. In 2018, the country office provided inputs for the screening tool and piloted its testing. In accordance with Kenyan law, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) were conducted for all asset creation and livelihood support activities, for instance, water ponds, dams and irrigation schemes.

WFP operations in Kenya were selected to pilot the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) consistent with the international standard ISO 14001. An EMS helps reduce WFP's footprint on the environment by identifying, avoiding and managing environmental impacts. In 2018, under the EMS umbrella, WFP Kenya engaged with private and public sector partners to improve waste management and recycling systems in field operations, focusing on supply chain and compound packaging waste. Standard provisions on efficient use of energy and water and on sustainable waste management have been inserted in new field level agreements with WFP cooperating partners on the ground.

A comprehensive effort to reduce air conditioning energy consumption in field locations, estimated to account for up to 50 percent of total energy consumption, included the development of new technical specifications and a sizing tool for energy-efficient equipment to be used in all future tenders, and for on-site assessment and follow-ups with maintenance contractors to ensure correct installation and operation. Electricity consumption is now being monitored – similar initiatives in other locations have yielded energy savings of up to 30 percent.

In 2018, WFP in Kenya secured Energy Efficiency Programme funding that offers partial funding for energy-saving projects, funded from a carbon tax levied on all WFP-insured vehicles. The funds will provide comprehensive solar and energy-efficient security lighting, renewable energy supply systems for daytime



activities and occupancy sensors for efficient air conditioning usage in the food distribution centres in the camps. The three components were at the procurement stage at the end of 2018.

WFP Kenya took concrete actions to decrease the environmental footprint of its operations and increase resource efficiency consistent with the international standard ISO 14001 that specifies requirements for an effective environmental management system. An environmental action plan was developed. The office introduced a pull printing system that enabled users to send print jobs via a universal printer driver. This system saw a 60 percent reduction in operational cost of printing compared to 2016.

# Story Worth Telling

Riziki arrived in Kalobeyei in 2016 from Burundi, just a few months after the settlement opened its doors to its first refugees. The settlement's infrastructure was still developing and marketplaces were emerging. "When we moved here, I used to spend USD 4 a week on vegetables," says Riziki. "I live with my nine children and one granddaughter."

A year later, with support from FAO, Turkana County Government and WFP, Riziki started planting her own vegetables. She now grows a wide variety of crops in her small garden behind her house — amaranth, sweet potato vines, onions, kale, cassava, jute mallow, okra, cowpeas, spinach and capsicum. She also raises ducks and pigeons for meat and for sale.

"I bought two ducks with the income earned from selling vegetables," she says. "Now, I have a flock of a least 25 ducks and growing."

Riziki has subdivided her backyard garden into two sections. On one, she grows food for her own family's consumption. On the other, she grows vegetables that she will sell. She earns between USD 20- 30 a week from her vegetable garden.

"I know the different communities in Kalobeyei and the types of vegetables they like," she says. "I target different markets depending on what I am harvesting."

Lack of water is a major challenge to farming in arid Turkana county but WFP has supplied about 4,500 families with 1,000-litre water tanks and fitted gutters on roofs to harvest rain water. Riziki and her family received one of the tanks and managed to collect some water during the March-May rains, enabling her to water her vegetables during dry periods.

In addition, the heavy rains that pounded the region enabled the community to cultivate a section of the 400-hectare (990 acre) tract of land set aside for farming. Riziki was among the refugees who received a plot of land as well as seeds and farm tools. Her farm is covered with a lush crop sorghum. Families here will be harvesting their own food for the first time. "In Burundi, we were used to eating different types of food, especially the green vegetables," explains Riziki. "It was very hard for us to adapt and that is why I'm very keen on farming."

Refugees and the local community were allocated land side-by-side to forge a sense of community between the two groups. Akucher is one of the farmers from the Turkana community farming alongside the refugees in Kalobeyei. Akucher had never farmed before as he had been a herder until consecutive droughts wiped out all his livestock.

"We have now discovered that our soil can produce food," says Akucher. "Our soil is rich. All we need is water." The communities were trained on different dryland farming methods and have donated seeds and farm tools to both refugees and the host population.

With the extra food from the Kalobeyei farm and the backyard gardens, refugees here can supplement and stretch their monthly *cash-based transfers* from WFP. "Now I can use the cash-based transfers I receive to buy staple foods like maize, wheat flour, and milk," says Riziki.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

Women in northern Kenya (Turkana County) queue at a WFP distribution site to collect a nutritious flour for prevention of malnutrition

### Context and operations

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

[2] Kenya Health and Demographic Survey, 2014

[3] Kenya Common Country Assessment 2018-22

### Strategic outcome 01

[1] The evaluation of the effects and cost-benefit analysis of CBT in the refugee camps of Kenya concluded in 2018 and showed that CBT were more cost-efficient than in-kind food transfers. 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 and expanding efforts to improve the supply chain of food to achieve competitive food prices.

[2] Sphere standards for treatment of MAM >75 percent for recovery, <3 percent for mortality rate, and <15 percent for non-response and default rates. The recovery rate was exceptionally low and the default rate in Kalobeyei exceptionally high at baseline. This was attributed to migration of host communities, being nomads. The non-response rates indicator showed the number of clients not recovering within the expected timeline (four months), often due to non-food related underlying conditions. Coverage in all the camps will be assessed as part of the baseline survey planned in 2019, using the Semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage (SQEAC) methodology.

[3] Outcome table: The enrolment rate refers to average annual rate of change (increase or decrease) in number of boys/girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools at the end of school year in 2018. Latest enrolment follow up values are not reported since the CSP only started in July 2018, only the baseline could be reported as this is the first year of operation

[4] Outcome Table: The Prevention of malnutrition activities were suspended in September, as a result follow up values were not collected therefore the proportion of eligible population that participated in the programme (coverage) was zero.

[5] Latest follow up values and Year end targets for CSI, DDS and FCS are not available because the Country office had not collected baseline data and follow up data for the CSP. This is scheduled for April 2019.

### Strategic outcome 02



[1] WFP is committed to laying solid baselines and measuring CSP outcome performance through annual, mid-term and end-line monitoring. For both Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, WFP Kenya is outsourcing monitoring and evaluation to a specialist third party contractor to enhance independence and credibility of results and ensure high quality of evaluation. The process of contracting the third party will be concluded in early 2019 and baselines for food security indicators collected. New baselines and targets for this Strategic Outcome will be established in 2019.

### Strategic outcome 03

[1] Cost of Hunger in Africa seeks to raise the profile on the economic and social impacts of child undernutrition in Africa focusing on health, education and labour productivity sectors. Other partners include Kenya Institute of Public Policy, Research and Analysis and the National Bureau of Statistics UNICEF, Nutrition International and Nutrition and Health Programme.

[2] There is no EPCI outcome indicator reported for the EPR because data collection to establish the baseline value and targets was done in November 2018 (through capacity needs mapping); analysis was still ongoing in early 2019

[3] There is no NCI-SM reported for school meals collected in 2018 because the focus was on successful handover of the school meals programme to the government. In e2019, the Ministry of Education together with WFP will agree on a methodology and conduct capacity needs assessment for school feeding.

### Strategic outcome 04

[1] Please note that this is survey data is for both UNHAS Somalia and Kenya combined.

### Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update

[2] The process of analysis of the gender and age marker of activities based on the monitoring process (GaM-M) is ongoing and will be completed in 2019. Beneficiary data under Outcome 1 had been disaggregated by sex and age, and beneficiaries were engaged through feedback systems and community consultations. Under Outcomes 2, beneficiaries targeted and registered in Isiolo County were disaggregated by age and gender and the same will be done for the rest of the targeted counties. Additionally, planning and assessments conducted for both Outcome 2 and 3 included consideration for gender analysis.

### Story worth telling

Please see below a link to the story:

<https://insight.wfp.org/gardens-cultivate-bonds-between-refugees-kenyan-hosts-837fb2e2c687>

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	583,269	271,780	46.6%
	female	624,931	268,909	43.0%
	total	1,208,200	540,689	44.8%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	197,088	87,582	44.4%
	female	257,185	98,612	38.3%
	total	454,273	186,194	41.0%
Children (5-18 years)	male	259,130	139,264	53.7%
	female	235,312	128,435	54.6%
	total	494,442	267,699	54.1%
Children (under 5 years)	male	127,051	44,934	35.4%
	female	132,434	41,862	31.6%
	total	259,485	86,796	33.4%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	680,490	486,221	71.5%
Resident	527,710	54,468	10.3%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.			
Corn Sorghum Flour	0	147	-
Maize	4,758	1	0.0%
Rice	894	6,643	743.2%
Sorghum/Millet	4,758	7,203	151.4%
Wheat	4,470	3,675	82.2%
Wheat Flour	3,576	0	-
Dried Fruits	0	6	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,827	1,455	21.3%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	171	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	640	105	16.5%
Iodised Salt	0	0	-
Sugar	72	73	101.5%
Vegetable Oil	2,611	2,087	79.9%
Beans	851	0	0.0%
Peas	0	1	-
Split Lentils	0	139	-
Split Peas	3,406	2,632	77.3%
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.			
Maize	7,952	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	7,952	0	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	1,060	0	-
Beans	1,590	0	-
Split Peas	1,590	0	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.			
Cash	163,800	11,505,442	7,024.1%
Commodity Voucher	0	0	-
Value Voucher	12,981,200	0	-
Value voucher transfer for services	440,496	0	-

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.			
Cash	9,782,201	0	-
Value voucher transfer for services	140,000	104,361	74.5%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.				
Output C: Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets.				
Act 01. Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)				
Number of men trained	individual	1500.0	1456.0	97.1
Number of women trained	individual	1900.0	1868.0	98.3
Output D: Refugees (Tier 1) receive capacity building and technical support to create and utilize productive assets for increased self-reliance and income levels;				
Act 01. Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	197.0	197.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	197.0	150.0	76.1
Number of family gardens established	garden	2700.0	2850.0	105.6
Number of roof catchments constructed	Number	5000.0	4000.0	80.0
Output E: Caregivers of children in stabilization centres and in-patients (Tier 1) receive unconditional food transfers and SBCC to meet their food and nutrition needs;				
Act 01. Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	1972.0	1839.0	93.3
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	55874.0	55074.0	98.6
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.				
Output C: Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support for improving the efficiency of food markets and supply chains, including reducing food waste, to facilitate access to affordable, better quality and safe foods in markets				
Act 04. Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)				



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of capacity development activities provided on retail engagement	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of capacity development activities provided to ensure smallholder farmers access public and private sector markets	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20.0	19.0	95.0
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	70.0	71.0	101.4
Number of men trained	individual	16000.0	15139.0	94.6
Number of women trained	individual	25000.0	22721.0	90.9
Number of technical support activities provided on food safety and quality	Number	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output C: Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization enabling them to determine, create and utilize productive assets and improved access to innovative risk management and financing tools for increased, diversified and sustainable food production systems.				
Act 03. Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1121.0	1112.0	99.2
Number of men trained	individual	2475.0	2466.0	99.6
Number of women trained	individual	1183.0	1166.0	98.6
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy engagement strategies	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..				
Output C: Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.				
Act 05. Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets. (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	12.0	4.0	33.3
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	3.0	75.0
Number of men trained	individual	512.0	1141.0	222.9
Number of women trained	individual	342.0	985.0	288.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy engagement strategies	9.0	9.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5.0	9.0	180.0
Output C: Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Act 05. Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets. (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring reports produced with WFP Support	report	28.0	28.0	100.0
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.				
Output H: Clients of health centres (Tier 2) benefit from an improved supply chain for health commodities and improved health services resulting from enhanced capacities of the Government and the private sector.				
Act 07. Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)				
Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	56.0	65.0	116.1
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	50.0	68.0	136.0
Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of locations served	site	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated	assessment	16.0	29.0	181.3
Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly	Mt	5.0	5.5	110.0
Output H: Refugees (Tier 3) benefit from more efficient and effective relief assistance made possible through the provision of air transport for humanitarian workers and stakeholders such as donors and the media.				
Act 06. Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)				
Number of medical evacuations	unit	68.0	68.0	100.0
Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	1000.0	1295.0	129.5
Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95.0	98.74	103.9

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	97.00	87.00	>87.00	>97.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	97.00	87.00	>87.00	>97.00	
			overall	97.00	87.00	>87.00	>97.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	91.00	75.41	>75.00	>91.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	92.00	75.41	>75.00	>92.00	
			overall	91.00	75.41	>75.00	>91.00	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	11.00	-	-	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	14.10	-	-	<14.00	
			overall	12.60	-	-	<14.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	14.40	-	-	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	15.00	-	-	<15.00	
			overall	14.80	-	-	<16.00	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	4.89	-	-	>5	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	4.99	-	-	>5.40	
			overall	4.94	-	-	>5.10	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	4.67	-	-	>3.90	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	4.53	-	-	>3.10	
			overall	4.58	-	-	>3.40	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	8	-	>6	>6	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	11.00	-	>6	>6	
			overall	9	-	>6	>6	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	9	-	>6	>6	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	10.00	-	>6	>6	
			overall	10.00	-	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	13.90	-	-	<1	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	22.80	-	-	<3	
			overall	18.50	-	-	<2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	11.80	-	-	<7	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	12.60	-	-	<27.00	
			overall	12.30	-	-	<19.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Arid Counties Average	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	12.00	12.00	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	12.00	12.00	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	12.00	12.00	<15.00	<15.00	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0.22	0.16	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0.22	0.16	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.22	0.16	<15.00	<15.00	
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0.07	0.22	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0.07	0.22	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.07	0.22	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kalobeyei	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	63.45	5.29	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	63.45	5.29	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	63.45	5.29	<15.00	<15.00	
<b>Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
Arid Counties Average	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0	1	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0	1	<3	<3	
			overall	0	1	<3	<3	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kalobeyei	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Arid Counties Average	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	4	5	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	4	5	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	4	5	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	1.33	1.23	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	1.33	1.23	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	1.33	1.23	<15.00	<15.00	
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	2.66	5.39	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	2.66	5.39	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	2.66	5.39	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kalobeyei	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	0.35	0.75	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	0.35	0.75	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.35	0.75	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Arid Counties Average	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	83.00	84.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	83.00	84.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	83.00	84.00	>75.00	>75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	96.45	97.04	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	96.45	97.04	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	96.45	97.04	>75.00	>75.00	
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	91.60	90.80	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	91.60	90.80	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	91.60	90.80	>75.00	>75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kalobeyei	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	23.82	92.10	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	23.82	92.10	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	23.82	92.10	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Arid Counties Average	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	67.00	66.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	67.00	66.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	67.00	66.00	>50.00	>50.00	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dadaab	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	99.97	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	99.97	0	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	99.97	0	>70.00	>70.00	
Kakuma	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	94.34	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	94.34	0	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	94.34	0	>70.00	>70.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kalobeyei	URT: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	Food	male	95.32	96.70	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	95.32	96.70	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	95.32	96.70	>70.00	>70.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Kenya	Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	52.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.00	24.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Kakuma	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.00	6	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	22.00	9	<25.00	<25.00	
Kakuma	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	31.00	25.00	<25.00	<25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Dadaab	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	62.00	67.00	<25.00	<25.00	
Kakuma	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	56.00	69.00	<25.00	<25.00	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Dadaab	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	98.10	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	98.10	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	98.10	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Kakuma	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Dadaab	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	33.00	84.30	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	33.00	84.30	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	33.00	84.30	>70.00	>70.00	
Kakuma	Food, Value Voucher	-	male	24.00	68.30	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	24.00	68.30	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	24.00	68.30	>70.00	>70.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

Women in northern Kenya (Turkana County) queue at a WFP distribution site to collect a nutritious flour for prevention of malnutrition

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/kenya>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	45,502,098	63,260,791	0	63,260,791	34,449,679	28,811,112
		Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)	3,457,468	3,131,891	0	3,131,891	2,324,494	807,398
		Non Activity Specific	0	42,526	0	42,526	0	42,526
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,959,565</b>	<b>66,435,208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,435,208</b>	<b>36,774,173</b>	<b>29,661,036</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.	Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	36,679,208	36,556,240	0	36,556,240	16,781,599	19,774,641
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	4,449,095	2,330,632	0	2,330,632	671,064	1,659,568
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>41,128,304</b>	<b>38,886,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,886,872</b>	<b>17,452,663</b>	<b>21,434,208</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets. (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)	3,443,850	7,325,455	0	7,325,455	1,777,988	5,547,467
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,035,702	0	1,035,702	0	1,035,702
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,443,850</b>	<b>8,361,157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,361,157</b>	<b>1,777,988</b>	<b>6,583,169</b>



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)	2,288,517	600,000	0	600,000	897	599,103
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	226,165	575,660	0	575,660	225,230	350,430
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,514,682</b>	<b>1,175,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,175,660</b>	<b>226,127</b>	<b>949,533</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	762,507	0	762,507	0	762,507
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>762,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>762,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>762,507</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>96,046,401</b>	<b>115,621,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,621,403</b>	<b>56,230,951</b>	<b>59,390,453</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,686,081</b>	<b>9,320,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,320,199</b>	<b>1,655,865</b>	<b>7,664,335</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>100,732,482</b>	<b>124,941,603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,941,603</b>	<b>57,886,815</b>	<b>67,054,787</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>6,547,611</b>	<b>5,533,107</b>		<b>5,533,107</b>	<b>5,533,107</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>107,280,093</b>	<b>130,474,710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,474,710</b>	<b>63,419,923</b>	<b>67,054,787</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Kenya	107,280,093	130,462,027	63,419,923
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			