

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Kenya Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Food security in Kenya declined more than anticipated during 2019 due to below-average rains March-May, followed by substantial rainfall and devastating flash floods in the last quarter of the year. Despite national efforts to improve the overall efficiency of food systems and resilience of communities to climatic shocks, more than 2.6 million people were food insecure by mid-year.

WFP supported government-led relief responses with technical assistance to conduct food security and early warning assessments, provide food assistance to address immediate consumption needs where national capacity was exceeded, and treat acute malnutrition in over 140,000 children and pregnant and lactating women. During the last quarter of 2019, WFP airlifted government food assistance to remote areas affected by the floods. Technical support was also provided to a high-level government task force, constituted to lead the transition from relief food provision to cash transfers using a digital platform.

Kenya continues to host close to 500,000 refugees from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions displaced by conflict and political instability. Refugees rely on the international community to meet their basic needs. Since 1992, WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in camps and specialised nutrition products to treat and prevent malnutrition. WFP has been increasing the proportion of assistance provided as cash transfers to increase the food assistance's marginal utility, increase refugee empowerment, and improve dietary diversity. The average cumulative monthly transfer of USD 2.1 million boosted local markets and promoted livelihoods opportunities. Furthermore, supply chain inefficiencies resulting in high retail prices were addressed through WFP intervention. All consumers, refugees, and hosts benefited from the efficiencies and improvements made to the retail sector.

The protracted refugee situation warranted a review of the humanitarian response approach. Self-reliance and economic inclusion of refugees and host communities has been pursued through investments in the agricultural sector, such as irrigation, water harvesting, and diversified agricultural activities. These investments also contributed to improved social cohesion. Unrestricted cash transfers were introduced in mid-2019 to refugees in Kalobeyei settlement. Innovative digital systems were introduced to better support transparency along the supply chain.

Achieving food and nutrition security remains one of the President's "Big Four" national priorities as agriculture continues to be the backbone of Kenya's economy. Through its food systems and resilient livelihoods programme, WFP assisted more than 380,000 chronically food-insecure people, many living in areas affected by the 2019 drought and floods. Assistance also included skills and knowledge transfer to improve productivity and increase access to market opportunities and affordable financial services. Consequently over 8,700 farmers in Kitui (85 percent women) had access to micro-insurance. The Farm to Market Alliance (a public-private partnership hosted by WFP) linked over 32,000 farmers to commercial markets generating USD 5 million in crop sales in the 2018-19 agricultural season.

Leveraging its experience in school feeding, cash transfers, social protection, supply chain and emergency response, WFP supported government-owned programmes to strengthen national and county institutions' capacity. These include the newly established inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to oversee school-feeding activities, an expansion in regular and predictable life-cycle social assistance transfers, and gradual handover of nutrition treatment activities in eight arid counties. A "Cost of Hunger in Africa" study led by the Kenyan National Treasury and supported by a consortium of stakeholders quantified the effects of child malnutrition on health, education and adult productivity as well as its economic impact.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its programme cycle. Data collection and reporting tools were aligned to humanitarian standards, and the corporate Gender Transformation Programme requirements were fulfilled. WFP achieved the highest mark, a four, against the gender and age marker (GaM) indicating full programmatic integration of gender and age.

An effective supply chain enabled WFP to efficiently deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities in Kenya and neighbouring countries. More than 244,300 mt were handled and dispatched within the country and to the East African region using Kenyan commercial suppliers. In total, WFP injected USD 29.4 million into the supply chain.

Kenya will prepare its second voluntary national report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2020. WFP contributed to the Government's efforts towards the achievement of SDGs 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

1,006,599

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

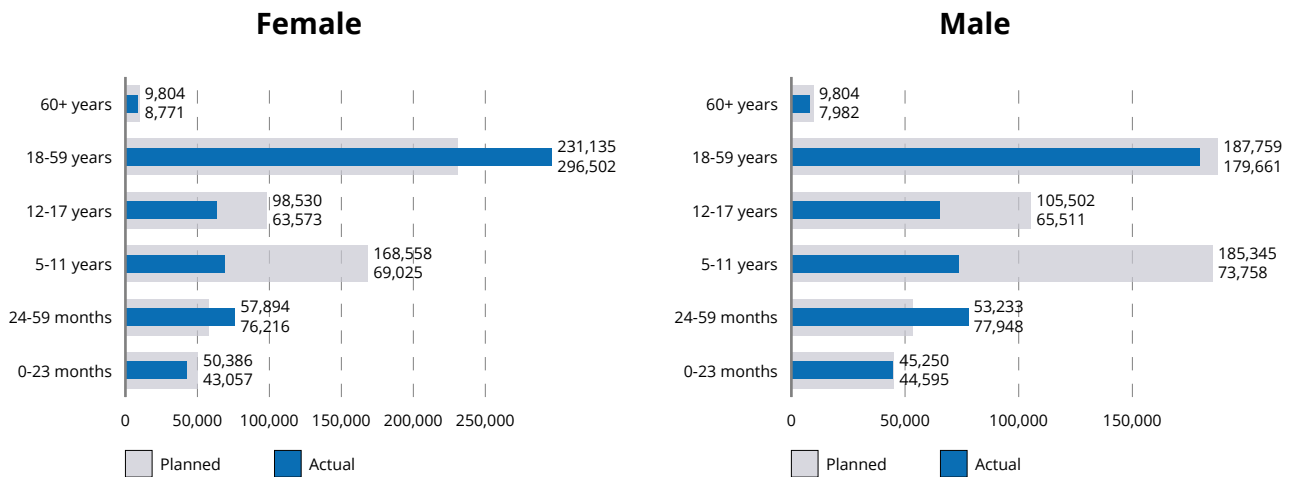


55% female

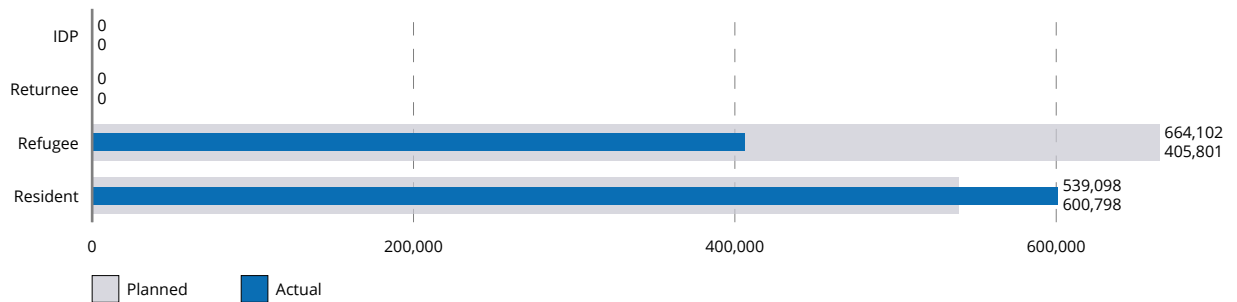


45% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



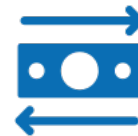
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

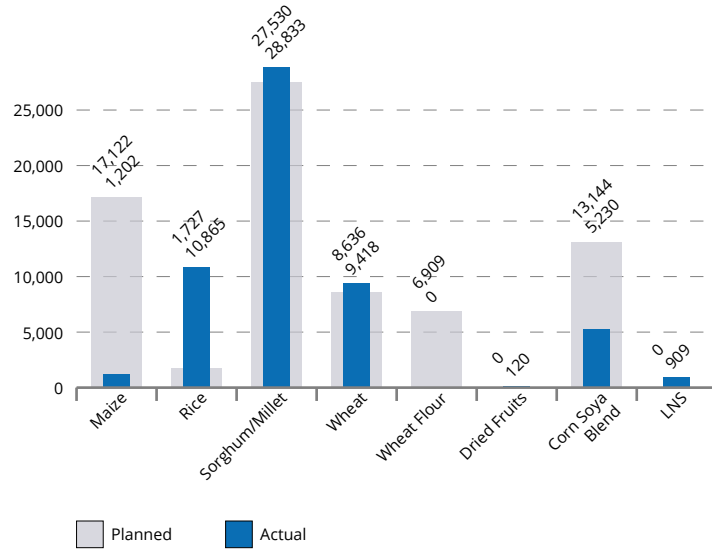


74,073 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 96,588 mt total planned

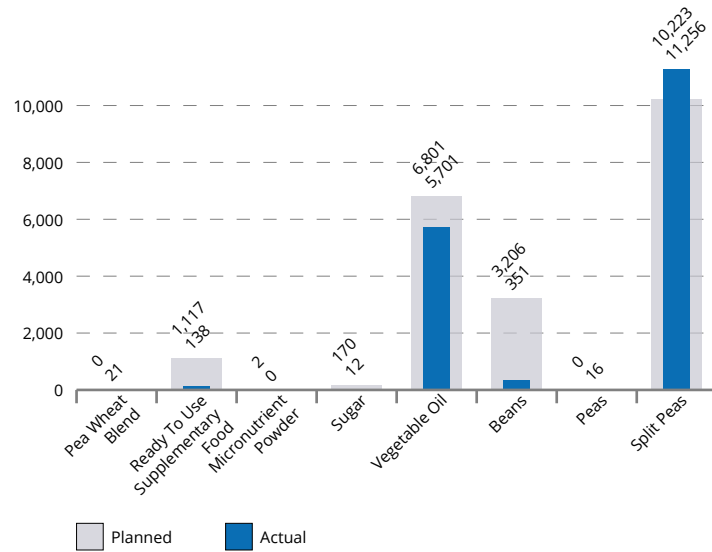


US\$ 30,115,855
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 44,650,026 total planned

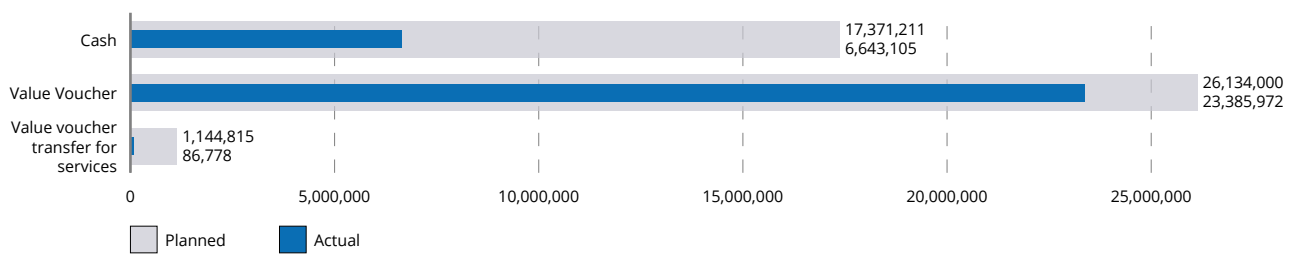
Annual Food Transfer



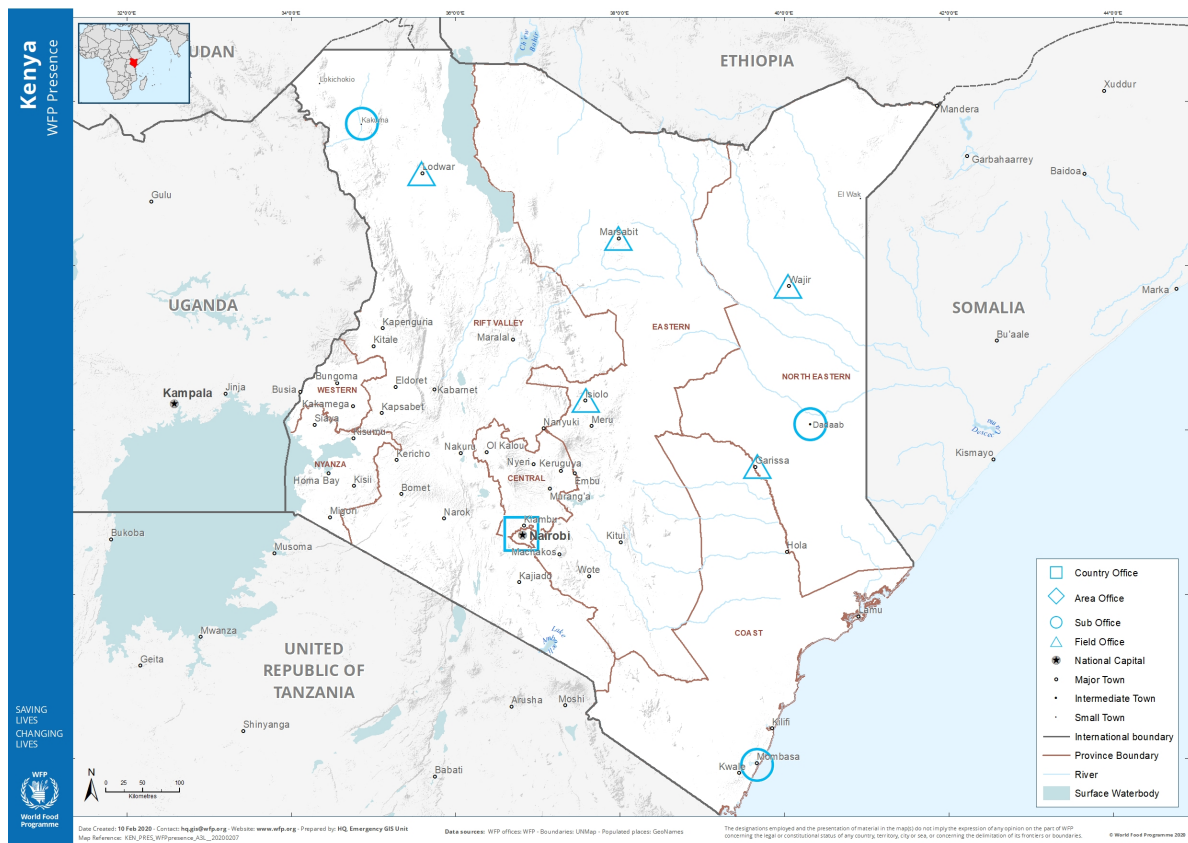
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



WFP operations were facilitated by the relative peace and stability of Kenya in 2019. The Government remains committed to achieving the national priorities outlined in *Kenya Vision 2030* and its medium-term plan (2018-2022), including the President's 'Big 4' development agenda which includes prioritising food security. However, poverty, food insecurity, undernutrition, and income inequality remain high, particularly in Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas.

Climatic shocks in 2019 exacerbated vulnerabilities and led to an increase in chronic and emergency needs, exacerbated by food insecurity and high rates of acute malnutrition. Prolonged drought pushed the number of food-insecure Kenyans from 0.7 million in 2018 to 2.6 million at the peak of the lean season in 2019. Global acute malnutrition prevalence exceeded the emergency threshold of 15 percent in four arid counties, leaving 624,000 children in need of nutritional support.[1] This was followed by a period of heavy rainfall that caused devastating floods affecting the lives and livelihoods of 160,000 people.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP is committed to providing relief assistance to meet the acute needs of affected populations when national response capacities are exceeded. The Government showed leadership and commitment to manage and finance relief response efforts, mainly calling on international partners for technical support and logistics services. Communities in remote locations were cut off by flash floods and could not access adequate food; WFP was requested to airlift government supplies to the affected populations in these hard-to-reach areas.

WFP provided specialised nutrition commodities to treat acute malnutrition in 'malnutrition hotspots' identified by SMART nutrition surveys, while building foundations for national and county institutions to manage and finance nutrition services through national health systems.

Kenya hosts close to 500,000 refugees and asylum seekers from more than ten countries in the region, 76 percent of whom are women and children. Of these refugees, 84 percent are hosted in refugee camps in Turkana and Garissa counties. These areas are marginalised and underdeveloped, with elevated levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Kenya has been hosting refugees since 1991 and the refugee population remains largely dependent on humanitarian assistance for survival. WFP provides food and cash assistance to meet basic food needs, nutrition support for those affected by chronic and acute malnutrition and investments to improve self-reliance for both refugees and host communities. The Government's intention to close Dadaab refugee camp was reiterated at the start of the year and stakeholders are committed to pursuing durable solutions for the refugees.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's extensive field presence and experience in arid lands provided the basis for engagement with smallholders and pastoralist communities to improve their livelihoods, including through enhancement of livestock productivity and diversification into alternative livelihoods such as poultry, fishing and beekeeping. Smallholder farmers produce the bulk of Kenya's food supply and are at the heart of rural growth and development. However, these farmers experience challenges at production and marketing levels. County government staff often lack capacity to support them and the private sector is not fully engaged. To build resilience in food systems,

WFP leveraged its capacities for identifying and mobilising the most vulnerable populations in partnership with county governments, offering technical training and supplies to improve and diversify agricultural productivity.

As part of a coherent food systems approach, WFP also leveraged its supply chain expertise to reduce post-harvest losses and improve food safety and quality; improve transport and retail systems through innovations in technology and cold storage; and enhance access to credit and financial services for small and medium-sized traders. Partnerships with the private sector including transporters, retailers and financial institutions were harnessed to improve outcomes for smallholder farmers.

WFP's field presence and programmes, particularly in livelihoods and social protection, offered support to life-cycle approaches to nutrition, including both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, in accordance with Kenya's national nutrition action plan. Sensitisation and behaviour change communication around increasing dietary diversity was provided for improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and market approaches. WFP actively promotes the adoption of equitable roles and responsibilities for men and women in managing and preventing malnutrition in households and communities.

While devolution has promoted greater county investments, strengthening accountability and public service delivery at local levels, the timing and amounts of financial allocations from central to county levels hampered implementation of county integrated development plans. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP built partnerships and invested in capacities of national and county governments to take responsibility for assisting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

CSP financial overview

WFP partnership and resource mobilization included maintaining engagement with traditional donors and fostering relations with new donors. In 2019, 15 donors supported WFP compared to 12 in 2018. WFP showcased its work through consultative meetings with donors, regular progress updates, field missions, engagement in the Executive Board and visits to donor capitals.

WFP Kenya received 70 percent funding against its needs-based plan in 2019. The timing, type and earmarking of contributions affected the availability of resources for the implementation of the County Strategic Plan. Approximately 26 percent of the resources confirmed in 2019 are available for 2020 operations.

Directed multilateral allocations accounted for 99 percent of the confirmed contributions, earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities. Of this, 10 percent were donated at outcome level and 90 percent earmarked to activity level. This reduced flexibility in the allocation of available resources.

WFP benefited from corporate advance financing during the floods that affected many parts of Kenya, including WFP areas of operation. The advance financing enabled WFP to support the Government's emergency response plans before contributions were confirmed. Internal funding was advanced against high-forecast contributions from several donors to avert critical resource gaps and facilitate operational continuity. The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) contributed to the cost efficiency and effectiveness of the nutrition commodity supply chain, reducing the lead delivery time to 53 days, a 56 percent reduction compared to the average 120 days for conventional purchases.

Strategic Outcome 1 received 60 percent of the total confirmed contributions in 2019 and was 81 percent funded against its needs-based plan. The refugee operation experienced serious shortfalls throughout the year, resulting in protracted food assistance cuts. Despite donor appeals, WFP was only able to provide 70 percent of the minimum daily recommended food requirements. There was strong interest from some donors to incentivise WFP's humanitarian delivery models toward the provision of unrestricted cash to refugees through strictly earmarked contributions. The proportion of cash and in-kind assistance provided was based on operational factors and donor preferences. WFP continued to advocate for predictable, flexible, and longer-term funding to better support planned self-reliance investments. Activities for prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the refugee operations were adequately covered in 2019.

WFP's support for the Kenyan population affected by malnutrition experienced pipeline breaks during the first two months of the year. There was a significant increase in the nutritional needs of the Kenyan population brought on by prolonged drought, which required WFP to fundraise beyond the needs-based plan.

Strategic Outcome 2 received 26 percent of the 2019 confirmed contributions and was 50 percent resourced. WFP was able to maintain food assistance support to beneficiaries in the arid-and-semi-arid areas throughout the lean seasons. However, the scale-up of cash-based transfers in Marsabit County and procurement of non-food items for resilience activities was hampered by the lack of flexible funding. Activities related to market access, food quality and safety, and retail market support were 58 percent funded but only 49 percent of the funding was available for implementation.

Strategic Outcome 3 received sufficient multi-year and flexible funding to support nationally led and delivered emergency preparedness and response, social safety-net programmes such as school feeding, nutrition services, social protection and health supply chain services for WFP partners. WFP secured additional funding from the Joint UN SDG Fund for a multi-agency project with FAO, the International Labour Organisation, and UNICEF.

Strategic Outcome 4 funding was directed to UN Humanitarian Air Service and ensured smooth and uninterrupted services throughout the year. Supply Optimisation through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) activity operations were handed over to partners.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$95,567,157	\$82,134,446	\$95,369,684	\$70,816,247

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on crisis response and is aligned with SDG target 2.1 to end hunger and ensure access to food by all. Of the USD 95 million secured in 2019, the timing of contributions meant that only USD 70 million was available. This was fully utilised to reach both the Kenyan population affected by disasters and the refugees hosted in Dadaab and Kakuma.

WFP worked in partnership with the Government, UN agencies, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academic institutions to increase the efficiency and overall effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

Voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia, a decline in new arrivals, and continuous verification of refugees kept the refugee population relatively stable. WFP reached 407,099 refugees (50 percent women) in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyi camps with basic food and nutrition assistance and support to strengthen and diversify their livelihoods. WFP assistance consisted of a combination of unconditional resource transfers (general distributions of in-kind food) and entitlements (cash-based transfers, CBT) provided to refugees on a monthly basis. WFP increased the proportion of food assistance provided through CBT from 40 to 50 percent of the general distributions in the second half of 2019, providing a significant cash injection to the local market (USD 2.1 million monthly) and stimulating local business and trade. WFP also rolled out an unrestricted cash pilot in Kalobeyi settlement to 1,056 targeted households, empowering beneficiaries with flexibility to choose their food items. This stimulated local markets to expand and increased livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. In all camps, over 90 percent of the voucher and unrestricted cash transfers were spent on food.

WFP, UNHCR, and partners developed a social behaviour change communication strategy for Kakuma and Kalobeyi aimed at creating demand for and supply of nutritious foods. Through interpersonal approaches and the media, WFP promoted dietary diversity and use of nutrition supplements, and educated beneficiaries on appropriate food choices. WFP also scaled-up nutrition-sensitive retail engagement activities, including training traders on food safety, hygiene and quality control, and basic nutrition. Murals in markets, clinics, food distribution points and reception centres encouraged intake of diversified and nutritious foods. Nutrition themed theatre and music events were introduced in the 'Kakuma's Got Talent' event held at the end of the year to improve knowledge, attitudes, and practice on appropriate nutrition.

A lack of available resources forced WFP to introduce ration cuts early in the year, which were further increased to meet just 70 percent of the minimum food requirement by September. This, alongside general insecurity in refugee-hosting areas; uncertainty around the closure of Dadaab refugee camp; poor performance of the rainy season that impacted access to markets and food items; as well as limited access to health and nutrition facilities, contributed to a deterioration in food security across all camps. In Dadaab, almost 57 percent of households had poor or borderline food consumption scores – an indicator measuring food security, dietary diversity, and food frequency. In Kakuma this rose to 63.5 percent of the population and in Kalobeyi, 65 percent. There were only nominal gender differences in food security outcomes between camps.

WFP introduced a hot daily school meal for refugee children in 2019 as a safety net for school children affected by the protracted cuts to food assistance. Gender ratios revealed that more boys than girls benefit from school feeding in all camps, although the year to year change in enrolment favours girls. Parents and caregivers reported that their children benefited from the regular meal, and it contributed to a reduction in the household resource burden. Teachers recorded higher and more regular school attendance: overall attendance rates were 94 percent, which was above the year-end target.

All refugee new arrivals in transit/reception centres were provided with cooked meals and children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women who were affected by chronic or acute malnutrition were provided with specialised nutrition products. Outcome monitoring confirmed that 96 percent of the eligible population accessed nutrition facilities, there was a 97 percent recovery rate with treatment, and no mortalities were recorded in 2019.

Together with UNHCR and the International Red Cross, WFP successfully supported the treatment and management of a scurvy outbreak in Kakuma through Vitamin C supplementation; nutrition education sessions covering household food budgeting and food preparation; hydroponics pilot to boost supplies of fresh produce; and a cash top-up to cover

gaps in food assistance cuts.

To promote self-reliance amongst refugees and host communities, investments were made to improve capacities to harvest and store water for livestock and agricultural production in and around Kalobeyei. WFP constructed one water dam and four water pans to irrigate 50 hectares of land and rehabilitated an irrigation scheme in Loima sub-county. The assets contributed to increased socio-economic integration and cohesion between refugees and the host community. Some 1,200 farmers (67 percent refugee) were mobilised and trained on proper planting through on-site demonstrations led by community-based farmer trainers with support from county agricultural field staff and FAO. A hydroponics activity was piloted in 26 sites benefiting 1,349 beneficiaries in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to enhance the production and access to fresh foods. An Oxford University study recommended careful sequencing of self-reliance investments and adapting the retail engagement initiative to support supply chain development.

WFP also facilitated infrastructural development, provision of business assets and linkages and expansion of business opportunities for traders to enhance their long-term self-reliance. Over 1,020 traders (48 percent women) in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei participated in the cash transfer programme giving them increased business opportunities.

WFP piloted *Dalili*, a marketplace app that collates information from shops on items, prices and promotions of hundreds of the most commonly bought food products based on geographic positioning. Tech 4 Livelihoods, an initiative connecting unemployed youth (aged between 18-35) to income-generating opportunities over the internet was also piloted to diversify livelihood opportunities. An Oxford University report on self-reliance verified that the business training provided to WFP-supported retailers improved business performance, resulting in 20 percent higher sales and profit.

WFP successfully supported treatment for Kenyans affected by acute malnutrition in eight arid counties. Technical support was provided to county health and nutrition officers, the Ministry of Health and Kenya Medical Supplies Agency officers on the Integrated Moderate Acute Malnutrition supply chain and commodity management, and SMART surveys were conducted in Samburu and Marsabit counties to inform programming. Programme performance met Sphere standards for moderate acute malnutrition treatment in terms of cure, recovery, defaulter, mortality, and non-response rates. Over 88 percent of children were successfully treated and no children who were admitted to the treatment programme died during the course of treatment. As part of the drought response and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, respective county governments and partners, WFP scaled-up its nutritional support in nine arid counties to reach 112,460 children aged 6-59 months and 94,590 pregnant and lactating women with specialised nutrition commodities. These counties accounted for 50 percent of the total assessed acute malnutrition reported in the country, with Turkana, Samburu, Mandera counties and North Horr sub-county (Marsabit) registering a malnutrition prevalence above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Nutrition education and messaging was provided to the target beneficiaries and caretakers alongside enhanced screening to promote early detection of malnutrition and establish progress towards recovery.

During the October-December flooding, WFP supported the national government and Turkana County Government to deliver life-saving assistance to families in Turkana Central and Loima sub-counties, where 2,200 households were reached with in-kind support.

In 2019, WFP successfully establish a baseline for Strategic Outcome 1 to improve the independence, quality and timeliness of outcome data. This was undertaken by a contracted third-party who will conduct the annual outcome data collection and reporting, as well as a mid-term and end-line evaluation.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas	4
Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$68,002,551	\$45,277,134	\$49,903,158	\$30,290,738

This outcome responds directly to the Government's 'Big Four' priority to achieve food and nutrition security by improving the overall efficiency of food systems and resilience of communities to climatic shocks, particularly in the driest and most underdeveloped counties of Kenya. This is done by addressing challenges and unleashing potential along the three food system elements of i) production: including agricultural inputs and skills, livelihood diversification, access to financial services (micro-insurance, savings and loans); ii) transformation: including post-harvest storage and management, grain milling and fortification, market access, food safety and quality, cold storage; and iii) consumption: including cash and food transfers to the most food-insecure households and nutrition education and training.

The first quarter of 2019 saw the finalisation of county work plans, Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs), and strategies that set the foundation for implementation. These agreements formalised cost-sharing of activities between WFP and authorities, with county governments committing approximately 28 percent of the total budget. Ensuring full alignment in terms of priorities and activity/budget planning timelines with county governments required adjustment of plans in some counties.

USD 50 million was received for Outcome 2 during 2019. However, only 68 percent was available for implementation due to the timing, type and earmarking of contributions. Consequently, a prioritised implementation plan was developed with the intention of delivering meaningful and integrated packages of support to a smaller number of counties and communities, as opposed to thinly spreading resources across all areas with diluted effect. Accordingly, resources available for food and cash transfers were prioritised to nine arid counties where the food gap was greatest. Activities in semi-arid counties focused on financial inclusion (including micro-insurance) and capacity strengthening of communities and county governments, with Kitui, Makueni, and Taita Taveta prioritised over Kilifi and Kwale.

During 2019, WFP also invested in the establishment of a baseline for the food systems programme. This was undertaken by a contracted third party to increase the independence, quality and timeliness of outcome data. The same company will now undertake annual outcome data collection and reporting, as well as a mid-term and end-line evaluation.

Analysis of the 2019 baseline data endorsed the relevance of the food systems targeting, intervention design and focus, and recognised the important preparatory work conducted at the county level in terms of planning, mobilization and awareness building.

Findings also highlighted that the proportion of households with a poor food consumption score [1] was significantly higher in pastoral areas compared to all other livelihood zones. Households headed by women were more vulnerable with poorer food consumption scores. In pastoral areas, households headed by women spent a higher proportion of their expenditure on food. The proportion of smallholders producing nutrient-rich food crops varied significantly by livelihood zone, reflecting the variation in soil and climatic conditions.

Over 383,000 participants (57 percent women) were registered and participated in resilient livelihoods programmes and received food or cash transfers during the lean season. Of these, some 8,700 (85 percent women) in Kitui County received a subsidy to access micro-insurance, while the remainder in nine arid counties received regular rounds of monthly transfers. The availability of flexible cash contributions was sufficient for the provision of cash transfers in three counties (Baringo, Isiolo and Samburu), while the other six arid counties received food transfers. These transfers were essential to protect consumption and ensure participation in resilience-building activities, particularly considering the drought and floods that occurred in 2019.

WFP increased its focus on youth inclusion and engagement in line with the national Youth in Agribusiness Strategy under a three-pronged strategy: i) changing attitudes on agriculture, ii) empowering youth groups in production and markets, and iii) supporting a conducive policy environment for youth engagement. A total of 2,198 youths (41 percent women) from 123 youth groups were engaged in agribusiness activities in Baringo and Makueni counties. Expertise and training were provided to county governments to educate youth in agribusiness strategies, electronically profile groups and manage youth programmes. Some 237 youth group members (30 percent women) received training and mentoring, 990 members (57 percent women) received value chain training, 45 members (33 percent women) were facilitated to exhibit at trade fairs, and 121 members (19 percent women) received training on business plan development. Low levels of women's engagement in youth groups necessitated gender analysis and programme adjustment. In Kitui County where WFP is expanding access to micro-insurance, 88 percent of the beneficiary target was met. Underachievement is associated with some resistance of farmers to adopt micro-insurance, particularly as co-payment systems were introduced in 2019 in line with a transition towards more market-driven approaches. Lessons from the programme, including the development of a new area yield insurance model, are informing national debates of risk management and being adopted by the Rome Based Agency KCEP-KRAL programme.

Capacity strengthening support to county governments was undertaken at scale, including training of 118 county officials (47 percent women) on nutrition-sensitive programming and production of county-specific action plans, 11 county government engineers (9 percent women) from nine arid counties on undertaking social and environmental impact assessments, 88 county officers (16 percent women) on using climate-resilient livelihoods technologies, and 38 public health officers (24 percent women) who were qualified and certified in food safety and quality.

At the national level, WFP entered into an MoU with the Ministry of Devolution and the Arid-and-Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) including separate plans of support for the National Drought Management Authority, the State Department of ASALs, and the State Department of Devolution (the latter under Outcome 3). This included the out-posting of a resilience expert to advise on strategy and partnership framework development and another expert to support cross-border initiatives. WFP also supported the production of the national agri-nutrition framework.

Local cold storage solutions were developed with the University of Nairobi and installed in markets in Kakuma settlement to improve the shelf life of fresh produce. *Dalili* was also made available to retailers and consumers to improve information on the availability and price of commodities in shops. Both interventions are being customised for non-refugee contexts to promote improved access to nutritious foods while supporting local production and retail industries.

At the community level, around 83,000 smallholder farmers were supported by WFP through training on post-harvest handling and storage, collective marketing, food safety and quality, mechanisation and financial literacy. Some 109 trade fairs were attended by 11,218 farmers, offering them an opportunity to meet buyers and purchase inputs at negotiated prices.

Some 3,087 smallholder farmers (56 percent women) and 45 local traders (30 percent women) supplied 3,951 mt of food commodities (sorghum, maize, cowpeas and vegetables) valued at USD 1,538,000 to WFP, the national home-grown school meals programme and private sector markets including refugee markets.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) – a public-private partnership hosted by WFP in Kenya – made excellent progress in scaling up to reach 32,000 farmers and sell over USD 5 million of food, access USD 530,000 worth of input and output finance, and access over USD 500,000 worth of agricultural inputs and USD 100,000 worth of post-harvest equipment. In doing so, FtMA is ensuring predictable incomes for farmers and facilitated their expansion from soya beans and sorghum into the potato value chain. Partnerships remained central to WFP’s work on food systems in 2019.

WFP is a founding partner of the USAID-funded Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG), delivering layered, sequenced and integrated support to building self-reliance across the arid areas of Kenya. Collaboration continued with Rome-Based Agencies under the KCEP-CRAL programme in semi-arid counties, including the transition of beneficiaries from WFP support to market-based assistance. WFP also received funding from China via the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation Initiative to undertake the transfer of knowledge in grain milling and fortification and post-harvest handling and storage, which will primarily be implemented in 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers	3
Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	4

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,225,715	\$5,890,994	\$10,538,174	\$3,502,641

This outcome focuses on strengthening national and county institutions to assist food-insecure populations. It is aligned to SDG target 17.9 focusing on providing support to national plans in developing countries to enable them to implement all the SDGs. This outcome was 98 percent funded for 2019 needs. Although contributions were earmarked for specific outputs, multi-year commitments facilitated the establishment of strategic partnerships and consequent

tailoring of responsive technical assistance with the national and 14 county governments targeted by WFP. Time-consuming partnership development increased the duration of the planning and implementation period, resulting in lower than planned expenditure in 2019.

Support was geared towards enabling both the national and county governments to adopt, invest in and manage hunger solutions in collaboration with other partners and build stakeholders' ownership and leadership in school feeding, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and humanitarian supply chain management. Interventions were integrated into and contributed to achieving the Government's priorities and development plans.

One of the main achievements in the year was the partnerships built both at the county and national levels for delivering food and nutrition security to vulnerable populations. The assessed capacity needs in 14 arid and semi-arid counties in 2018 informed the needs-based and tailored work plans with county governments and line ministries. These are integrated into and contribute to achieving the national government's development plans. A consultative monitoring process was established to assess progress jointly with the county governments. However, the late disbursement of funds by the National Treasury to county governments and prolonged planning process at the county level delayed implementation activities. Furthermore, engagement of counties in relief assistance due to the drought and floods resulted in re-scheduling of many capacity-strengthening activities.

After the successful handover of the school meals programme to the Government in mid-2018, WFP focused on supporting the effective and efficient management of the programme. Capacity assessments, including the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER), were conducted in 2019 to identify gaps and plan capacity strengthening actions with the Government and partners. The Kenya score of 2.6 connotes that the programme is at an emerging stage of development, indicating that the Government has made initiatives towards ensuring sound policy development, but these have not yet been fully established. School feeding is included in the national planning process and national funding has a stable budget; however, the budget is inadequate and does not cover all needs.

In line with the capacity needs assessment findings, the capacity of the schools as well as of the national and county governments was increased through establishment of a national and nine county inter-ministerial coordination committees, training in programme management, training on communication on nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, school menu development, construction and donation of model kitchens, donation of energy-saving stoves, as well as provision of equipment and motor vehicles to facilitate monitoring. A supply chain assessment was launched on government request in the last quarter of 2019 to advise on accountability of the school meals programme. The policy environment was strengthened with the launch of the national school health policy. Formulation of early childhood development education feeding policies and guidelines in Baringo and Marsabit counties facilitated procurement of food for school meals at county level.

The school feeding programme in Kenya has emerged as a success story, and the country has played a vital role in providing support to other countries. During the African Day of School Feeding in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire and the 21st Global Child Nutrition Forum in Siem Reap, Cambodia, the Government of Kenya shared lessons learned during the transition to the government-led programme.

The Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) of Kenya's Home-Grown School Meals Programme demonstrated that each shilling transferred for school meals produced an income multiplier effect on the economy equivalent to KES 2.27, showing the investment also supports increased economic activity for smallholder farmers, traders and local communities. Coordination mechanisms between the national, county and school level are in place, and a national school meals and nutrition strategy developed. Accountability and transparency were enhanced through the development of digitised processes linked to the National Education Management Information System.

The county capacity needs mapping assisted WFP and county governments to set baselines for the emergency preparedness capacity index. The assessed value of 2.12 out of 4 indicates that assessed counties' capacity to manage emergency preparedness and response is partially in place but needs considerable strengthening to effectively and efficiently perform. In 2019, WFP invested substantially in strengthening evidence-based design and implementation of programmes, reviewing and developing policies, strategies and legislative frameworks, improving strategic coordination and programme linkages and rolling out and enhancing systems.

With WFP's support, food and nutrition security assessments were undertaken to enable the Government to prepare better for and respond effectively to climate-related shocks, including the drought and subsequent floods that affected the country in 2019. Training modules were developed and county officials trained on food security and early warning information analysis as well as on gender-responsive budgeting. A livelihood zoning update to better inform food security analysis and assist targeting commenced with development of the methodology and data collection tools as well as a road-map for implementation. Under partnership with the Ministry of Devolution and the Arid-Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), including the National Drought Management Authority, WFP positioned itself as a partner of choice to support the Government's efforts to establish a digital platform for cash-based relief assistance.

In partnership with the Government and UNICEF, WFP engaged Maastricht University and UNU-MERIT in research that resulted in a report to inform policy on the importance of linking social protection interventions to improved productivity through provision of specific social services, skills and asset development and labour market activities. Furthermore, the 2017 Kenya Social Protection Sector Review was launched in 2019 creating a new momentum for sector improvements. The revised social protection policy brings into light the latest developments within the sector. WFP continued to lead the UNDAF Child and Social Protection work-stream in partnership with the State Department for Social Protection. The partnership resulted in the award of a grant from the Joint UN Sustainable Development Goals Fund for a multi-agency project with FAO, the International Labour Organisation, and UNICEF.

The Cost of Hunger in Africa study launched in November 2019 quantified the social and economic costs of undernutrition in Kenya. WFP supported this government-led study that provided policy and programme recommendations to ensure the sustainability of undernutrition reductions. Kenya is losing an equivalent of KES 373.9 billion/year (6.9 percent of GDP) due to undernutrition. The importance of tax relief for nutrition commodities, universal school meals programme and the need to increase investment in food security and nutrition was emphasised.

WFP supported the development of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2018-2023), which will guide the priority nutrition interventions over the five years for eight arid counties with development of their county nutrition action plans. WFP also supported the National AIDs and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) control programme with the review and update of the National Nutrition and HIV Guidelines 2019, the tool kit for service providers in 2019 and counselling cards. During the International Conference on AIDS and STI in Africa, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, presented two research outputs: i) micronutrient intake among women of reproductive age living with HIV in the ASALs/counties in Kenya; and ii) coexistence of overweight and underweight among people living with HIV in the ASAL counties in Kenya.

Beginning in 2014, WFP has handed over responsibility for acute malnutrition treatment programmes in 10 semi-arid counties to the national and county governments. WFP has now commenced the last phase of handover for eight arid counties as stipulated in its Country Strategic Plan. A handover road map and national task force have been established, with handover starting for Samburu, Isiolo, and Wajir counties in 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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.	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$5,036,380	\$5,036,380	\$6,951,898	\$4,619,262

WFP's provision of services and platforms for partners in air transport, joint coordination platforms and improved supply chains are covered under this strategic outcome, which focuses on crisis response and is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8 – Partnerships – and SDG target 17.16. For the first six months of the year, WFP Kenya was also a member of the Supply Optimisation through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) partnership aimed at utilising WFP's supply chain expertise to help the Government and other actors increase the availability of quality and modern family planning and essential medicine. This outcome was 85 percent funded, with the majority of the funding earmarked for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Additional funding was mobilised to support the flood response in the last quarter of the year. The SOLVE component was poorly funded and was handed over to partners by mid-2019.

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

UNHAS maintained its schedule of three weekly flights to/from Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps and transported, on average, 1,124 passengers per month in 2019. UNHAS Kenya also undertook several dedicated flights for high profile delegations: for the Queen of Belgium to Kakuma (June); a UNDP/Government mission to Moroto, Uganda (September); a South New Hampshire University and UNHCR mission to Kakuma (September); and a Big Heart Foundation mission led by HRH Sheikh Sultan Bin Ahmed Al Qasim of the UAE Royal Family (November).

The single management framework for UNHAS Somalia and Kenya permits economies of scale and back-up solutions by efficiently and effectively sharing air assets to cover both services. UNHAS Kenya is one of the most efficient global operations (98 percent bookings served), with a satisfactory global operational cost efficiency. UNHAS used an aviation performance management tool to monitor its outputs and manage its costs. Traffic analysis, aircraft contract analysis, schedule reliability, and effectiveness and efficiency data were used to inform decision-making. The tool also provided fuel consumption data which was used to calculate the CO2 footprint.

UNHAS assessed its services regularly through a passenger satisfaction survey and a provision of access satisfaction survey, the latter of which showed a 95 percent satisfaction rate. UNHAS also 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. Feedback enabled UNHAS to assess the changing needs of the humanitarian community and amend schedules or introduce new locations.

The Ministry of Devolution and the ASALs requested support from WFP on 30 October in airlifting government prepositioned food supplies and non-food items to communities cut off by road from flooding. Critical corridors in Wajir and Mandera were cut off as bridges were washed away, hampering the Government's efforts to transport in-kind supplies to affected populations. WFP deployed an M-i8 helicopter to deliver food assistance on behalf of the Government to households in parts of Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, and West Pokot counties, totalling 75 mt of food. WFP drew on its global logistics and air operations capacity to provide timely, cost-efficient services to the Government.

UNHAS encountered several challenges in the year. Congestion at Wilson Airport led to a change in the departure times for the Dadaab flight. The runway at Wilson Airport also deteriorated, causing some delays in flights. The primary runway was closed once, forcing UNHAS to move departures to Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The condition of the runway and perimeter fence in Dadaab also deteriorated significantly forcing UNHAS to stop the use of its 72-seater aircraft on this route. Runway incursion by animals and people at Kakuma and Dadaab remains a challenge.

Initially active in 17 countries, 2019 saw the completion of the initial diagnostics phase for the Supply Optimisation through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) initiative which identified a solid existing partner landscape within the health supply chain space in 11 countries, including Kenya. The first half of 2019 saw a phase-out/transition period in these 11 countries where WFP's initial work informing potential supply chain maturity strengthening actions was transitioned to long-term actors.

WFP used its supply chain expertise to help the Government and other actors increase the availability of quality and modern family planning and essential medicine. WFP was the principal adviser of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for the identification of supply chain gaps and provision of recommendations for future interventions and partnerships.

At the beginning of the year, WFP held a county health supply chain solution forum to accelerate the Government's Universal Health Coverage agenda under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. The forum allowed the Government and the donor community to review the current state of health care supply chains in the country and propose actions to accelerate and optimise health supply chain performance both in the public and private sectors in Kenya. Ownership and establishment of the health supply chain road map was fully adopted by the Ministry of Health.

In collaboration with the Association of Supply Chain Management and inSupply, WFP spearheaded the implementation and application of a Supply Chain Maturity Model (a framework to provide a consistent way of articulating the maturity of a supply chain). Technical support in health supply chain improvement was provided to four pilot counties (Isiolo, Kisumu, Machakos and Nyeri) under the Universal Health Coverage with the Kaizen Institute. WFP also supported county health teams and the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) in evaluating the maturity level and performance of their health supply chains, commercial sector practices, innovation for stronger supply chain results and outcomes. The results of the assessment recommended that KEMSA develop a new strategic plan and review the KEMSA outsourcing strategy for logistics services.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Kenya has adopted treaties and conventions that are critical to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. The 2000 National Gender Development policy facilitates gender mainstreaming in development processes in the country. However, the Gender Inequality Index for Kenya is 0.545 (1 = complete inequality), placing it 147/177 globally in the 2019 index. High illiteracy rates amongst women, gender-based violence, early/forced marriage, harmful cultural and biased traditional practices and governance on inheritance and acquisition of land and benefits accruing from land all contribute to gender inequality.

In 2019, WFP Kenya was accredited following completion of the WFP Gender Transformational Programme (GTP) assessment, scoring 34.5 out of 39 benchmarks. The GTP enabled internationalisation of the corporate gender policy and structural mainstreaming of gender in all operations. Through the GTP, the Kenya office identified actions to improve equality across all WFP functions and developed a gender strategy aligned to the Kenya Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023). Staff and partner skills on gender mainstreaming were enhanced, and gender was anchored in the monitoring and evaluation framework, partnership and counterparts' agreements, resource mobilization proposals and strategies and reporting. Focus was placed on parity in recruitment and representation in committees. The country office expanded the gender results network to cover all field offices. Kenya is amongst six countries that qualified for the WFP cash-based-transfer gender impact evaluation.

Gender and protection assessments for the refugee and resilience outcomes informed programme implementation in 2019 and planning for 2020. WFP ensured that its programmes were tailored to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. The regular programme assessments included collection of information from vulnerable groups within refugee operations, such as persons with disabilities, women and girls, which was utilised to improve and adapt service delivery to better meet their needs. WFP also invested in partner and staff capacity enabling them to effectively integrate gender and protection in their work.

Monitoring findings showed women constituted 50 percent of decision-makers in refugee operations and that in 25 percent of households receiving food assistance, women had a say on utilisation of the entitlement provided. Through the capacity strengthening component of WFP's approach, women in the county and national governments were equipped with skills and knowledge in emergency preparedness and response, social protection and supply chain. WFP focused on the formulation of gender policies and frameworks in county governments and enhancing their capacities on gender mainstreaming, including gender-responsive budgeting.

The findings of a gender analysis exercise carried out as part of a 14-county capacity needs mapping exercise revealed that women and youth increasingly influenced matters related to community development. However, this was mostly at the lower administrative levels. In higher placed development initiatives, women and youth had less influence. WFP continues to work with communities, national and county governments and other UN agencies under the UN Development Assistance Framework to address the root causes of gender equality and formulate sustainable solutions.

Protection

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

In 2019, WFP Kenya continued to mainstream and integrate protection into all its programmes and operations. The country office designed and rolled out interventions in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with WFP's Humanitarian Protection Policy (2012). WFP utilises feedback from beneficiaries, including people living with disabilities, women and girls, to put in place measures that improve service delivery for beneficiaries.

Outcome monitoring revealed that 81 percent of beneficiaries reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes. Most beneficiaries reported that they received assistance without safety challenges. Similarly, 85 percent of beneficiaries reported that WFP programmes are delivered in a dignified manner. Most beneficiaries are satisfied with the delivery and tailoring of WFP programmes to meet their needs and with efforts made to prioritise vulnerable groups. The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex community and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence highlighted the potential risks of violence from homophobic crowds and perpetrators, respectively, during food collection. These groups expressed a preference that food assistance be delivered through unrestricted cash as it makes them less visible to aggressors.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms included referral systems on gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP invested in awareness raising, inclusion of women in committees related to food matters including traders and food advisory committees, prioritisation of vulnerable groups during food distributions and advocacy for women to participate in workshops and meetings. Several communication activities were dedicated to messaging on food assistance and gender-based violence issues.



WFP developed standard operating procedures and an action plan for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse within the organisation's operations to ensure that a standardised approach is in place with enhanced awareness and response on the relevant issues. The action plan focuses on providing an effective response to any reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse through the appropriate tools and mechanisms.

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 finalised its beneficiary outreach and engagement strategy to harmonise engagement with communities, improve ownership of projects and create strong social connections in WFP areas of operation. Gender and protection were mainstreamed to promote inclusion and appreciation of the difference in needs and preferences of vulnerable groups.

Assessment of beneficiary preferences in communication media by gender and age, frequency and timing, type of information and languages preferred was completed for WFP refugee operations in 2019. The assessment's recommendations enabled WFP to tailor its engagement with beneficiaries to maximise efficiency and effectiveness. Assessments for the remaining strategic outcomes will be made in 2020.

WFP enhanced the effectiveness of its complaints and feedback mechanism by improving awareness of the toll-free line and community-based structures across all activities involving direct beneficiary engagement. Complaints committees were trained as avenues through which communities can provide feedback on WFP programmes. WFP also made live calls to beneficiaries in remote areas, such as Mandera, to pass on key messages on their eligibility, entitlements and length of the programme. WFP has one call centre in Nairobi managed by three trained staff, three help desks in Dadaab and four in Kakuma and Kalobeyei at the food distribution points. Over 15,000 cases were received through the complaints and feedback mechanism in 2019, 87 percent of which were resolved. Of the total cases reported, 46 percent were received from women. Most cases were from refugees reporting loss of SIM cards for the cash-based-transfers programme. Cases from the resilient livelihoods programme included updates on account information and missed distributions. The interactive voice response for the complaints and feedback hotline moved from the pilot phase into full operation, providing access to the toll-free line during out-of-office hours and when the line was busy.

Complaints and feedback data were analysed monthly and presented in the monthly committee meetings. Key recommendations were agreed and tasked to specific teams. Quarterly remote monitoring of health facilities for the treatment of malnutrition of vulnerable Kenyans was undertaken. Beneficiary feedback was documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements for all interventions involving beneficiaries directly or indirectly. Monitoring tools were revised, and plans are underway based on beneficiary feedback to utilise near-field communication to address challenges related to loss of SIM cards. Sixty-two percent of WFP beneficiaries reported they were informed about targeting, their entitlement and the duration of assistance.

WFP Kenya used its comparative advantage to support county governments to develop their own standard operating procedures for beneficiary management. Three county standard operating procedures are being finalised and will be adopted in early 2020. They outline standard processes for managing beneficiary data during all phases of programme implementation.

Measures were taken to ensure that all beneficiary data collected for delivering assistance under all activities in the Country Strategic Plan adhered to the WFP corporate data protection guidelines, observing principles of lawful collection, legitimate purpose, data quality, participation and accountability and data security. A privacy impact assessment is planned for 2020.

Environment

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

Kenya's economy is natural resource based, with over 80 percent of the population living in rural areas and heavily reliant on crop and livestock production. Rapid urbanisation, population growth and agricultural expansion coupled with increased climate change-induced shocks, such as flooding and drought, contribute to environmental degradation. This is further exacerbated by competition for natural resources, conflict and unequal access to land and production. Collectively, these challenges impact food availability, access, utilisation, and stability of food systems. The situation is particularly acute in the arid and semi-arid lands, where the majority of WFP's work is focused.

Resilient livelihood activities improved beneficiary livelihoods while positively impacting local environments. Construction and restoration work on a dam, water pans, irrigation canals and embankments to harvest and store water helped rehabilitate 51 hectares of formerly unproductive land for agricultural and livestock use; agro-forestry and soil conservation efforts on 200 hectares of land increased erosion prevention; while the distribution of more than 3,000 beehives may contribute to enhanced ecosystem functioning.

Kenya's National Environmental Management Authority continues to promote environmental conservation in the country, and all resilience and engineering activities are subjected to national environmental screening regulations. Where environmental risks are identified, mitigation measures are included in project design. Environmental screening of project activities is a key pillar of WFP's environmental policy. To boost knowledge in this field, capacity strengthening activities included training on how to undertake environmental and social impact assessments for 11 county government engineers from nine arid counties.

WFP is implementing an environmental management system (EMS), which was launched in 2017 with support from the Swedish Government. This management tool is consistent with the international ISO 14001 standard and seeks to systematically identify, manage and reduce the organisation's impact on the environment. The EMS – also a pillar of WFP's environmental policy – focuses on energy, waste and water/wastewater management, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness and training.

As part of EMS implementation, WFP Kenya has engaged in the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy in Kakuma to reduce fuel consumption and CO2 emissions, recycled 900,000 surplus polypropylene food bags, purchased the latest technology energy-efficient air conditioners for field offices through a global sustainable procurement agreement and conducted a scoping study for responsible e-waste recycling and disposal. Additionally, sustainable building design considerations were incorporated into several facility construction projects, including passive cooling through cross ventilation, roof insulation, low flow water fittings, LED lighting, compound irrigation using treated wastewater, and use of locally sourced building materials.

Efficient Innovations in Kenya

WFP Innovations Bring Efficiencies to Refugees in Kenya

WFP uses innovation in refugee camps to bring both efficiency and effectiveness to the most vulnerable people and to encourage self-reliance and greater freedom of choice in how they live their lives. WFP's increasing use of cash to provide refugees with greater choice has led to a demand for innovative ways to deliver the funds. "Refugees are innovative people," said Felix Okech, WFP Kenya's Head of Innovations. "We find that there are some processes that refugees are already doing that WFP just needs to support to make them more effective." For example, refugee and host community traders were already grouping and aggregating their purchases from wholesalers to receive better prices, but they were not doing it efficiently." By introducing traders to key regional manufacturers, wholesalers and transporters, and by training them to improve their negotiating skills, WFP has been able to make an already existing supply chain more efficient for traders and for customers who also benefit from the lower prices.

At the forefront of innovative technology

The introduction of WFP's *Dalili* and Point of Sale (POS) apps have revolutionized retail engagement for both traders and customers in the camps. The *Dalili* app allows customers to compare the prices of commodities from different retailers on their smartphones and to rate the customer service. "Before we used to have to go to the shops to see the prices, but now with *Dalili*, we can see the prices before buying. It gives us a choice," said Halima Adikadir Mahat, a refugee from Somalia. In addition to allowing traders to update their price lists online regularly, the *Dalili* app also enables them to run promotions and to give customers delivery options. "We used to put a board outside our shop with all the prices. Now customers can see the price list and any new goods that you have on the internet," said Hussein Osman Abdi, a Somali refugee trader. The POS app is operated through a tablet and enables traders to manage their stock, inventories and profits digitally, and to generate sales reports which can also be used in acquiring loans and credit from banks. "The POS is the most important thing in my shop," said Mabruk Murjan Abdi, a Somali refugee trader. "Now everything is digital; it allows me to manage my stock, my profits, petty cash and my income."

Looking at the private sector for partnerships

Partnerships with the private sector enable WFP to use innovative processes to deliver cash to beneficiaries in both development and emergencies.

WFP worked closely with telecommunications company Safaricom to develop a tool named 'Chakula Chap' (quick food). This tool enabled the delivery of emergency cash transfers to beneficiaries via their mobile phones within 48 hours of being registered during the 2017 drought. Similarly, an initiative known as 'Bamba Chakula' has for the last four years enabled refugees to receive cash transfers through their mobile phones as a part replacement for their monthly food ration. In June 2019, WFP partnered with Equity Bank in the first phase of a pilot initiative in which over 1,000 refugee households in Kalobeyei settlement received 100 percent of their food assistance as unrestricted cash through an electronic card. This gives refugees greater choices in how they spend their money. "The refugee context is always evolving," said Okech. "We always need to be looking at the processes, the approaches, and the tools that we are using to deliver assistance and promote self-reliance to see where improvements can be made and where there are opportunities to make adjustments for greater efficiency and effectiveness."

Summary

1. Beneficiaries under resident status reached more people than planned. This is attributed to the scale-up of the nutrition programme and expansion into Baringo county to meet the needs of the Kenyans affected by the drought and the flood response in the last quarter of the year.

Context and operations

[1] Turkana, Samburu, Mandera and Marsabit counties

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups.

[2] Garissa, Mandera, Tana River, Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, Isiolo and Samburu

[3] Please refer to the 2019 target data as it represents the Sphere standard

The oxford university studies were:

-The Kalobeyei Model: Towards Self-Reliance for Refugees?-WFP and University of Oxford Refugee Studies Centre- September 2019

-Doing Business in Kakuma: Refugees, Entrepreneurship and the Food Market- WFP and University of Oxford Refugee Studies Centre- September 2019

Outcome monitoring to establish baselines for strategic outcome one was carried out in July 2019. Consequently, there are no follow up values.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups.

R4 refers is an integrated risk management strategy that combines four risk management components: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk-taking) and savings (risk reserves).


Outcome monitoring to establish baselines for strategic outcome two was carried out in July 2019. Consequently, there are no follow up values.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] School feeding is included in the national planning process, and national funding is stable through a budget line but unable to cover all needs; there is no budget line at regional and school levels; existing school feeding funds are disbursed to the implementation levels intermittently.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			29.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	553,629	452,970	1,006,599	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			392,250	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	586,893	449,455	77%
	female	616,307	557,144	90%
	total	1,203,200	1,006,599	84%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	45,250	44,595	99%
	female	50,386	43,057	85%
	total	95,636	87,652	92%
24-59 months	male	53,233	77,948	146%
	female	57,894	76,216	132%
	total	111,127	154,164	139%
5-11 years	male	185,345	73,758	40%
	female	168,558	69,025	41%
	total	353,903	142,783	40%
12-17 years	male	105,502	65,511	62%
	female	98,530	63,573	65%
	total	204,032	129,084	63%
18-59 years	male	187,759	179,661	96%
	female	231,135	296,502	128%
	total	418,894	476,163	114%
60+ years	male	9,804	7,982	81%
	female	9,804	8,771	89%
	total	19,608	16,753	85%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	539,098	600,798	111%
Refugee	664,102	405,801	61%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	9,316	837	9%
Rice	1,727	10,798	625%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	9,316	4,390	47%
Wheat	8,636	9,418	109%
Wheat Flour	6,909	0	0%
Dried Fruits	0	120	-
Corn Soya Blend	13,144	5,230	40%
LNS	0	909	-
Pea Wheat Blend	0	21	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,117	138	12%
Sugar	170	12	7%
Vegetable Oil	5,066	4,045	80%
Beans	1,645	0	0%
Peas	0	16	-
Split Peas	6,581	6,738	102%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	7,806	365	5%
Rice	0	67	-
Sorghum/Millet	18,214	24,443	134%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,735	1,656	95%
Beans	1,561	351	22%
Split Peas	3,643	4,518	124%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value voucher transfer for services	850,815	0	0%
Value Voucher	26,134,000	23,385,972	89%
Cash	392,925	1,336,639	340%
Food systems are sustainable			
Value voucher transfer for services	294,000	86,778	30%
Cash	16,978,286	5,306,466	31%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.	- Crisis Response						
Activity 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)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	1.6 Refugee children in primary school (Tier 1) receive school meals every day that they attend school, to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school enrolment and attendance							
Output A	1.5 Targeted young people from refugee and host communities (Tier 1) receive conditional food transfers in vocational training centres as an incentive to gain skills that can contribute to strengthening livelihoods in camps and host communities							
Output A	1.4 Caregivers of children in stabilization centres and in-patients (Tier 1) receive unconditional food transfers and SBCC to meet their food and nutrition needs							
Output A	1.2 Refugee children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and HIV and TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent and treat acute malnutrition;							
Output A	1.1 Food-insecure refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional in kind or cash-based resource transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs.							
Output A	1.3 Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets.							
Output D	1.7 Refugees (Tier 1) receive capacity building and technical support to create and utilize productive assets for increased self-reliance and income levels;							
Output E, E*	1.4 Caregivers of children in stabilization centres and in-patients (Tier 1) receive unconditional food transfers and SBCC to meet their food and nutrition needs;							
Output E, E*	1.2 Refugee children aged 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women and girls and HIV and TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods and messaging social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent and treat acute malnutrition;							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	210,000 210,000 420,000	200,315 206,784 407,099		
			Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	561 1,139 1,700	170 559 729		
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	1,000 1,000 2,000	907 785 1,692		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,500 3,000 7,500	5,840 5,393 11,233		

			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	10,965 10,535 21,500	4,201 3,889 8,090		
		Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,349 2,351 4,700	3,833 2,323 6,156		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	23,300 0 23,300	24,133 0 24,133		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	730 0 730	709 0 709		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	62,370 76,230 138,600	38,771 49,783 88,554		
		Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	400 50 450	174 76 250		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,975 8,525 15,500	6,350 8,153 14,503		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	395,000 395,000 790,000	196,624 202,972 399,596		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	61,249	39,222		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,377,740	24,722,612		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,270	2,288		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	8	8		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							

	Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	5	5	
			Food assistance for training	site	6	6	
			School feeding (on-site)	site	48	48	
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure						
	Number of roof catchments constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	200	186	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	50	50	
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	m3	190,000	190,000	
	Number of family gardens established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	garden	300	327	
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,300	2,001	
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	21,000	20,370	
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	23,000	21,850	
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media						
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	23,000	11,500	
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	45,000	30,600	

Activity 02	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)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	2.1 Food-insecure Kenyan households (Tier 1) affected by natural and human-caused disasters receive unconditional cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
Output A	2.2 Kenyan children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and anti-retroviral therapy and TB directly observed treatment clients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to promote the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.							
Output A, E	2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills through the use of combined social and behavior change communication strategies, knowledge and skills transfer and linkages to complementary services to increase demand for consumption of safe, nutritious foods.							
Output E*	2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills through the use of combined social and behavior change communication strategies, knowledge and skills transfer and linkages to complementary services to increase demand for consumption of safe, nutritious foods.							
Output E, E*	2.2 Kenyan children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and anti-retroviral therapy and TB directly observed treatment clients receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to promote the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,860 9,240 23,100	57,871 54,590 112,461		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	14,000 0 14,000	94,589 0 94,589		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,376	3,448		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	35,000	185,505		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,100	5,163		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	37,100	70,697		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Host communities; Kenya								
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

	Act 02: 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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	4 4 4	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	5 5 4.50	5
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 02: 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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	12 12 12	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	12 12 7	12 12 12
Host community; Kenya								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 02: 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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	83 83 83	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	84 84 88.30	4 4 4
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 02: 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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	1 1 0.20	1 1 1
Refugee and asylum seekers; Dadaab								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.70	≥16.70	≥16.70		
Refugee and Asylum Seekers; Dadaab								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99.70	≥100	≥100		
Refugee and Asylum seekers; Kakuma								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	21	≥21	≥16.70		
Refugee and Asylum Seekers; Kakuma								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	100	=100	=100		
Refugee and Asylum seekers; Kalobeyei Settlement								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18.80	≥18.80	≥18.80		
Refugee and Asylum Seekers; Kalobeyei Settlement								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	100	=100	=100		
Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kenya								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.60	≤9.60	=9.60		
Refugees and asylum seekers; Dadaab								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39 49.40 43.10	>43.10	=43.10		
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	54.10 45.50 50.80	<50.80	=50.80		
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 6.10 6.90	<6.90	=6.90		
Enrolment rate								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	11 8 9	≥9	≥0 ≥0 ≥9	0 0 0	
Attendance rate (new)								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	87 87 87	≥87	≥87 ≥87 ≥87	91.70 73.70 93	

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	99.97	>90	>90		0	
		Male	99.97	>90	>90		0	
		Overall	99.97	>90	>90	96.10	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	96.45	>75	>75	94.63	97.04	
		Male	96.45	>75	>75	94.52	97.04	
		Overall	96.45	>75	>75	94.58	97.04	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
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)	General Distribution	Female	6.60					
		Male	6.60					
		Overall	6.60	≤6.60	=6.60			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.33	<15	<15	0.80	1.23	
		Male	1.33	<15	<15	1.10	1.23	
		Overall	1.33	<15	<15	0.95	1.23	
MAM Treatment Default rate								

	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.22	<15	=15	0.83	0.16
			Male	0.22	<15	=15	0.73	0.16
			Overall	0.22	<15	=15	0.79	0.16

Dietary Diversity Score

	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)	General Distribution	Female	4.10	>4.10	=4.10		
			Male	4	>4	=4		
			Overall	4	>4	=4		

Refugees and Asylum seekers; Dadaab

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	35.10	≥35.10	≥35.10		
			Male	31.23	≥31.30	≥31.30		
			Overall	33.60	≥33.60	≥33.60		
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	21.30	≤21.30	≤21.30		
			Male	22.70	≤22.70	≤22.70		
			Overall	21.80	≤21.80	≤21.80		
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	40.40	≤40.40	≤40.40		
			Male	42.20	≤42.20	≤42.20		
			Overall	41.10	≤41.10	≤41.10		
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	3.20	≤3.20	≤3.20		
			Male	3.80	≤3.80	≤3.80		
			Overall	3.40	≤3.40	≤3.40		

Refugees and asylum seekers; Kakuma

Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37.30 35.40 36.50	>36.50	=36.50		
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.10 31.40 31.20	<31.20	=31.20		
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	33.20 32.20 31.60	<31.60	=31.60		
Enrolment rate								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	10 9 10	≥10	≥10	7.10	
Attendance rate (new)								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	75.41 75.41 75.41	≥75.41 ≥75.41 ≥75.41	≥75.41 ≥75.41 ≥75.41	95.40 93.60 94.50	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	94.34 94.34 94.34	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	0 0 84	0

MAM Treatment Recovery rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	91.60		>75	89.08	90.80	
			Male	91.60		>75	91.30	90.80	
			Overall	91.60		>75	90.19	90.80	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
	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)	General Distribution	Female	10.50					
			Male	9.50					
			Overall	10.10	≤10.10	=10.10			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	
			Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.66	<15	<15	5.21	5.39	
			Male	2.66	<15	<15	4.63	5.39	
			Overall	2.66	<15	<15	4.92	5.39	
MAM Treatment Default rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0.22	
			Male	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0.22	
			Overall	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0.22	
Dietary Diversity Score									

	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 3 3	>3 >3 >3	=3 =3 =3		
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Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kakuma

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.10 22.60 21.50	≥20.10 ≥22.60 ≥21.50	≥20.10 ≥22.60 ≥21.50		
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24.40 27.60 25.70	≤24.40 ≤27.60 ≤25.70	≤24.40 ≤27.60 ≤25.70		
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	49.70 45.90 48.20	≤49.70 ≤45.90 ≤48.20	≤49.70 ≤45.90 ≤48.20		
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5.20 3.90 4.60	≤5.20 ≤3.90 ≤4.60	≤5.20 ≤3.90 ≤4.60		

Refugees and asylum seekers; Kalobeyi Settlement

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	33.50 38.40 35.10	>35.10	=35.10		
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Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.70 33 36.90	<36.90	=36.90		
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	28.60 27.70 28	<28	=28		
Enrolment rate								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	6.30 5.40 5.70	≥6.30 ≥5.40 ≥5.70	=6.30 =5.40 =5.70		
Attendance rate (new)								
	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)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	93.20 94 93.60	≥93.20 ≥94 ≥93.60	≥93.20 ≥94 ≥93.60		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	95.32 95.32 95.32	>90 >90 >100	>90 >90 >90	83.10	96.70 96.70 96.70
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	23.82 23.82 3.82	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	77.70 77.04 77.37	92.10 92.10 92.10

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.90 11.30 11.50	>11.50	=11.50			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.35 0.35 0.35	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0.75 0.75 0.75	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.35 0.35 0.35	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.61 0.61 0.61	0.75 0.75 0.75	
MAM Treatment Default rate									
	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	63.45 63.45 63.45	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	8.59 8.59 8.59	5.29 5.29 5.29	
Dietary Diversity Score									
	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)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 3 3	≥3 ≥3 ≥3	=3 =3 =3			
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya									
Food Consumption Score									

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Overall	37.70	>37.70	=37.70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Overall	38.30	<38.30	=38.30	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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)	General Distribution	Overall	24	<24	=24	

Refugees and ayllum seekers; Kalobeyei Settlement

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	21.60	≥21.60	≥21.60	
			Male	19.30	≥19.30	≥19.30	
			Overall	20.10	≥20.10	≥20.10	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	21.80	≤21.80	≤21.80	
			Male	29.50	≤29.50	≤29.50	
			Overall	24.20	≤24.20	≤24.20	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	53.40	≤53.40	≤53.40	
			Male	48.80	≤48.80	≤48.80	
			Overall	52	≤52	≤52	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	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)	General Distribution	Female	3.10	≤3.10	≤3.10	
			Male	2.40	≤2.40	≤2.40	
			Overall	2.90	≤2.90	≤2.90	

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.						
		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to address immediate food consumption gaps.							
Output A, E, E*	3.3 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions including SBCC activities to improve knowledge and practices related to nutrition, linkages to social protection schemes and essential health and nutrition services, including provision of micronutrient powders to improve their nutrition status.							
Output A, C, D, G	3.1 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.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	184,314 177,086 361,400	155,387 142,777 298,164		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,320 7,033 14,353			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	193,494 185,906 379,400	44,415 40,809 85,224		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	10,200 9,800 20,000	4,520 4,342 8,862		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	32,961	31,400		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	17,272,286	5,393,244		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	30,000	29,315		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							

	Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	30	5	
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	18	8	
	Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	50	16	
	Quantity of livestock distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	150	0	
	Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	2	1	
	Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	item	4,000	466	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	180	1,283	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	25	6	
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	15	48	
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	2	
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure						

	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	50	51	
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5	0	
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	10	0	
	Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	10	0	
	Number of bales of hay produced		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5,000	0	
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5	0	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	200	200	
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	3,000	0	
	Number of hives distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	4,000	3,020	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	5	0	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	5	0	

	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	300	300		
	Number of chicken houses constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	20	0		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	7,300	18,740		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	7,100	6,211		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	11,571	0		
G.1	Number of people insured through risk management interventions							
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	4,900	1,301		
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	5,100	7,561		
G.3	Total sum insured through risk management interventions							
	Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	1,200,000	1,063,440		
Activity 04	Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	4.2 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							
Output C	4.3 Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors (Tier 2) are supported to access public- and private-sector commodity markets and financial and agricultural input services, including local fortification and technologies for reducing post-harvest losses.							

Output F	4.3 Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors (Tier 2) are supported to access public- and private-sector commodity markets and financial and agricultural input services, including local fortification and technologies for reducing post-harvest losses.							
Output I	4.1 Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors (Tier 2) benefit from an improved and inclusive business environment achieved through evidence-based policies, advocacy and partnerships, enabling them to increase and diversify the production and sale of better quality food.							
Output L	4.2 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							
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Individual capacity strengthening activities	retailer	600	812		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	180	247		
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	100	132		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	10		
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	13	14		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	330	569		
C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	200,000	457,505		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							

	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	37,000	82,794		
I.1*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	1		
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	4	4		
L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type							
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	100,000	103,023		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Kenya								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>0	=0		
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	>0	=0		
Targeted community; Kenya								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥0		
Targeted smallholder farmers; Kenya								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer								

	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>0 >0 >0	=0 =0 =0		
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>0	=0		
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	10	≥15	≥10		
Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	71.08 68.54 70.35	≥71.08 ≥68.54 ≥70.35	=71.08 =68.54 =70.35		
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27.40 27.36 27.14	≤27.40 ≤27.36 ≤27.14	=27.40 =27.36 =27.14		
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	11.45 5.06 0.07	≤11.45 ≤5.06 ≤0.07	=11.45 =5.06 =0.07		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8.30 8.41 8.41	<8.30 <8.41 <8.41	=8.30 =8.41 =8.41		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.65 1.43 1.52	≤1.65 ≤1.43 ≤1.52	=1.65 =1.43 =1.52		
Food expenditure share								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	42.31 42.41 42.24	≤42.31 ≤42.41 ≤42.24	≤42.31 ≤42.41 ≤42.24		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	14.87	>14.87	=14.87		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	1.13	≥1.13	≥1.13		
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	68.44	≥68.44	≥68.44		
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	52.46	≥52.46	≥52.46		
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	71.32	≤71.32	≤71.32		
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0.04	≤0.04	≥0.04		
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	16.17	≥16.17	≤16.17		

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	27.47	≤27.47	≤27.47	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	27.80	≤27.80	≤27.80	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	31.24	≤31.24	≤31.24	

Targeted small holder producers; Kenya

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	46.80	≥46.80	≥46.80	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	12.10	≤12.10	≤12.10	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	6.30	≤6.30	≤6.30	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	50.10	≤50.10	≤50.10	

Targeted smallholder producers; Kenya

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	23	≥29.50	≥23	
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Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses

	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	14.59	≥14.59	=14.59	
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Targeted smallholders; Kenya



Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems							
Value (USD)	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	7234049	=149584490	=7234049	
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	18584	=130922	=18584	

WFP pro-smallholder farmers; Kenya

Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts

	Act 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	7	<4.50	=7	
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Strategic Outcome 03	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	- Root Causes						
Activity 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)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	5.4 Users of government food assistance programmes and nutrition services (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains that provide access to safe, nutritious, and high-quality food.							
Output C	5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.							
Output C, K	5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well coordinated and evidence-based implementation of national and county nutrition action plans and the HIV strategic framework, enabling them to improve their nutrition throughout their lives.							
Output C, K, M	5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary schoolchildren (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement							
Output C, M	5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.							
Output K	5.4 Users of government food assistance programmes and nutrition services (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains that provide access to safe, nutritious, and high-quality food.							
Output K	5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.							
Output K, M	5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	129	
			School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,300	1,407	
			Emergency preparedness activities	individual	500	477	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	372	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	480	469	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6	
			School feeding (on-site)	unit	8	8	
			Emergency preparedness activities	unit	7	7	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	2	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	unit	2	7	
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2	
			School feeding (on-site)	training session	5	12	
			Emergency preparedness activities	training session	23	24	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	12	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	training session	5	12	

C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of tools or products developed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	7	5	
			Emergency preparedness activities	unit	115	124	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	unit	2	3	
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1	
			School feeding (on-site)	Number	1	1	
			Emergency preparedness activities	Number	1	1	
C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	573,703	483,146	
			Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	20,530	20,530	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	17,691	0	
K.1	Number of partners supported						
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	2	2	
			School feeding (on-site)	partner	10	9	
			Emergency preparedness activities	partner	1	1	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	1	1	

			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	partner	2	4		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
			School feeding (on-site)	unit	10	9		
			Emergency preparedness activities	unit	2	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries graduated to government support; Kenya								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥40000	=0	0	
National and County Governments; Kenya								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity								
	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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2.60	=4	≥2.60	2.60	
National and nine county governments targeted under SO3; Kenya								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥10	≥0	2	
Targeted County Governments; Kenya								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								
	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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2.22	≥3.20	≥2.39	2.39	

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.	- Crisis Response						
Activity 06	Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	6.1 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.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/organization	50	65		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Service Delivery General	%	95	99		
	Number of destinations served		Service Delivery General	unit	2	4		
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	12,000	13,746		
	Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)		Service Delivery General	individual	1,000	1,146		
Activity 07	Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	7.1 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.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	service	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
UNHAS Users; Kenya								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall		95	≥95	≥95	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution	Overall	81.20	≥81.20	≥81.20		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution	Overall	87.30	≥87.30	≥87.30		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution	Overall	85.20	≥85.20	≥85.20		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	General Distribution	Overall	100	=100	=100		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution		Overall	50.50	≥50.50	≥50.50		
Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya	Act 03: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)	Food assistance for asset		Overall	35.50	≥50	≥35.50		

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	54.80	≥25	≥54.80		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	25.05	≤25	≤25.05		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.10	>50	≥15.10		

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya	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)	General Distribution	Overall	61.50	≥70	≥61.50		

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
< 5, pregnant and lactating mothers; Kenya			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya			Overall	100	=100	=100		
targeted small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable population; Kenya			Overall	100	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Annalisa Conte - Country Director and Representative WFP Kenya
WFP.Kenya@wfp.org

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

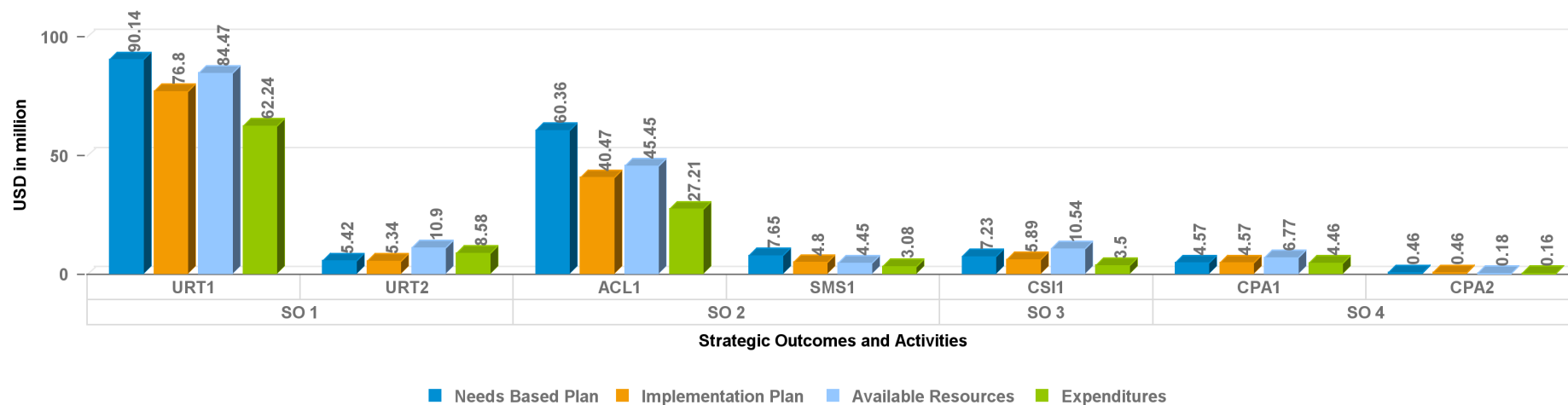
Women group in Turkana supported by WFP

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..
SO 4	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.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)
CPA2	Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)
CSI1	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)
SMS1	Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
URT1	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)
URT2	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)

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)	90,142,692	76,797,354	84,472,404	62,240,084
		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)	5,424,465	5,337,092	10,897,280	8,576,163
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			95,567,157	82,134,446	95,369,684	70,816,247

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)	60,355,644	40,473,478	45,447,424	27,213,971
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	7,646,907	4,803,656	4,452,909	3,076,767
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,825	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			68,002,551	45,277,134	49,903,158	30,290,738

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)	7,225,715	5,890,994	10,538,174	3,502,641
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,225,715	5,890,994	10,538,174	3,502,641
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)	4,571,985	4,571,985	6,767,345	4,462,846
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	464,395	464,395	184,553	156,416
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)			5,036,380	5,036,380	6,951,898	4,619,262
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,507,449	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,507,449	0

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		175,831,803	138,338,954	169,270,363	109,228,889
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		10,240,379	10,615,239	15,439,297	7,402,660
	Total Direct Costs		186,072,182	148,954,193	184,709,660	116,631,549
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		12,094,692	9,682,023	6,629,063	6,629,063
	Grand Total		198,166,874	158,636,215	191,338,723	123,260,612



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

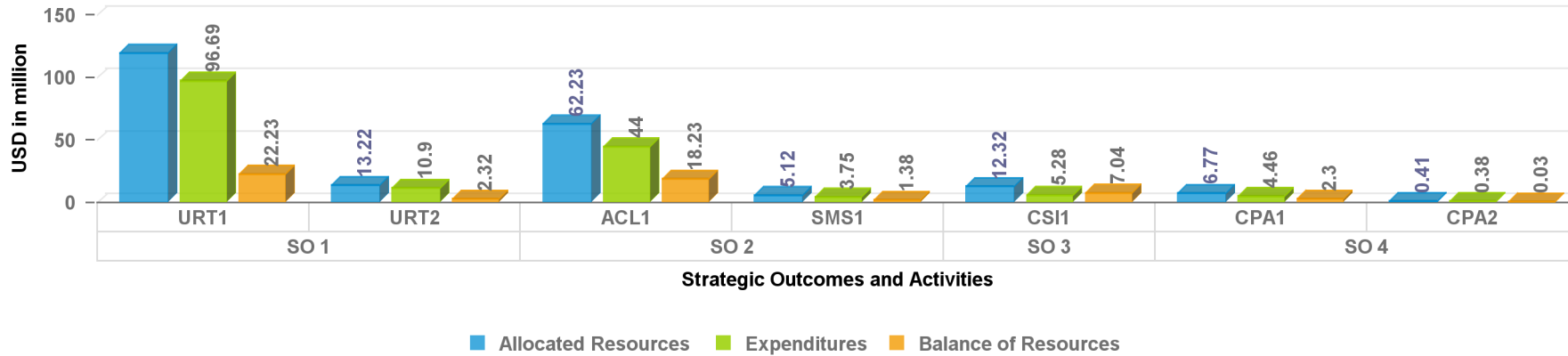
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..
SO 4	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.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households. (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services for partners. (Service provision and platforms activities)
CPA2	Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)
CSI1	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)
SMS1	Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
URT1	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)
URT2	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)

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	135,644,789	118,922,083	0	118,922,083	96,689,763	22,232,321
		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)	8,881,933	12,929,307	292,466	13,221,773	10,900,657	2,321,117
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			144,526,722	131,851,390	292,466	132,143,857	107,590,419	24,553,437

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	97,034,852	62,229,023	0	62,229,023	43,995,570	18,233,453
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	12,096,003	5,123,973	0	5,123,973	3,747,831	1,376,142
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,825	0	2,825	0	2,825
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			109,130,855	67,355,822	0	67,355,822	47,743,401	19,612,420

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	10,669,565	12,316,162	0	12,316,162	5,280,629	7,035,533
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			10,669,565	12,316,162	0	12,316,162	5,280,629	7,035,533

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	6,860,502	6,243,243	525,000	6,768,243	4,463,743	2,304,499
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	690,559	409,782	0	409,782	381,646	28,136
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)			7,551,061	6,653,025	525,000	7,178,025	4,845,389	2,332,636
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,507,449	0	6,507,449	0	6,507,449
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,507,449	0	6,507,449	0	6,507,449
Total Direct Operational Cost			271,878,204	224,683,847	817,466	225,501,314	165,459,839	60,041,474
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			14,926,460	17,052,591	42,571	17,095,162	9,058,525	8,036,636
Total Direct Costs			286,804,663	241,736,438	860,037	242,596,475	174,518,364	68,078,111

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

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			18,642,303	12,162,171		12,162,171	12,162,171	0
			305,446,967	253,898,609	860,037	254,758,646	186,680,535	68,078,111

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poo
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures