

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Kenya Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Food insecurity in arid and semi-arid counties in Kenya at a macro level was one of the lowest in 15 years due to the cumulative good performance of the 2019 short rains and 2020 long rains.[1]. However, localized flooding, a desert locust invasion and the impact of COVID-19, particularly through loss of livelihoods and income in urban areas, exacerbated vulnerabilities and required adapted and expanded operations and assistance. In April, the UN and partners launched a USD 267 million Emergency Appeal to respond to the immediate needs of 10.1 million people, including refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya.[2] As a member of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, and part of the Government's 'food security war room' efforts, WFP worked with the Government to monitor and respond to the impact of COVID-19, the desert locust invasion and flooding on the food security and nutrition status of the Kenyan population, including refugees and asylum seekers.

WFP collaborated with key ministries and the Council of Governors to support and complement the Government's COVID-19 response. At the request of the Government, WFP launched an urban response in Nairobi's informal settlements and in Mombasa to assist 478,000 people adversely affected by the pandemic with cash and nutrition support.

WFP coordinated UN support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to strengthen the social protection sector and expand transfers in response to COVID-19 and supported the Ministry of Education to provide alternative take-home rations to school children. Due to the surge in demand for utilization of the existing social protection system by non-state actors, WFP accelerated the enhancement of the Single Registry to enable humanitarian actors to link their support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

WFP supplemented the Government's relief response to floods by providing food assistance to over 9,000 households affected in Garissa, Mandera, Tana River and Turkana and, on behalf of the Government, by airlifting food to locations cut off by the floods.

Resource challenges forced WFP to implement further ration cuts in the last quarter of the year, resulting in refugees receiving only 60 percent of the recommended amount. The resource constraints necessitated the utilization of both WFP's internal advance mechanism and resources allocated for 2021.

WFP's food systems and resilient livelihoods programming across 14 arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties, including the provision of food and cash-based transfers to 60,000 households, was critical in cushioning vulnerable populations, promoting recovery and building resilience from multiple shocks. Despite the challenges of COVID-19, initiatives were expanded to increase youth employment, access to financial services, food safety and quality and to reduce post-harvest losses and improve retail and market systems.

WFP supported the development and launch of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan as part of the Government's commitment to addressing all forms of malnutrition. The launch provided an avenue for advocacy for increased investment in nutrition.

WFP mainstreamed and integrated gender and protection in all its operations, including urban responses. Gender and protection analysis informed programme cycle on activities tailored to the needs, capacities and priorities of the affected population.

Supply chain support ensured smooth operations and addressed logistical challenges occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP utilized a global and local air service to connect locations where access was restricted due to COVID-19 measures. WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and partners to establish a Regional Electronic Cargo and Driver Tracking System and COVID-19 testing centres to resolve delays in obtaining clearance for truck drivers in the region. Through the financial support of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP procured 12,720 mt of commodities to serve Kenya and other regional operations, including 10,476 mt of nutritious products from local suppliers.

The Government and the UN have established a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Partnership Platform to accelerate the attainment of SDGs, including SDG 2 targets on zero hunger. WFP support is notable through its investment in food systems, addressing the root causes of malnutrition and strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to shocks at national and county level.



[1] 2020 Long rains assessment findings

[2] Kenya Emergency Appeal (April - September 2020)

[3] Second Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, June 2020



1,352,534



54%
female

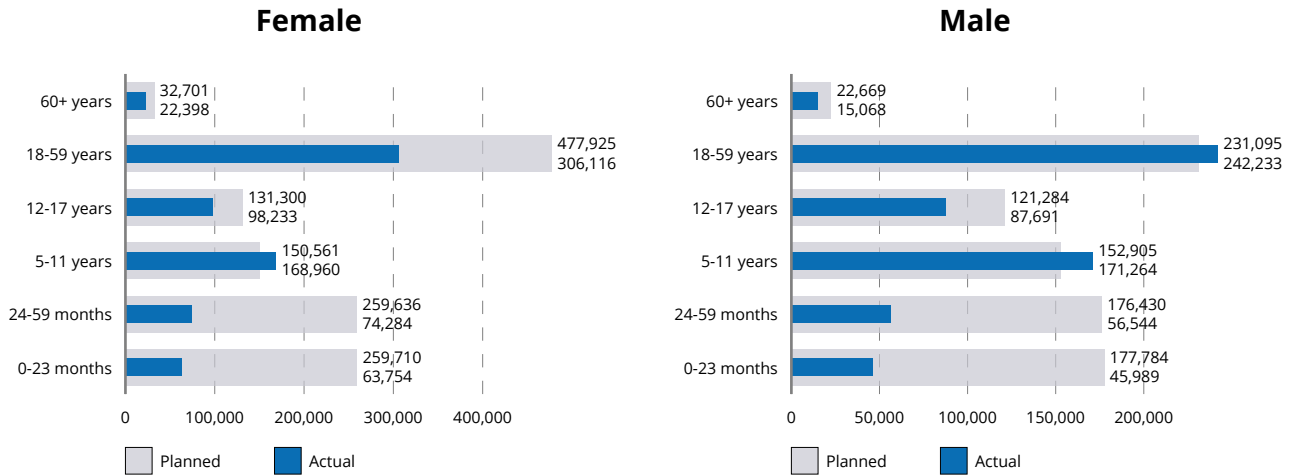


46%
male

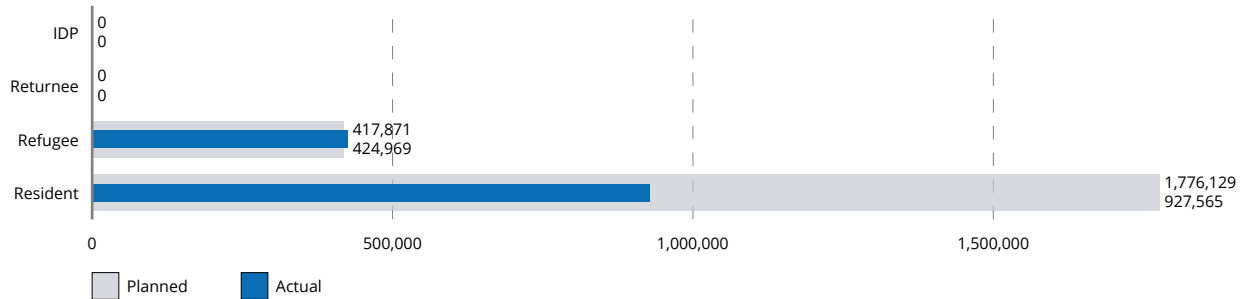
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,494 (50% Female, 50% Male)

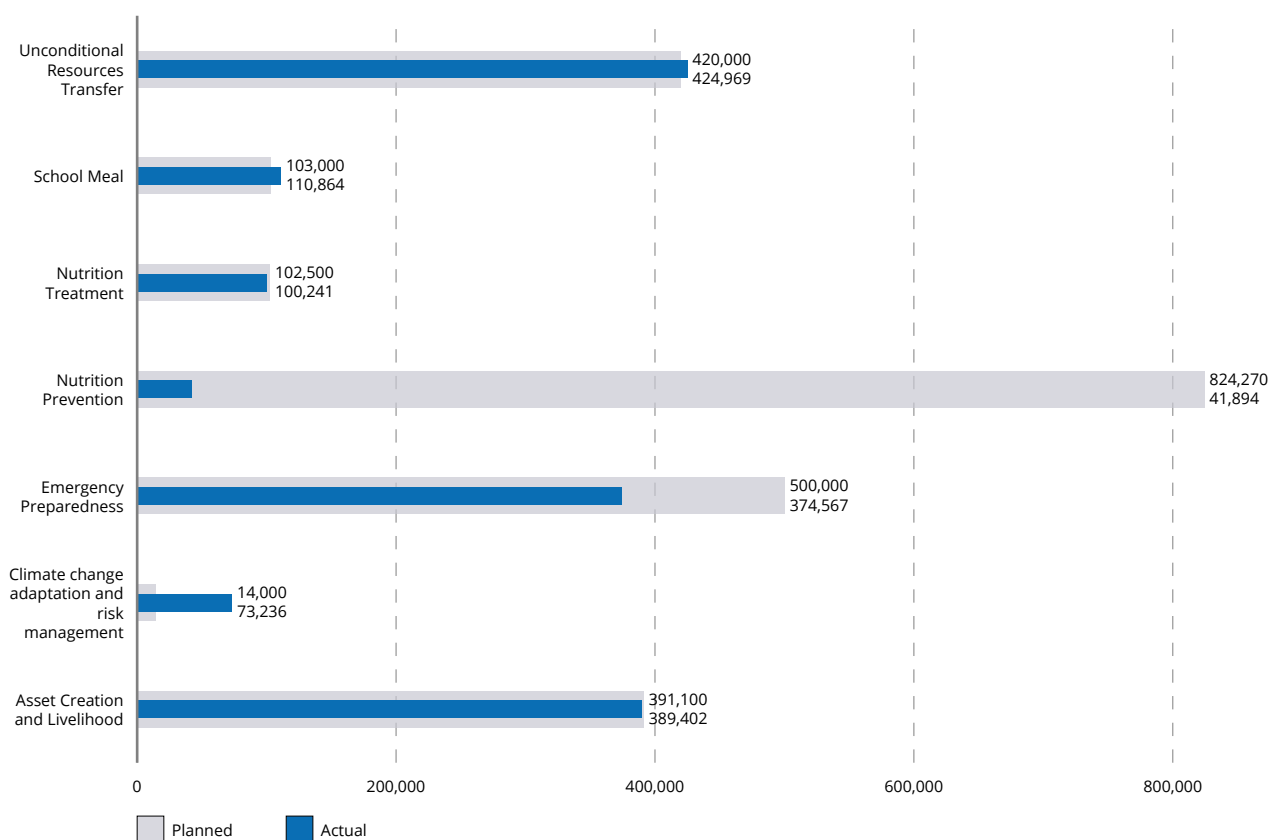
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



64,893 mt

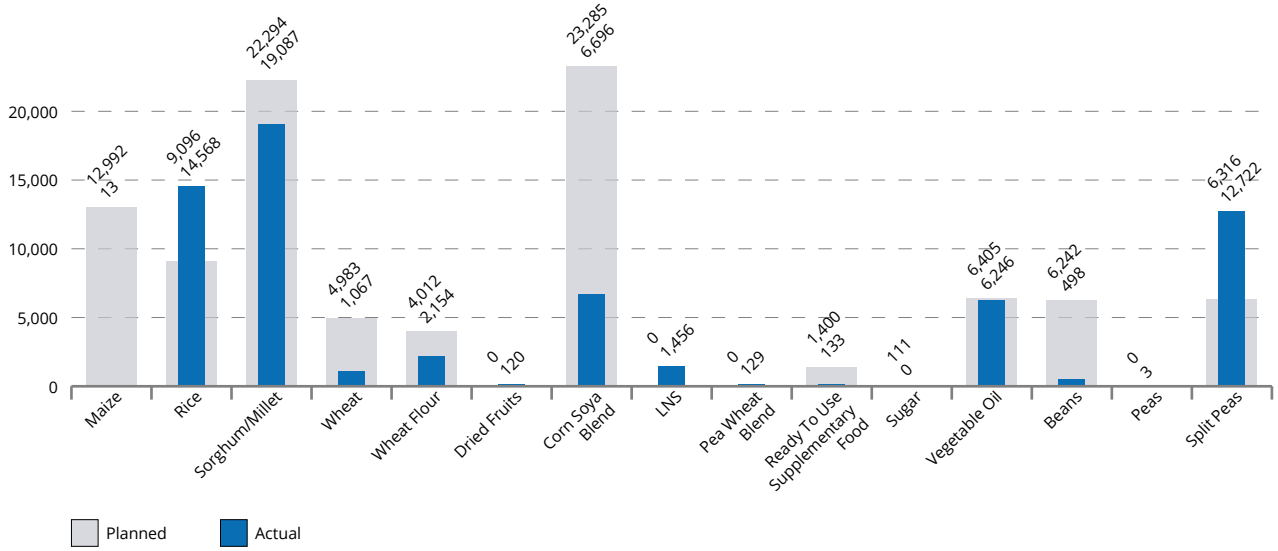
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 97,135 mt total planned



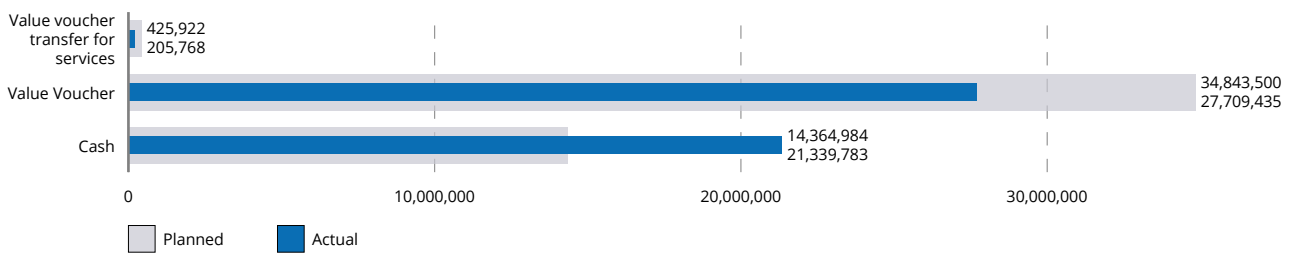
US\$ 49,254,985

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 49,634,406 total planned

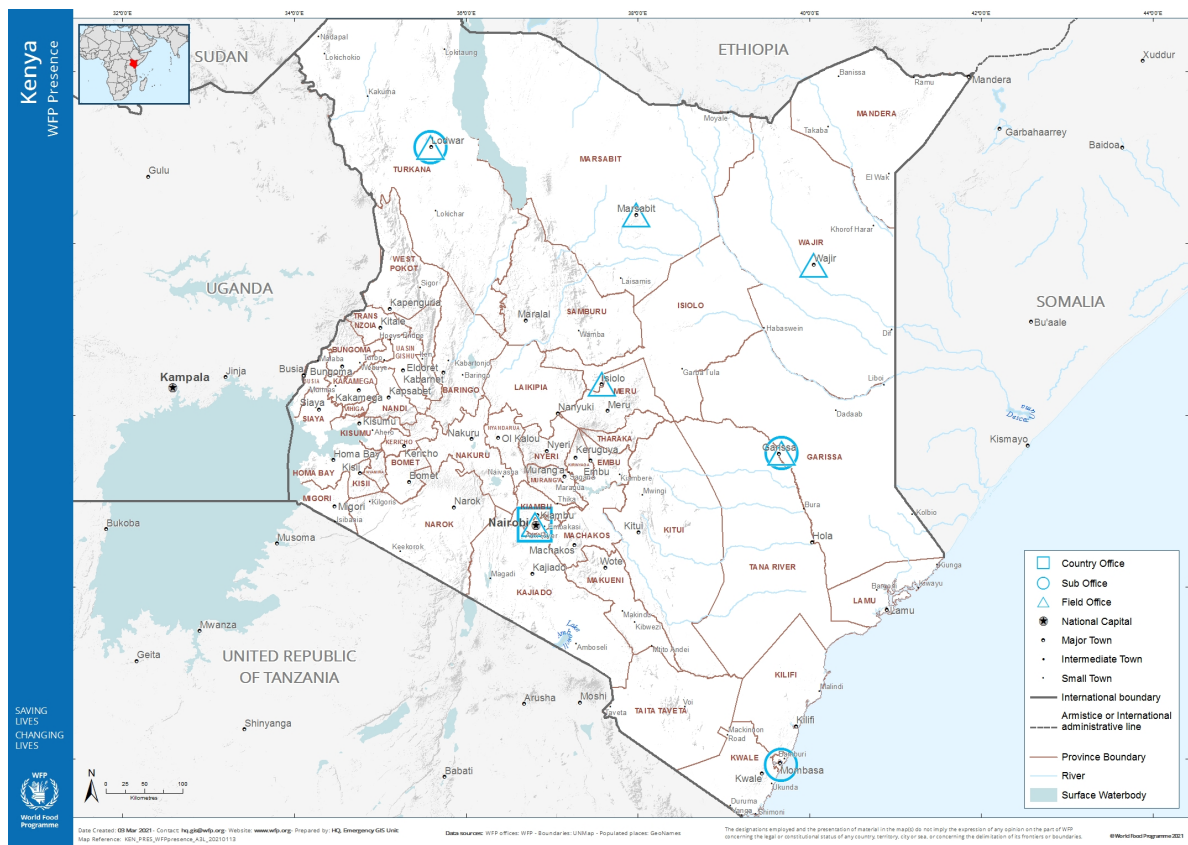
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Kenya's food security situation in 2020 remained precarious due to the combined effects of flooding, COVID-19, locust invasion and poor economic conditions. Gains from the long rain season's were eroded by a weakened economy that negatively impacted food access and availability. By the end of the year, over 3 million people[1] required humanitarian assistance, including over 500,000 children and close to 100,000 women in need of nutritional support. Kenya has the third largest HIV epidemic in the world, driven by sexual transmission. Sixty-five percent of all the new infections occur in nine of 47 counties, with higher prevalence in urban areas. Food security is one the Governments 'Big Four' priorities and WFP collaborated with both national and county governments to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

The first COVID-19 case was confirmed in March, with the number increasing to 97,000 by the end of the year.[2] The number of Kenyans in need of humanitarian assistance increased significantly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and livelihoods. WFP's monitoring revealed a significant proportion of households had reduced their food consumption as a coping strategy to mitigate decreasing incomes.

The pandemic disproportionately affected women and girls who account for 70 percent of low wage earners, engaged in informal work that was impaired by the containment measures. A spike in sexual and gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy and early marriage was reported across the country. People living with disabilities and the elderly experienced limited access to information on the pandemic and support services available to them.

According to the World Bank economic update, poverty in Kenya increased, and resulted in an additional 2 million poor people due to loss of livelihoods, decreasing incomes and unemployment that doubled to 10.4 percent by the second quarter of the year.[3] Containment measures implemented to control the spread of COVID-19 negatively impacted the economy and learning for children as schools were closed from March to October and many children did not have access to remote learning.

Kenya hosts over 500,000 refugees[4] who are dependent on humanitarian assistance for their survival. Food insecurity and malnutrition was a consistent concern for the refugee population. The situation was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and ration cuts implemented towards the end of the year due to resource constraints. While the COVID-19 confirmed cases were relatively small in the camps thanks to efforts taken by the Government, UNHCR and partners, containing the spread of the virus remained critical to maintaining the refugees' welfare.



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP committed to providing food assistance to refugees and providing relief assistance to meet the acute needs of disaster affected Kenyan populations when national response capacities were exceeded. WFP provided food assistance to refugees, launched an urban response and provided cash and nutrition support to the Kenyan population.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to build on resilience efforts among smallholder farmers and pastoralists in WFP areas of operation by improving productivity and diversifying livelihoods, strengthening market linkages and improving the consumption of safe and nutritious food. WFP expanded digital services for farmers to access inputs, services and information which mitigated the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided technical support to the Government enabling them to better respond to the impact of COVID-19 and enhanced Government capacity to assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. WFP increased investments in expanding and strengthening the social protection system and disaster risk management capacity.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP offered logistical support to partners through humanitarian air services. WFP introduced an additional activity to manage air service provision through the ECHO-supported flights, increasing air transport access for partners. The air services were utilized to transport personal protective equipment (PPE) to partners in remote locations. Although the COVID-19 movement related restrictions resulted in reduced utilization of the humanitarian air services by partners, the cargo services were maintained.

COVID-19 Response

WFP operations were adapted to fit the changing context that necessitated adjustments in programme delivery to ensure continuity and safeguard against the risk of COVID-19. There was limited humanitarian access for WFP and partners in some areas of operation due to the Government's regulations on movement. WFP required additional resources to meet the increased number of beneficiaries stemming from expansion of the urban response following a request from the Government, and to meet the increased costs incurred due to programme adjustments taken in an effort to reduce the spread of COVID-19 during implementation of WFP activities.

WFP innovations enabled the efficient and effective delivery of assistance: Remote monitoring of programmes coupled with a proactive beneficiary engagement strategy ensured that WFP stayed abreast of beneficiaries' experiences and made programmatic adjustments to better respond to their needs.

WFP contributed to the food security and price monitoring efforts of the Government through the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives. WFP also supported the Council of Governors' Agriculture and Trade Committee in food security and market information systems and updates.

Resourcing posed a challenge for the operations due to the increased requirements occasioned by the pandemic. Continuous donor engagement and internal borrowing ensured that WFP secured additional funding to meet some of the increased requirements. A budget revision on 4 September was approved to realign the needs-based plan.

A decentralised activity evaluation of the WFP Local and Regional Procurement Programme (LRP) in Kenya concluded that LRP complemented the Home-Grown School Meals Programme and aligned with the Government's strategies and WFP's policies. However, due to the 2017/18 drought, the Ministry of Education decided not to transition LRP schools from food to cash-based transfers, significantly affecting LRP results.

WFP's supply chain capacity was utilized to complement the Government's efforts in response to flooding, locust invasions and the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthening national safety nets.

Risk Management

Risk management remains critical to WFP's operations to ensure that it can anticipate and adjust to changing realities efficiently and effectively. An enterprise risk management policy is in place to guide the response to risks, taking into consideration the country context, commitments made in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), donor interests and beneficiary needs. WFP conducts risk assessment and reporting in its performance planning to track events that may affect the achievement of its objectives. A risk management and compliance committee conducted periodic reviews of the risk register to ensure a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management. The risks identified at the start of 2020 expanded following the outbreak of COVID-19, the locust invasion and flooding.



The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in disruption in the delivery of services and the restriction of movement by the Government impacted on WFP's operations. WFP adapted through a combination of scaling up to reach newly affected populations while limiting non-essential travel and gatherings, for example by instituting remote monitoring, double distributions and continuous engagement with beneficiaries. Engagement through digital channels was utilized to prevent direct contact between staff, partners, beneficiaries and Government counterparts. WFP worked closely with the Government, Kenya Ports Authority, and the Ministry of Health to anticipate and mitigate risks associated with supply chain disruptions at the port and border points.

Risks of funding shortfalls were anticipated due to the COVID-19 downturn and competing priorities in donor country economies. WFP responded to this risk through continuous donor engagement, attracting new donors, prioritization of operations and timely reporting.

Humanitarians were among the frontline workers and exposure to COVID-19 and infection remained a persistent risk for WFP staff, beneficiaries and partners. This risk was mitigated through continuous sensitization, review and updates of procedures and provision of PPE.

Partnerships

Partnership is at the heart of WFP's work, owing to the need for continuous collaboration with Government, beneficiaries and all stakeholders in delivery of services. WFP has enjoyed strong partnership with the Government of Kenya since the start of its operations in the country. WFP has placed increasing emphasis on developing partnerships with county governments in line with the devolution process that seeks to ensure development efforts effectively deliver at community level.

Continuous investment in capacity strengthening of the Government in delivery of its food security and nutrition mandate over the years has yielded positive outcomes. In 2020, WFP partnership was bolstered by Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed with county governments in the first year of the CSP, building on the county needs assessments completed in all 14 counties where WFP is operational. These are complemented by joint annual work plans detailing WFP's financial and technical support to specific counties in line with the CSP.

WFP has in place field level agreements with NGOs and partners to facilitate implementation of activities in the CSP at the field office level. These are reviewed annually based on performance.

Partnerships with the private sector included agricultural suppliers under the Farm to Market Alliance. Continuous engagement with donors ensured that they remained updated on the resource situation and programme implementation. Food systems support benefited from south-south and triangular cooperation.

WFP was co-opted into the Government-established Interagency Relief Assistance Committee to support the COVID-19 response. WFP together with UNICEF supported the Government in assessing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and the efficacy of Kenya's social protection system.

WFP launched an initiative with the National Treasury and World Bank focused on developing a proposal and strategic plan for Government Financing Locally Led Climate Action building on WFP's resilience work in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). WFP climate actions will be within the framework of its CSP, while Government interventions will be aligned with the legal and regulatory frameworks for climate actions in Kenya; the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan.

WFP was an active member of the UN country team that facilitated the coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic alongside development and humanitarian outcomes. In 2020, UN agencies and partners launched an appeal to fundraise for the COVID-19 response to supplement Government efforts. OCHA activated the humanitarian coordination hubs, and WFP was requested to co-lead hubs in Nairobi and Isiolo. As part of the UN Common Country Assessment process, WFP co-led outputs on social protection in collaboration with UNICEF, nutrition, resilience and emergency preparedness in collaboration with UNDP to inform the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026) and the next CSP. As part of the UN Gender Working Group, the National Gender Sector Group and protection cluster, WFP supported development of COVID-19 gender policy recommendations, rapid assessments and guidelines that informed national interventions.

Kenya is a UNAIDS fast track country and through its partnership with UNAIDS has accessed funding through the UBRAF country envelope and WFP regional allocations that supported HIV/AIDS activities.

Collaboration among the Rome-based Agencies comprising WFP, FAO and IFAD remains strategic to addressing Kenya's food and nutrition security challenges. The objectives are aligned with the Government's national priorities enshrined in the Big Four Agenda, the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy and the Medium-Term Plan III as well as the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. Common priority areas include support to Kenya's ASALs on sustainable rural transformation, inclusive value chains, resilient livelihoods including refugee self-reliance, improving the efficiency of food systems and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and strengthening public institutional capacities at all levels.

WFP is part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network and contributed to the review of Kenya SUN Network's functionality and nutrition efforts both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP and GAIN also spear-headed the finalisation and launch of a SUN Business Network Strategy under the leadership of the Ministry of Health.

WFP worked with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) to store and transport the PPE that UNOPS and TMEA donated for distribution at all border points in Kenya and other East African and Southern African countries.

The Government of Kenya showcased processes in place to ensure safe schools reopening in an Africa-wide webinar by WFP and AUDA-NEPAD,



CSP Financial Overview

WFP received 37 percent of overall funding needs since the inception of the CSP in July 2018. In 2020, WFP received 62 percent of funding requirements against the needs-based plan and 85 percent against the implementation plan. Resources received were 15 percent higher than 2019, indicative of strong donor commitment to WFP. Budget revision four approved in September realigned the CSP budget against evolving needs. The COVID-19 response brought a nine percent increase in total funding and re-purposing of available resources.

Ninety percent of confirmed contributions were directed multilateral allocations; the remainder were multilateral allocations. Ninety-two percent of contributions were confirmed at the activity level, seven percent at outcome level and one percent at the country office level. This level of earmarking reduced WFP's flexibility in allocation of available resources at country office level and its associated agility to respond to crises.

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on refugee assistance and relief for Kenyans and received 70 percent of the 2020 confirmed contributions, whereas Strategic Outcome 2 which focused on resilient livelihoods and support to smallholder farmers received 22 percent. Strategic Outcome 3 on strengthening the Government's assistance capacity and Strategic Outcome 4 constituting service provision to partners, each received four percent.

At 62 percent funding against the needs-based plan, refugee operations received less funding compared to 2019. This critical funding gap forced WFP to reduce rations to 60 percent to stretch in-kind commodities and cash-based transfers (CBT) until the end of 2020. Donor contributions ensured the refugee nutrition prevention programme was adequately covered in 2020. The refugee operation accessed 30 percent of its funding through internal advance financing before grants were confirmed to cover urgent resource needs. Insufficient funding for CBT resulted in internal borrowing to cover a cash shortfall in December and utilization of 2021 resources to repay the loan facility. Some contributions earmarked for 2021 were received towards the end of the year and are reflected in the available resources in the table below.

The relief operation was 98 percent funded against the needs-based plan, receiving almost three times more funding in 2020 due to the COVID-19 response. The budget in 2020 was almost four times more than 2019 due to augmented food assistance and CBT to cover WFP's response to COVID-19 and flooding. The ASAL nutrition response was well funded in 2020.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 2 was at 90 percent of the needs-based plan. However, the planned transition of in-kind food recipient beneficiaries to CBT was hampered by a lack of flexible funding. WFP maintained full support to resilience beneficiaries throughout lean seasons. Approximately 82 percent of needs-based planning resources were received for markets and supply chain support to smallholder farmers.



















One hundred percent funding against the needs-based plan was received for Strategic Outcome 3, which focused on strengthening the Government's assistance capacity in disaster risk management, food assistance, nutrition services and social protection.

Strategic Outcome 4 constituted UNHAS and ECHO air services. The funding structure of UNHAS is based on 70 percent cost recovery and 30 percent donor contribution. COVID-19 restrictions reduced flights by 44 percent compared to 2019, reducing cost recovery income. WFP introduced CSP Activity 8 constituting ECHO flights which were fully funded, however, COVID-19 restrictions led to low fund utilization.

WFP's fundraising strategy included maintaining regular engagement with traditional donors and attracting new donors. WFP showcased its work through consultative meetings with donors, regular reports and field missions.

GCMF contributed to cost efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain by reducing lead and delivery times and providing additional flexibility to purchase commodities when prices were low. Nutritious products were procured locally and regionally, together with food distributed for the flood response.

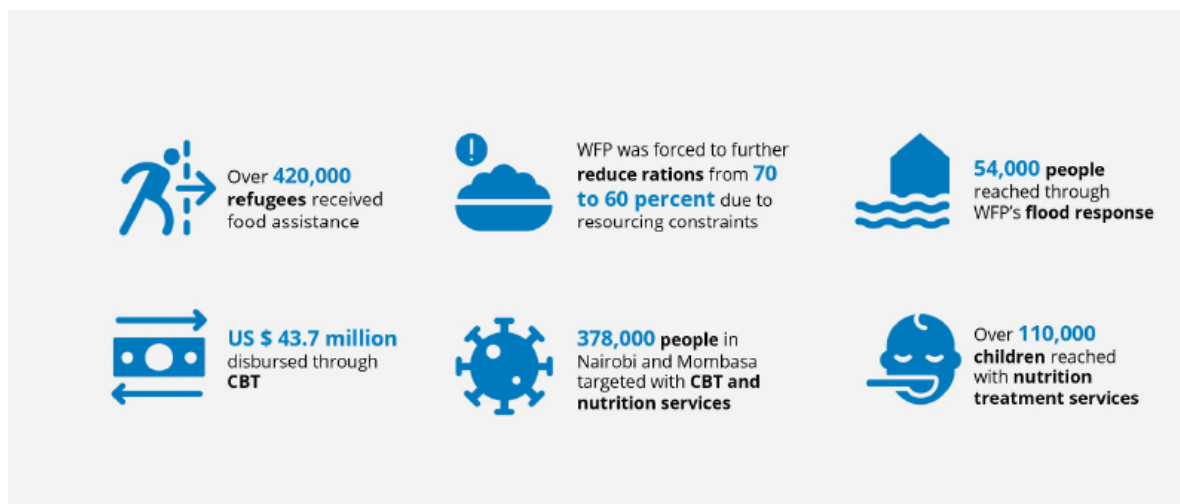
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 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. |  122,609,430 |  82,713,912 |  125,302,967 |  90,988,986 |
| 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. |  47,386,498 |  41,914,788 |  49,399,563 |  30,447,269 |
| 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023.. |  4,953,712 |  5,309,457 |  12,408,773 |  3,727,412 |
| 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. |  7,724,201 |  4,634,340 |  7,583,323 |  3,468,923 |
| Total: |  182,673,841 |  134,572,497 |  194,694,626 |  128,632,590 |

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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.



Strategic Outcome 1 focused on crisis response and was aligned with SDG target 2.1 to end hunger and ensure access to food by all. The outcome was 63 percent funded against the needs-based resource requirements to support access to adequate and nutritious foods to refugees and food-insecure Kenyans affected by disasters in 2020. Resource constraints necessitated a reduction of rations from 70 to 60 per cent of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) under Activity 1. Internal and external advance funding mechanisms were utilised to bridge resourcing gaps and the GCMF was used for competitive sourcing of in-kind food. Adequate funding for Activity 2 enabled WFP to provide food assistance to populations affected by floods and COVID-19.

WFP collaborated with the Government, local authorities, donors, NGOs and research institutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of both refugee and relief operations. Required measures were adopted for the safe implementation of all critical activities within the COVID-19 context - both for the refugee and relief operations.

Under Activity 1, food assistance was provided to over 400,000 refugees living in Kakuma, Dadaab and Kalobeyei. Both cash and in-kind transfers were used with a hybrid of both for the camps and cash-based transfers (CBT) only for Kalobeyei. Unrestricted cash was rolled out for households in Kalobeyei. Child-headed households were retained on food vouchers (*Bamba Chakula[1]*) as they did not meet the statutory requirements. The MFB approach was adopted in June and set the value of food assistance to actual cost requirements to meet dietary needs of refugees in the current context. WFP adjusted the frequency of in-kind distributions to be every two-months, reducing the potential exposure to COVID-19.

Dietary diversity scores in all the camps were above CSP targets and 2019 baseline values. Similarly, CSP targets were met for the food consumption score, although with differences across the camps. The share of households with acceptable food consumption in Dadaab was 89 percent for households headed by both women and men. Sixty-one percent of women-headed and 69 percent of men-headed households in Kakuma had acceptable food consumption, while the same figures were 62 percent and 59 percent respectively in Kalobeyei settlement. The school feeding programme and food for training programmes were suspended between March and October due to COVID-19 restrictions. In order to cope with the loss of school meals, families reduced adults' meals in favour of children. The Coping Strategy Index increased compared to the 2019 baseline values. The transit and reception centres that catered for newly arrived refugees and COVID-19 isolation facilities received food assistance.

A cost of diet analysis was undertaken in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and preliminary results show that the MFB value of USD 23 is adequate for a nutritious diet. Social Behaviour Change and Communication (SBCC) activities were implemented in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with a focus on providing nutrition information and on the promotion of dietary

diversity. The SBCC strategy for Dadaab was developed and rolled out partially, although it is still in the formative stage. Nutrition treatment and prevention programmes for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) and children were sustained throughout 2020 although there were no funding shortages. Quality programming and implementation resulted in recovery rates above the SPHERE target of 75 percent. In addition, more than 90 percent of children and PLW/G targeted in nutrition prevention programmes achieved programme adherence by consistently attending three or more subsequent nutrition appointments.

WFP contributed to the self-reliance and integration of refugee and host community populations. Currently activities are focused in Kalobeyei. Implementation was done in collaboration with UNHCR, FAO and the Turkana County Government. WFP supported development of agriculture infrastructure, horticultural farms and water harvesting structures. Farmers and pastoralists were trained to manage the infrastructure. Pastoralists who live around the Kalobeyei settlement now have year-round access to water for their livestock, minimizing migration and thus avoiding conflict that typically takes place between them and neighbouring communities in Uganda. Farmers produced an average of 4.5 mt of vegetables and fruit. Their produce mitigated supply chain disruptions because of COVID-19 restrictions and effectively bridged the gaps of vegetable supply to markets within and around Kakuma and Kalobeyei. WFP is progressively integrating refugee self-reliance activities with those under Strategic Outcome 2 in Garissa and Turkana counties to enhance economic integration with host communities. Findings indicate that participants in self-reliance activities in Kalobeyei showed significantly lower levels of poor food consumption, and in particular, women-headed households seemed to benefit. Besides in Kalobeyei, 29 percent of self-reliance activity participants reported agriculture as a source of income compared to 3.7 percent for non-participants.

The market and supply chain activities at all three locations continued as planned. WFP supported the construction of three fresh food markets. These were equipped with cold storage facilities to facilitate increases in shelf life and were handed over to the Turkana County Government. Empowerment of consumers continued through an upgrade of *Dalili* (a digital market application showing the price and availability of commodities in retail outlets) with an increase of *Dalili* users in the course of the year. WFP increased the number of retailers contracted as Bamba Chakula traders to give beneficiaries more options. Although trader loyalty persisted in the camps, the use of the *Dalili* application enhanced market competition and resulted in beneficiaries buying from different traders.

Under Activity 2, WFP delivered in-kind food to 9,000 households in the four counties most affected by floods in 2020, providing much needed food assistance. Further, WFP supported the national Government in airlifting food and provided logistics support to Samburu County government to deliver food commodities to all distribution centres within the county. The emergency food provided relief to families facing food shortages due to a lack of access to market supplies, compounded by the loss of assets and livelihoods.

Complementing the Government's COVID-19 impact mitigation and response efforts, WFP implemented an urban response intervention in collaboration with the County Governments of Nairobi and Mombasa, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Devolution and ASALs. The response targeted 282,000 people and 96,000 people respectively in informal settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa with CBT. WFP rolled out integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) programme that targeted moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, elderly persons and people living with HIV and AIDS. WFP trained 195 government health workers on the treatment protocol, admission and discharge criteria and commodity management. A total of 11,574 people including 1,845 PLW/Gs, and 1,216 elderly beneficiaries were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes, with 77 percent children and 82 percent PLW/Gs fully recovering from malnutrition.

IMAM nutrition support to eight ASAL counties (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu) was sustained. A total of 110,576 moderately malnourished children (53,352 boys) and 103,068 PLW/Gs were reached with treatment services. Nutrition programmes were adapted to minimise interaction between beneficiaries and health workers. However, engagement with the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) on the delivery of nutrition commodities to targeted counties was slowed down by COVID-19 and eventually postponed to 2021. Also, a planned simulation with the Government for emergency cash programming (cash transfer digital platform) was not undertaken as the Government focused on COVID-19 and flood responses.

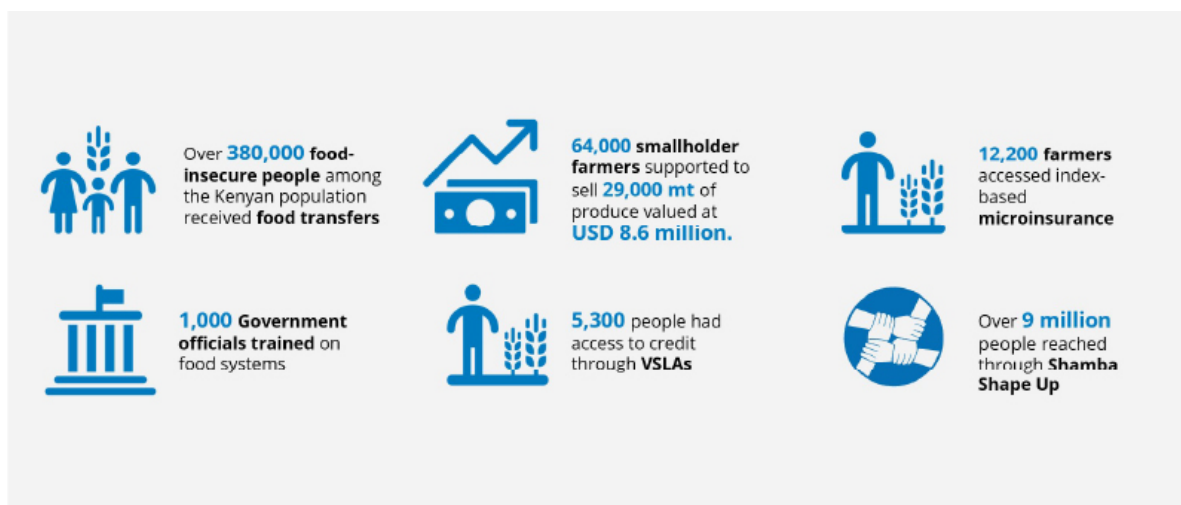
To optimize the use of limited Super Cereal Plus (CSB++) stocks for the treatment of acute malnutrition among PLW/Gs, the Ministry of Health and WFP agreed to revise the rations from 300 g/day to 250 g/day. The revised Super Cereal Plus ration was aligned to the international guidelines on requirements for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

WFP adopted and enhanced the use of remote monitoring approaches as far as possible in the COVID-19 context. Where possible, physical monitoring was implemented.



| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|---|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs | 4 |
| Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas | 3 |

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.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP contributed to building sustainable and inclusive food systems and increased the resilience to shocks of smallholder producers, pastoralists, and food insecure people. Across 13 counties in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs), WFP delivered services in partnership with county governments, research institutions and NGOs to increase agricultural production, reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen access to food, markets and financial services, improve food safety and quality.

WFP's food systems assistance was critical in cushioning vulnerable populations from multiple shocks in 2020 as well as adaption to shocks, particularly where livelihoods were diversified. In nine counties, over 380,000 food-insecure people (51 percent women) received food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while benefiting from the construction of climate-resilient assets and livelihoods diversification. Complementary efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of national and county governments by facilitating strategies, frameworks, guidelines, policies and studies on food systems and resilience.

WFP adapted its programmes to use alternative transfer delivery mechanisms, including expanded digital platforms, allowing most targets to be achieved despite restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19. Under South South Triangular Cooperation and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and private suppliers, WFP developed and broadcasted five Shamba Shape-up episodes that informed 9 million people in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda on pre- and post-harvest management; food safety and quality; and marketing. WFP developed distribution protocols and a national food systems analysis on COVID-19 was undertaken to inform WFP programming and partner strategies.

This outcome was 90 percent funded with activity 3 being 100 percent funded and activity 4 being 82 percent funded. This enabled the team to deliver on the programmes as planned. A budget revision in September reprioritized activities based on the outlook for the remainder of the CSP.

WFP and the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) scaled-up critical interventions on financial inclusion, food safety and quality and youth and nutrition-sensitivity to layer on the existing support provided to smallholder farmers and deliver an integrated food systems approach. More than 270 groups with 5,300 members received access to credit through village savings and loans associations put in place with the assistance of WFP and FtMA. The 394 farmer service centres established by FtMA served 64,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent of whom were women) in selling 29,000 mt of produce valued at USD 8.6 million. Pro-smallholder procurement processes were supported, facilitating the sales of 30,618 mt, exceeding the target by more than 60 percent. Some 12,200 farmers accessed index-based microinsurance with the assistance of WFP through premium payments totaling more than USD 200,000 to protect farmers against climate-related risks. To address micronutrient deficiencies among Kenyans, WFP partnered with the International Potato Centre to train 114 farmers on the production of orange-fleshed sweet potato and distributed 10 mt of vines. In addition, a total of 65 county technical officers were trained on agri-nutrition linkages to support the integration of nutrition in livelihood activities.

Evidence generation was a key priority. WFP established partnerships with the Overseas Development Institute and the World Bank to initiate studies on youth, cash and gender programming and explore opportunities for strengthened engagement. Outsourced outcome monitoring enhanced the quality and independence of evidence generation. The methodology was adjusted to avoid face-to-face interaction at national, county and household levels and the list of indicators was adjusted to accommodate for remote data collection. The changed methodology prevents direct comparison with the 2019 baseline report but still provides key findings on the progress of WFP's sustainable food systems and resilient livelihoods programmes in Kenya.

The food consumption score indicated that food insecurity varied across the ASALs with the highest proportion of households with poor/borderline food consumption scores found in the driest areas and those inhabited by pastoralist communities (36 percent) compared to those in the Western agropastoral zone (12 percent). According to the majority of respondents (75 percent) in an online survey shared with WFP, partner and county staff, progress was made in building the technical capacity of county government staff, which was attributed to technical capacity provided by WFP. Around 75 percent noted increased focus on sustainable food systems programmes within their counties and those who explained their response largely pointed to WFP interventions as the main driver of this change. The exercise recommended enhanced integration of activities within WFP's food systems and resilient livelihoods portfolio.

WFP built complementary partnerships with multinational and private companies, research and development institutions, and NGOs to enhance cost-efficiency and built a platform for developing strong technical solutions to challenges faced by smallholder farmers and retailers. Close collaboration with county governments continued with the training of 1,000 government officials to build national ownership and continue the process of county governments taking the lead in addressing systemic challenges facing local food systems. WFP, as a founding partner, played an active role in the USAID-funded Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth for layered and integrated support to resilience building across ASALs.

The digitization of activities prompted by COVID-19 restrictions in many ways enhanced WFP's outreach to beneficiaries and the broader population. WFP will scale-up the use of such platforms and leverage on strong connectivity and high mobile usage in Kenya. WFP prepared a strategy to transition beneficiaries away from the receipt of transfers towards self-reliance. Implementation of the strategy and the integration of activities will remain a priority in 2021. WFP will work closely with county governments to build an integrated food systems approach.

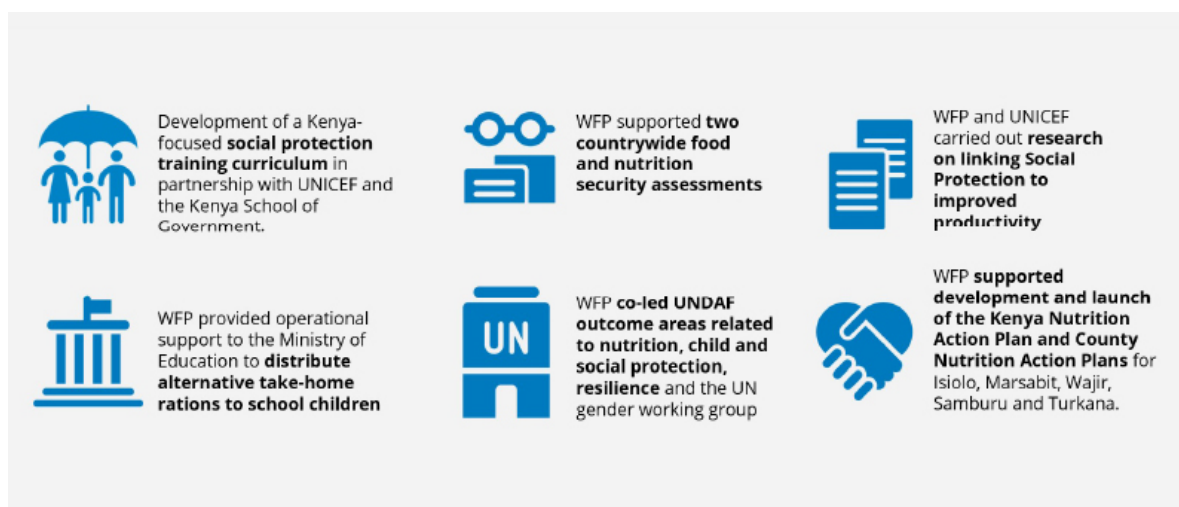
Efforts that enable the national government to play a role in coordinating and facilitating resilience building will continue and WFP will support in capacity needs assessment and preparation of a country-wide resilience framework.

WFP successfully built complementary partnerships and enhanced the integration of private sector investments. These efforts will be further expanded going forward. The strong partnerships that WFP has developed with a broad range of food systems actors will be key as WFP and the other Rome-based Agencies prepare for the launch of the Food Systems Summit in 2021.

Innovative solutions on eco-friendly cold storage were piloted with the University of Nairobi and will be further refined and scaled-up. A scale-up of farmer service centres; milling and fortification; post-harvest loss; retail; climate adaptation; value chain; and smallholder procurement interventions will also be prioritised along with stronger integration of youth and gender across food systems interventions.

| 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..



Strategic Outcome 3 supported the Government to assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. Addressing root causes of food and nutrition insecurity, this outcome is aligned to SDG target 17.9 providing support to national plans in developing countries to enable them to implement all the SDGs. This outcome was 100 percent funded against the needs-based plan, which enabled WFP to address key areas of the Government's assistance capacity: strengthen coverage and quality of social protection and safety nets, including school feeding and nutrition services, and capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

WFP brought together national and county-level stakeholders and provided technical assistance to develop policies and legislative frameworks critical to county commitments for increased and predictable allocation of resources to assist vulnerable populations. Technical expertise was drawn from the National Disaster Operations Centre, the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis and the Kenya Law Reform Commission. This included support to the formulation of policies and bills for social protection, school feeding in early childhood development education centres and gender and disaster risk management. Frameworks such as the disability bill in Wajir and gender and enterprise development policy in Isiolo and Samburu enhanced the inclusion of vulnerable groups into critical safety nets. WFP supported the establishment of county-level committees, including Disaster Risk Management Committees and school feeding coordination committees. These trained committees will assist counties in reviewing policies and legislation and implementing them at county, sub-county and ward levels.

As part of WFP's gradual handover of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to county governments, the 2018-2022 Kenya Nutrition Action Plan and County Nutrition Action Plans for five arid counties (Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Samburu and Turkana) were launched.

WFP supported the strengthening of the social protection sector in Kenya through providing technical advice and financial support to Government, including the development of a Kenya-focused social protection training curriculum in partnership with UNICEF and the Kenya School of Government.

At the request of the Government, WFP provided social protection technical support, undertaking a research piece in partnership with UNICEF titled: "Linking Social Protection to Improved Productivity: An Investment Case for Cash Plus Programmes in Kenya." Building on the findings of the study, the Government is developing a framework to strengthen linkages between Social Protection, productivity and employability, through livelihoods, basic social services, skills or asset development and labour market activities.

To strengthen the accountability, effectiveness and efficiency of the school feeding programme, WFP supported the digitization of school meals reporting as part of enhancing the National Education Management Information System.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, WFP provided technical advice through undertaking a supply chain compliance review of the National Home-Grown School Meals Programme. The review recommended capacity

strengthening in food safety and quality; management of food suppliers and transporters, record keeping and accountability. Following the assessment, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with WFP trained over 1,000 school-level managers from 336 primary schools. Following school closures in March, WFP provided operational support to the Ministry of Education to distribute alternative take-home rations to school children and to prepare for the safe reopening of schools in January 2021.

WFP supported the County Government of Turkana to train health workers in nutrition-sensitive HIV Programming. The training facilitated the provision of quality nutrition services to meet the nutrition needs of people living with HIV (PLHIV). WFP shared learning during the annual AIDS conference on the integration of health and nutrition sessions in youth programmes to promote HIV/AIDS testing, linkage to health services and adherence to treatment.

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of food and nutrition security protocols and the capacity to intervene, WFP supported the review of the Kenya Livelihood Zoning. Following the development of the methodology in 2019, data collection tools and methodology were validated, and a national data collection team established and trained. In 2021, WFP, under the coordination of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, will support the national and county sensitizations and stakeholder consultations followed by the data collection and validation.

WFP supported two countrywide food and nutrition security assessments. As a result, the capacities of both national and county governments were enhanced in data collection, analysis and reporting, and critical food security evidence was generated. With WFP's support, county governments of Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir layered the findings on existing early warning information, which assisted them to update their preparedness and contingency plans, improving coordination, resource mobilization and effectiveness of disaster response.

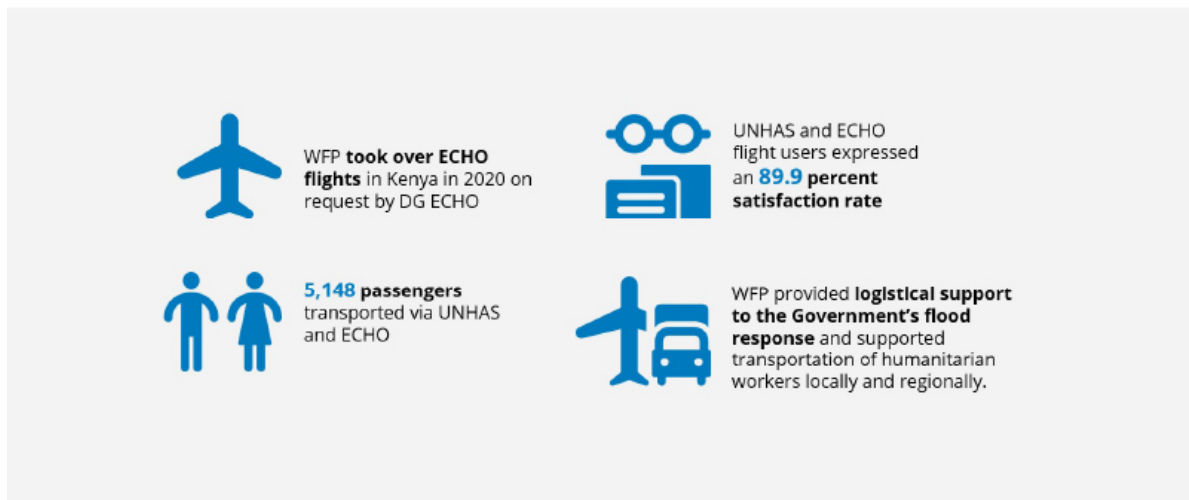
WFP supported the Government to conduct an after-action review of preparedness and response to droughts in 2016-2019. This review is expected to inform the national and county governments' and other stakeholders' future drought preparedness and response interventions.

WFP led and coordinated the United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcome area for child and social protection, gender-based violence and violence against children and co-lead in nutrition and resilience. WFP further supported the Government's COVID-19 response: from the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP participated in the inter-agency committee on COVID-19 response and advised the Government in relief assistance. In response to increased needs due to COVID-19, WFP provided operational support and technical advice, including outposting technical staff to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Devolution and Development of Arid and Semi-arid Lands and the Council of Governors, for the Government's emergency response and horizontal and vertical expansion of the national social protection safety net programme. WFP, with other UN agencies supported the Government in adopting a harmonized targeting approach for COVID-19 response, which ensured that over 1 million beneficiaries received regular cash transfers. WFP's timely support to the Government in enhancing the Single Registry including its ability to interface with other systems was critical to expanding the coverage for social protection. It strengthened coordination by enabling humanitarian actors to link their support to the Government system and target their assistance more effectively.

WFP continued to strengthen communities' capacities to manage and prevent undernutrition through the scale-up of two community-based approaches in Wajir county: Family mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and Positive Deviance Hearth (PD hearth). Family MUAC involves training households on screening their children using the MUAC tape as well as the referral process. The use of Family MUAC reduced interaction between beneficiaries and health workers in the context of COVID-19. WFP finalized plans for the roll-out of the PD hearth which is used to identify behaviours practiced by mothers or caretakers of well-nourished children and to transfer them to those with malnourished children without medical complications. WFP will advocate for its adoption in other arid counties.

| 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.



This Strategic Outcome focused on crisis response and was aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8 – "Partnerships" – and SDG target 17.16. Under SO4, WFP provided services and platforms for partners in air transport and joint coordination platforms through activity 6 and 8, and relied on cost recovery from flights to meet its requirements. However, there was a low uptake of flights because of COVID-19 movement restrictions.

UNHAS achieved its objective of providing safe and reliable air transport services to the hard to reach areas of Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya. UNHAS continued its regular flight schedule (three times per week) until late March when the Government imposed movement restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19, posing logistical challenges to travel. From April to early July, no flights were authorized in and out of Nairobi unless special requests were made. During the lockdown, UNHAS provided cargo services with special authorization and at a later point added passengers by following specific procedures. UNHAS undertook several dedicated flights for high profile delegations, including the German president to Kakuma in February and HRH, The Princess of Jordan to Isiolo in October.

To sustain operations, UNHAS established standard operating procedures (SOPs) as a mitigation measure to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 through flight activities. SOPs included social distancing and symptom checks before the flight, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) during check-in and while onboard, flight precautionary briefings and disinfection of aircraft after each flight. This enabled the resumption of the regular service, initially with flights to the camps every two weeks, followed by flights every week.

In addition to its regular service within Kenya, UNHAS played a critical role in supporting the WFP global passenger and light cargo service between Nairobi and Addis Ababa.

For many refugees, UNHAS is central to their voluntary repatriation back to their home countries. Throughout 2020, the service transported 179 refugees to areas in Somalia and Ethiopia from Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps.

UNHAS assessed its services regularly through standardized surveys such as the Passenger Satisfaction Survey and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey, which showed an 89 percent user satisfaction rate. UNHAS shared and collected information from users on operational performance and the projected needs of the agencies through user group meetings in Nairobi, Kakuma, and Dadaab throughout the year. Feedback enabled UNHAS to assess the changing needs of the humanitarian community and amend schedules, where practical, or introduce new locations.

The Supply Optimisation through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) initiative was concluded in 2019 and in 2020, the activity was deactivated in the CSP logframe through a budget revision.

Prompted by an agreement signed between WFP and DG-ECHO in February in which WFP was requested to take over the operational management of ECHO flights in Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mali, WFP through UNHAS took over management of ECHO flights in Kenya in May for one year. This required a budget revision to the CSP which sought to add a service provision activity solely focused on providing Humanitarian Air Services in support of DG-ECHO funded projects.

The principal objective of this activity is to enhance the effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response by facilitating access through safe, reliable and efficient air services. ECHO air services managed by UNHAS provided both passenger and cargo air transport to DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors to enable a timely and effective response to populations in need of assistance. Operationally, the scope and scale of need for ECHO Flights were consistent with the 2019 Humanitarian Implementation Plan.

The first flight for this service was in May. However, the Government's restriction on movement into and out of the Nairobi metropolitan area due to COVID-19 resulted in few requests for the service. Therefore in consultation with the ECHO representative in Kenya, a Friday regular schedule was established for this service to the two refugee camps in Kenya–Dadaab and Kakuma–from Nairobi.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted negatively on the demand for flights due to movement restrictions, which, in turn led to a reduction in cost recovery from ticket sales for UNHAS and an underutilization of funding for the ECHO flights.

Cross-cutting Results

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

Kenya has adopted treaties and conventions critical to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Sessional Paper No. 02 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development details the overarching principles integrated into the National and County Government sectoral policies, practices and programmes. The 2020 Gender Inequality index ranks Kenya 109 of 153 countries with significant inequalities between men and women in education attainment, health outcomes, representation in parliament and participation in the labour market.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak in Kenya, WFP adopted a business continuity plan mainstreaming gender across programmes and operations through integration in resource mobilization, implementation monitoring and evaluation and reporting. The development of gender-responsive guidelines and protocols for the management of COVID-19 relief supplies ensured efficient and effective management of the relief programme. Gender and protection guidelines, standards of operations and ensuring gender, age and disability-inclusive targeting criteria were utilized for distributions, not only to minimize the risk of infection but also to prioritize the most vulnerable.

WFP staff capacity was enhanced to address COVID-19 gender aspects in WFP interventions that may have detrimentally affected women's health and exacerbated their economic vulnerabilities, such as unpaid care work, their primary role as caregivers, increased Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and early marriage.

The Gender Resource Network provided technical support in strengthening country-led gender and protection working groups. This led to increased multisectoral collaboration and complementarity among state and non-state actors in jointly carrying out various gender activities, joint redress of protection and sexual and GBV issues and joint marking of gender-related events.

WFP collaborated with the State Department of Gender and UN Women in drafting policy proposals addressing the gendered impacts of COVID-19 contributing to the nascent discussion of sex and gender as determinants of health informing the COVID-19 response.

To address the underlying causes of gender inequalities in livelihoods and value chain development, WFP is piloting the Gender Action Learning System Methodology (GALS), a gender transformative approach in resilience activities to address gender, social, economic and political inequalities through a community-led empowerment methodology targeting men, women and youth. WFP is undertaking a cash-based transfers Gender Impact Evaluation of the asset creation and resilience programme led by the Office of Evaluation to be finalized in 2021.

A Gender Impact Assessment study is ongoing for the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) programme among smallholder farmers.

Monitoring findings showed that women constituted 50 percent of decision-making entities in most WFP programme activities, in the Project Implementation Committees and food marshals. Through capacity strengthening efforts, WFP supported the Government to sensitize technical officers and community leaders on gender-responsive policies and gender integration in community Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and contingency planning. WFP provided technical support in the formulation of gender-responsive DRM, social protection and Early Child Development and Education policies for Baringo, Garissa and Wajir counties and gender policies for Marsabit and Samburu.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020 protection concerns increased among vulnerable groups in society such as the elderly, people living with disabilities and women and children as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on legal and social services that resulted in limited avenues for safety and justice. Suspension of education activities exacerbated the risks and exposure of adolescent girls to abuse, adolescent pregnancy and early marriage.

Protection considerations guaranteed that assistance was rolled-out safely and securely, upholding the beneficiaries' dignity while ensuring the most vulnerable and special interest groups were prioritized. All staff were sensitized on domestic violence given the increase in the cases in the country, the code of conduct and how to support victims of domestic violence. WFP marked 16 days of activism with intensive awareness-raising and training of gatekeepers such as the guards on how to interact with beneficiaries and project implementation committee on how identify protection risks and the referral pathway. Through field protection clusters and partners, WFP led the sensitization of community leadership structures including Food Advisory Committees on protection risks and referral pathways to enhance their capacity to cascade information to communities and heighten surveillance on protection issues at community level. WFP commissioned radio spots and shared key messages on protection issues within the nexus with food security and nutrition.

WFP drafted the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and disability inclusion action plans outlining key priorities and outputs to structurally address PSEA and inclusion issues. This ensured that their perspectives and experiences were heard and addressed.

Outcome monitoring revealed that no safety issues were encountered by respondents or community members while travelling to and from distribution points with all beneficiaries reporting treatment with respect and dignified facilities. Priority was given to vulnerable groups who mainly included expectant women, people living with disabilities and the elderly during distributions in all counties. WFP consistently increased the participation and inclusion of women, people living with disabilities, the elderly and other diverse groups in project implementation committees to ensure their perspectives and experiences could be heard and addressed.

The year 2020 presented a huge challenge in communicating and engaging with beneficiaries due to movement restrictions, geographic lockdowns and restrictions on public gatherings, all of which impacted the beneficiary outreach and engagement plan since most activities planned for beneficiary engagement involved either public gatherings, community meetings or staff travel.

Non-contact mediums of communications were employed to improve awareness of the various aspects of the programme to address these challenges. FM radio stations were contracted across all areas of operations where messages on changes to food distribution processes due to COVID-19, entitlements, dates of disbursements, avenues of providing feedback and the length of the programme were aired. Specific COVID-19 related messaging on prevention, protection and associated gender-based violence was also aired. Bulk SMS's were sent to beneficiaries targeting those with mobile phones. These SMS messages effectively reached beneficiaries of the urban response programme, cash transfer beneficiaries and smallholder farmers.

Animations, infographics and short videos were developed focusing on different topics like nutrition, cash redemption processes, COVID-19 prevention and protection. This content was disseminated using TV screens mounted at food distribution points and several social media platforms within refugee camps and settlements.

Monitoring of refugee operations indicated that 96 percent of the interviewed beneficiaries were aware of distribution dates, 99 percent were informed on the changes in food distribution modalities and 84.5 percent were aware of cash disbursement dates. Outcome 2 monitoring reports indicated 90 percent of interviewed beneficiaries were aware of their distribution dates, 99 percent were aware of their entitlements and 70 percent knew how to contact WFP.

WFP enhanced the effectiveness of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) by improving awareness of available feedback channels such as the toll-free line, helpdesks, SMS line, email and community-based structures across all activities involving direct engagement with beneficiaries. CFM data was analysed monthly and presented in monthly CFM committee meetings. Key recommendations were agreed and tasked to specific teams. Crucially, a series of key recommendations were implemented in different outcome areas based on feedback from beneficiaries.

WFP has one call centre in Nairobi managed by three trained staff. However, in times of a surge activity like the COVID-19 urban response, more operators were engaged at different phases of the programme to cope with increased calls. The CFM also has three help desks in Dadaab and four in Kakuma at food distribution points and Kalobeyei settlement. A total of 16,400 cases were received through the CFM in 2020, with 84 percent of cases resolved. Women reported 49 percent of cases. Most were from the refugee operations specifically *Bamba Chakula* where the majority of

cases were requests for PIN resets followed by loss of SIM cards and technical issues with lines. Cases from relief and resilient livelihoods programmes included updates on account information (phone number and ID numbers) and missed distributions. The interactive voice response for complaints and feedback hotline provided access to the toll-free line during out of office hours and when the line was busy. Technical support for remote monitoring was provided to the field teams to enable them to undertake remote monitoring in all activities. This was due to the limitations on travel to curb the spread of COVID-19 and was coordinated by the M&E team.

Measures were taken to ensure that all beneficiary data collected for delivering assistance under all activities in the CSP adhered to 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 2021.

In capacity strengthening of national and county government structures, the team was unable to offer technical support to two county governments finalizing their standard operating procedures (SOP) for beneficiary data management due to travel restrictions and restrictions on public gatherings and meetings to curb the spread of COVID-19. These SOPs are critical for county governments as they outline standard processes for managing beneficiary data during all phases of programme implementation, therefore enabling county governments to manage beneficiary data for their humanitarian and social protection programmes. Two draft county SOPs are earmarked for completion and adoption in 2021.

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

The majority of Kenya's land area is arid and semi-arid, with only 16 percent of land supporting over 80 percent of the population. The dominant sectors that are the backbone of Kenya's economy such as agriculture, water energy, tourism, wildlife and health are vulnerable to climate change. Over the past decade, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events have led to an increasing number of emergencies and resource-related conflicts. The successive impact of climate change in Kenya over the past ten years has resulted in 3-5 percent losses in Gross Domestic Product.[1]

Collectively, these challenges impact on food availability, access, utilization and stability of food systems. The situation is particularly acute in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, where most of WFP's work is focused. Kenya has a robust environmental regulatory framework based on the Environmental Management and Coordination Act. Under this act, the National Environmental Management Authority has the mandate to formulate legal and institutional frameworks and implement them in the country.

WFP established environmental and social safeguards to ensure its programmes did not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. This was achieved through environmental screening of project activities, a key pillar of WFP's Environmental Policy 2017. WFP has further ensured that all activities were screened, environmental risks identified and mitigation actions put in place. Environmental and Social Risk Screening of CSP Activities was carried out as mandated by the WFP Environmental Policy.

Asset creation activities have contributed to strengthened ecosystems. A total of 7,100 trees were planted and 1,209 ha of land were treated with soil and water conservation techniques to help stabilize the land, reduce soil erosion and increase water infiltration and storage. Additionally, 4,180 distributed beehives provided new livelihood opportunities for communities.

WFP continued to implement sustainable energy, waste, water and procurement interventions under the framework of its Environmental Management System (EMS) to increase the sustainability of its operations. WFP implemented solutions to reduce energy consumption and increase the use of renewables in the Kenya. In 2020, as part of the Energy Efficiency Programme, a 14 kWp solar system with 37 kWh of storage was installed at Kakuma Final Delivery Point 3 to provide power for general food distributions and for the compound's security lighting. Additionally, three solar-powered illuminated billboards with nutritional messages were erected at market centres in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

WFP Kenya recycled more than 1 million food bags into new bags for the local market. The initiative has been expanded to other supply chain packaging and waste items. Two small scale incinerators were installed in Kakuma and Dadaab to safely dispose of COVID-19 personal protective equipment used by WFP staff and prevent environmental pollution linked to improper disposal.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Kenya Emergency Appeal (April - September 2020)

[2] Second Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, June 2020

* SDG data is only available for one indicator: prevalence of undernourishment. The Kenyan Government is not collecting data on the targets that WFP is tracking at outcome level for the CSP. However, WFP's contribution to these targets is reflected in the SDG table.

* Nutrition prevention included a contingency for protection rations in the event of a drought which did not materialize in 2020.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] This number constitutes 739,000 food insecure, 1.7 million people affected by COVID-19, 211,000 flood-affected and over 400,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

[2] Ministry of Health COVID-19 Update

[3] World Bank Kenya Economic Update November 2020

[4] UNHCR Kenya Update December 2020

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Bamba Chakula is WFP's food voucher system in the refugee camps accessed through shops contracted by WFP.

[2] a digital market application showing the price and availability of commodities in retail outlets)

* Data visualizations for the SO sections will be uploaded once beneficiary data adjustments are completed.

*Outcome indicators not collected in 2020 due to COVID -19 include, Enrolment rate, Attendance rate, Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) and ECMEN

*FCS values under Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kenya; data was not disaggregated at the time of planning.

*Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

*Outcome indicators not collected in 2020 because COVID -19 include Food expenditure share, Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women, Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base, Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses, Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks, Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits, Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods, Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer

*Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)- not a corporate indicator



Strategic outcome 03

* Data reconciliation for the outcome indicators: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index and Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) is underway. Once completed, the values will reflect on SPRING.

* SABER School Feeding National Capacity indicator is collected every two years, a follow up value will be available in the 2021 ACR.

Strategic outcome 04

*The Gender and Age marker is currently in the review process. Once approved it will reflect on SPRING.

Progress towards gender equality

* Data collection for the indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality, commenced in 2020 and hence the values have been recorded as the baseline.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Data collection for the following indicators:

*Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

*Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

*Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

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

for the smallholder farmers commenced in 2020 and hence the values have been recorded as the baseline.

Environment

[1] Kenya's updated nationally determined contribution, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, December 2020

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 |
| | Unit | Female | Male | Overall | Year | | Unit | Female | Male | Overall | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment | % | | | 23 | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 723,745 | 628,789 | 1,352,534 | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 882,167 | 618,789 | 70% |
| | female | 1,311,833 | 733,745 | 56% |
| | total | 2,194,000 | 1,352,534 | 62% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 177,784 | 45,989 | 26% |
| | female | 259,710 | 63,754 | 25% |
| | total | 437,494 | 109,743 | 25% |
| 24-59 months | male | 176,430 | 56,544 | 32% |
| | female | 259,636 | 74,284 | 29% |
| | total | 436,066 | 130,828 | 30% |
| 5-11 years | male | 152,905 | 171,264 | 112% |
| | female | 150,561 | 168,960 | 112% |
| | total | 303,466 | 340,224 | 112% |
| 12-17 years | male | 121,284 | 87,691 | 72% |
| | female | 131,300 | 98,233 | 75% |
| | total | 252,584 | 185,924 | 74% |
| 18-59 years | male | 231,095 | 242,233 | 105% |
| | female | 477,925 | 306,116 | 64% |
| | total | 709,020 | 548,349 | 77% |
| 60+ years | male | 22,669 | 15,068 | 66% |
| | female | 32,701 | 22,398 | 68% |
| | total | 55,370 | 37,466 | 68% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 1,776,129 | 927,565 | 52% |
| Refugee | 417,871 | 424,969 | 102% |
| Returnee | 0 | 0 | - |
| IDP | 0 | 0 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 391,100 | 389,402 | 99% |
| Climate change adaptation and risk management | 14,000 | 73,236 | 523% |
| Emergency Preparedness | 500,000 | 374,567 | 74% |
| Nutrition Prevention | 824,270 | 41,894 | 5% |
| Nutrition Treatment | 102,500 | 100,241 | 97% |
| School Meal | 103,000 | 110,864 | 107% |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 420,000 | 424,969 | 101% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Maize | 6,154 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 9,096 | 14,568 | 160% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 6,338 | 1,250 | 20% |
| Wheat | 4,983 | 1,067 | 21% |
| Wheat Flour | 4,012 | 2,154 | 54% |
| Dried Fruits | 0 | 120 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 23,285 | 6,696 | 29% |
| LNS | 0 | 1,456 | - |
| Pea Wheat Blend | 0 | 129 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 1,400 | 133 | 10% |
| Sugar | 111 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 4,885 | 4,939 | 101% |
| Beans | 3,580 | 490 | 14% |
| Peas | 0 | 3 | - |
| Split Peas | 4,419 | 8,726 | 197% |
| Food systems are sustainable | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Maize | 6,838 | 13 | 0% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 15,956 | 17,838 | 112% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Vegetable Oil | 1,520 | 1,308 | 86% |
| Beans | 2,662 | 8 | 0% |
| Split Peas | 1,897 | 3,996 | 211% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Cash | 8,454,250 | 16,064,561 | 190% |
| Value Voucher | 34,843,500 | 27,709,435 | 80% |
| Value voucher transfer for services | 144,522 | 0 | 0% |
| Food systems are sustainable | | | |
| Cash | 5,910,734 | 5,275,222 | 89% |
| Value voucher transfer for services | 281,400 | 205,768 | 73% |

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 | |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Output Results | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | | | | | | |
| Output Category A: Resources transferred | | | | | | |
| Output Category D: Assets created | | | | | | |
| Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered | | | | | | |
| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 210,000 210,000 420,000 | 206,436 206,438 412,874 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 7,920 10,080 18,000 | 6,988 8,541 15,529 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV/TB Care& treatment; | Female Male Total | 880 720 1,600 | 746 745 1,491 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 343 127 470 | 256 32 288 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for training | Female Male Total | 330 770 1,100 | 387 787 1,174 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 210,000 210,000 420,000 | 212,484 212,485 424,969 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 9,620 8,880 18,500 | 8,705 8,364 17,069 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 5,454 4,646 10,100 | 6,554 4,370 10,924 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Inpatients | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 2,896 1,854 4,750 | 2,468 2,469 4,937 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Total | 25,300 25,300 | 24,537 24,537 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Total | 800 800 | 621 621 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 37,400 47,600 85,000 | 42,901 52,434 95,335 |
| A: | A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 53,927 | 36,771 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 39,257,272 | 33,198,591 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|------------------|-------|-------|
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| A: 1.1 Food-insecure refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional in kind or cash-based resource transfers (Output category A&B;) to meet their food & nutrition needs; | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 1,000 | 607 |
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| A: 1.3 Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support (Output category A&C;) to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets | A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | training session | 8 | 4 |
| A: 1.3 Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support (Output category A&C;) to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 150 | 144 |
| | A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | | | | |
| A: 1.3 Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support (Output category A&C;) to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets | A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | retailer | 1,340 | 733 |
| | A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | |
| A: 1.4 Caregivers of children in stabilization centres and inpatients (Tier 1) receive unconditional food transfers (Output category A&E;) and SBCC in order to meet their food and nutrition needs; | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | site | 20 | 20 |
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| 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 (Output category A) strengthening livelihoods in camps and host communities; | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 1,100 | 1,174 |
| | A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------|---------|--------|
| 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 (Output category A) strengthening livelihoods in camps and host communities; | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | | Food assistance for training | site | 6 | 6 |
| | A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | |
| A: 1.6 Refugee children in primary school (Tier 1) receive school meals (Output category A&N;) every day that they attend school, to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school enrolment and attendance; | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | | School feeding (on-site) | site | 49 | 49 |
| | D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | |
| D: 1.7 Refugees and host community members (Tier 1) receive capacity building & technical support to (Output category A,C,D&N;) for increased self-reliance; | D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | m3 | 100,000 | 0 |
| D: 1.7 Refugees and host community members (Tier 1) receive capacity building & technical support to (Output category A,C,D&N;) for increased self-reliance; | D.1.65: Number of family gardens established | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | garden | 1,000 | 607 |
| | E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | |
| E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition; | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition; | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 20,000 | 14,000 |
| E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition; | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 20,000 | 17,400 |
| | E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|------------|--------|--------|
| E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition; | E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme). | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | individual | 39,000 | 21,450 |
| E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition; | E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme). | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | individual | 20,000 | 20,240 |

Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--------|--|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Emergency preparedness activities | Female Male Total | 256,500 193,500 450,000 | 178,325 134,527 312,852 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Emergency preparedness activities | Female Male Total | 28,500 21,500 50,000 | 31,319 23,624 54,943 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Emergency preparedness activities | Female Male Total | 0 | 2,720 2,718 5,438 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 370,560 247,040 617,600 | |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 30,000 20,000 50,000 | 27,100 18,068 45,168 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Emergency preparedness activities | Female Total | 0 | 1,334 1,334 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Total | 162,400 162,400 | |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Total | 40,000 40,000 | 42,037 42,037 |
| A: | A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 14,336 | 4,959 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 4,185,000 | 10,575,405 |
| | E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|------------|--------|--------|
| E*: 2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills (Output category A,C&E;) 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. | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 2,000 | 1,780 |
| E*: 2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills (Output category A,C&E;) 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. | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 29,800 | 26,820 |
| | E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | | | | | |
| E*: 2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills (Output category A,C&E;) 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. | E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme). | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | individual | 31,800 | 7,314 |

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Refugees and Asylum seekers; Dadaab; | | | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 87 | ≥87 | ≥87 | | 91.7 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 87 | ≥87 | ≥87 | | 73.7 | | |
| | | Overall | 87 | ≥87 | ≥87 | | 93 | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female | 6.6 | ≤6.6 | =6.6 | 10.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 6.6 | ≤6.6 | =6.6 | 10.5 | | | |
| | | Overall | 6.6 | ≤6.6 | =6.6 | 10.7 | | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score | General Distribution | Female | 4.1 | >4.1 | =4.1 | 7.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 4 | >4 | =4 | 8 | | | |
| | | Overall | 4 | >4 | =4 | 7.9 | | | |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | General Distribution | Overall | 16.7 | ≥16.7 | ≥16.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| Enrolment rate | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 9 | ≥9 | ≥9 | | 9 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 39 | >39 | >39 | 89 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 49.4 | >49.4 | >49.4 | 89 | | | |
| | | Overall | 43.1 | >43.1 | >43.1 | 89 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 54.1 | <54.1 | <54.1 | 8.2 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 45.5 | <45.5 | <45.5 | 9.2 | | | |
| | | Overall | 50.8 | <50.8 | <50.8 | 8.6 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 5 | <5 | <5 | 2.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 6.1 | <6.1 | <6.1 | 1.7 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 6.1 | <6.1 | <6.1 | 2.3 | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 35.1 | ≥35.1 | ≥35.1 | 4.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 31.23 | ≥31.3 | ≥31.3 | 4.6 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 33.6 | ≥33.6 | ≥33.6 | 4.7 | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 21.8 | ≤21.8 | ≤21.8 | 48.6 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 29.5 | ≤29.5 | ≤29.5 | 48.9 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 24 | ≤24 | ≤24 | 48.7 | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 40.2 | ≤40.2 | ≤40.2 | 36.1 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 42.2 | ≤42.2 | ≤42.2 | 31.6 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 41.1 | ≤41.1 | ≤41.1 | 34.3 | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 3.2 | ≤3.2 | ≤3.2 | 10.6 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3.8 | ≤3.8 | ≤3.8 | 14.9 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 3.4 | ≤3.4 | ≤3.4 | 12.3 | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0.22 | <15 | =15 | 0.38 | 0.83 | 0.16 | Secondary data | |
| | | Male | 0.22 | <15 | =15 | 0.59 | 0.73 | 0.16 | | |
| | | Overall | 0.22 | <15 | =15 | 0.49 | 0.79 | 0.16 | | |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data | |
| | | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 1.33 | <15 | <15 | 1.81 | 0.8 | 1.23 | Secondary data | |
| | | Male | 1.33 | <15 | <15 | 1.74 | 1.1 | 1.23 | | |
| | | Overall | 1.33 | <15 | <15 | 1.84 | 0.95 | 1.23 | | |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 96.45 | >75 | >75 | 97.28 | 94.63 | 97.04 | Secondary data | |
| | | Male | 96.45 | >75 | >75 | 97.67 | 94.52 | 97.04 | | |
| | | Overall | 96.45 | >75 | >75 | 97.68 | 94.58 | 97.04 | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 99.97 | >90 | >90 | | | 0 | Secondary data | |
| | | Male | 99.97 | >90 | >90 | | | 0 | | |
| | | Overall | 99.97 | >90 | >90 | | 96.1 | 0 | | |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 99.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | Secondary data | |
| Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kakuma; | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 75.41 | ≥75.41 | ≥75.41 | | | 95.4 | WFP survey | |
| | | Male | 75.41 | ≥75.41 | ≥75.41 | | | 93.6 | | |
| | | Overall | 75.41 | ≥75.41 | ≥75.41 | | | 94.5 | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female | 10.5 | ≤10.5 | =10.5 | 11 | | | WFP survey | |
| | | Male | 9.5 | ≤9.5 | =9.5 | 9.8 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 10.1 | ≤10.1 | =10.1 | 10.3 | | | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score | General Distribution | Female | 3 | >3 | =3 | 6.5 | | | WFP survey | |
| | | Male | 3 | >3 | =3 | 6.6 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 3 | >3 | =3 | 6.6 | | | | |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | General Distribution | Overall | 21 | ≥21 | ≥16.7 | | | | WFP survey | |
| Enrolment rate | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 10 | ≥10 | ≥10 | | 7.1 | | WFP survey | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 37.3 35.4 36.5 | ≥37.3 ≥35.4 ≥36.5 | ≥37.3 ≥35.4 ≥36.5 | 61.3 69.2 66 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 31.1 31.4 31.2 | <31.1 <31.4 <31.2 | <31.1 <31.4 <31.2 | 25.5 19 21.7 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 33.2 32.2 32.2 | <33.2 <32.2 <32.2 | <33.2 <32.2 <32.2 | 13.2 11.7 12.3 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 20.1 22.6 21.5 | ≥20.1 ≥22.6 ≥21.5 | ≥20.1 ≥22.6 ≥21.5 | 10.2 11.9 11.2 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 24.4 27.6 25.7 | ≤24.4 ≤27.6 ≤25.7 | ≤24.4 ≤27.6 ≤25.7 | 48.4 46.9 47.5 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 49.7 45.9 48.2 | ≤49.7 ≤45.9 ≤48.2 | ≤49.7 ≤45.9 ≤48.2 | 35.4 33.9 34.5 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 5.2 3.9 4.6 | ≤5.2 ≤3.9 ≤4.6 | ≤5.2 ≤3.9 ≤4.6 | 6 7.3 6.8 | | | WFP survey |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 0.07 0.07 0.07 | <15 <15 <15 | <15 <15 <15 | 0.04 0.03 0.06 | 0.03 0.03 0.03 | 0.22 0.22 0.22 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 0 0 0 | <3 <3 <3 | <3 <3 <3 | 0 0 0 | 0.01 0 0.01 | 0 0 0 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 2.66 2.66 2.66 | <15 <15 <15 | <15 <15 <15 | 1.39 1.69 1.53 | 5.21 4.63 4.92 | 5.39 5.39 5.39 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 91.6 91.6 91.6 | >75 >75 >75 | >75 >75 >75 | 98.48 98.25 98.42 | 89.08 91.3 90.19 | 90.8 90.8 90.8 | Secondary data |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 94.34 94.34 94.34 | >90 >90 >90 | >90 >90 >90 | | | 84 | Secondary data |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | | | Secondary data |
| Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kalobeyei Settlement; | | | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Overall | 93.2 94 93.6 | ≥93.2 ≥94 ≥93.6 | ≥93.2 ≥94 ≥93.6 | | | | WFP survey |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 11.9 11.3 11.5 | >11.9 >11.3 >11.5 | =11.9 =11.3 =11.5 | 10.9 8.1 9.6 | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | General Distribution | Female | 3 | ≥3 | =3 | 6.1 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3 | ≥3 | =3 | 6.3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 3 | ≥3 | =3 | 6.2 | | | |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | General Distribution | Overall | 18.8 | ≥18.8 | ≥18.8 | | | | WFP survey |
| Enrolment rate | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 6.3 | ≥6.3 | =6.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 5.4 | ≥5.4 | =5.4 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 5.7 | ≥5.7 | =5.7 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 33.5 | ≥33.5 | ≥33.5 | 62.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 38.4 | ≥38.4 | ≥38.4 | 59.2 | | | |
| | | Overall | 35.1 | ≥35.1 | ≥35.1 | 61.1 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 38.7 | <38.7 | <38.7 | 28.1 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 33 | <33 | <33 | 30 | | | |
| | | Overall | 36.9 | <36.9 | <36.9 | 29 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 28.6 | <28.6 | <28.6 | 9.2 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 27.7 | <27.7 | <27.7 | 10.8 | | | |
| | | Overall | 28 | <28 | <28 | 9.9 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 21.6 | ≥21.6 | ≥21.6 | 9.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 19.3 | ≥19.3 | ≥19.3 | 9.9 | | | |
| | | Overall | 20.1 | ≥20.1 | ≥20.1 | 9.7 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 21.3 | ≤21.3 | ≤21.3 | 47.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 22.7 | ≤22.7 | ≤22.7 | 45.3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 21.8 | ≤21.8 | ≤21.8 | 46.4 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 53.4 | ≤53.4 | ≤53.4 | 35.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 48.8 | ≤48.8 | ≤48.8 | 37.7 | | | |
| | | Overall | 52 | ≤52 | ≤52 | 36.6 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 3.1 | ≤3.1 | ≤3.1 | 7.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 2.4 | ≤2.4 | ≤2.4 | 7.2 | | | |
| | | Overall | 2.9 | ≤2.9 | ≤2.9 | 7.2 | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 63.45 | <15 | <15 | 2.94 | 8.59 | 5.29 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 63.45 | <15 | <15 | 5.15 | 8.59 | 5.29 | |
| | | Overall | 63.45 | <15 | <15 | 4.02 | 8.59 | 5.29 | |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0.35 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 0.35 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | |
| | | Overall | 0.35 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0.35 | <15 | <15 | 1.9 | 0.61 | 0.75 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 0.35 | <15 | <15 | 4.29 | 0.61 | 0.75 | |
| | | Overall | 0.35 | <15 | <15 | 3.07 | 0.61 | 0.75 | |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 23.82 | >75 | >75 | 94.98 | 77.7 | 92.1 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 23.82 | >75 | >75 | 90.34 | 77.04 | 92.1 | |
| | | Overall | 3.82 | >75 | >75 | 92.91 | 77.37 | 92.1 | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 95.32 | >90 | >90 | | | 96.7 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 95.32 | >90 | >90 | | | 96.7 | |
| | | Overall | 95.32 | >100 | >90 | | 83.1 | 96.7 | |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | | | Secondary data |

Refugees and Asylum seekers; Kenya;



| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|--|--|------------|
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Overall | 9.6 | ≤9.6 | =9.6 | 10.2 | | | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | General Distribution | Overall | 3.3 | ≥3.3 | ≥3.3 | 6.81 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | | | | 69.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 70.6 | | | |
| | | Overall | 37.7 | >37.7 | =37.7 | 70.2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | | | | 21.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 19.8 | | | |
| | | Overall | 38.3 | <38.3 | =38.3 | 20.5 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | | | | 9 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 9.6 | | | |
| | | Overall | 24 | <24 | =24 | 9.3 | | | |

Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Host community; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 12 | <15 | <15 | 8.87 | | 12 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 12 | <15 | <15 | 9.16 | | 12 | |
| | | Overall | 12 | <15 | <15 | 9.01 | 7 | 12 | |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 1.49 | | 1 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 1.57 | | 1 | |
| | | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 1.52 | 0.2 | 1 | |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 4 | <15 | <15 | 5.77 | | 5 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 4 | <15 | <15 | 5.19 | | 5 | |
| | | Overall | 4 | <15 | <15 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5 | |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 83 | >75 | >75 | 83.86 | | 84 | Secondary data |
| | | Male | 83 | >75 | >75 | 84.09 | | 84 | |
| | | Overall | 83 | >75 | >75 | 83.97 | 88.3 | 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.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Female Male Total | 7,140 6,860 14,000 | 37,350 35,886 73,236 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 44,370 42,630 87,000 | 43,585 41,873 85,458 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 154,530 148,470 303,000 | 154,414 148,356 302,770 |
| A: | A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 28,872 | 23,163 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 6,192,134 | 5,480,990 |
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 128,302 | 35,195 |
| | A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed | | | | | |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | non-food item | 9 | 15 |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | non-food item | 100 | 70 |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | non-food item | 48 | 15 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|------------------|-----|-------|
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.20: Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | non-food item | 64 | 56 |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | item | 65 | 65 |
| A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps. | A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 68 | 96 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 959 | 493 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 92 | 101 |
| C: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 959 | 6,578 |

| | D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|----|-------|---------|
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Ha | 800 | 859 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.10: 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 | 1,184 | 2,109.7 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.112: Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | m3 | 390 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.113: Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | m3 | 752 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Km | 25 | 28 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------|-------|----|
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 17 | 15 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 1,524 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.134: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 30 | 4 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 3 | 2 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 5 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Km | 5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--------|--------|----------|
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.4: 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 | 244 | 125.4 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Km | 6 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.47: Number of bales of hay produced | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 70,000 | 2,723 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.5: 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 | 1,869 | 1,693.13 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 39 | 46 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.70: Number of hives distributed | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | Number | 7,180 | 4,180 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------|--------|-------|
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | Number | 70 | 0 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Ha | 90 | 214 |
| D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Number | 25,000 | 7,100 |
| | E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | |
| 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 (Output category B & E) to improve their nutrition status | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | Number | 33,605 | 4,306 |
| 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 (Output category B & E) to improve their nutrition status | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | Number | 53,595 | 8,286 |
| | E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|------------|---------|---------|
| 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 (Output category B & E) to improve their nutrition status | E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio) | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 164,500 | 701,290 |
| | G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | | | | | |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | individual | 84,000 | 48,824 |
| | G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities | | | | | |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | individual | 84,000 | 48,824 |
| | G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | | | | | |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | US\$ | 281,400 | 205,768 |
| | G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | US\$ | 1,440,000 | 1,356,222 |
| | G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | | | | | |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | individual | 9,750 | 1,209 |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male) | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | individual | 5,250 | 553 |
| | G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | | | | | |
| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | US\$ | 115,975 | 117,850 |
| | G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | | | | | |

| G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) 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. | G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | US\$ | 962,622 | 164,862 |
|--|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers | | | | | | |
| Output Category A: Resources transferred | | | | | | |
| Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided | | | | | | |
| Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed | | | | | | |
| Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented | | | | | | |
| Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported | | | | | | |
| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| | A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | | | | |
| A: 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.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | retailer | 850 | 756 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) 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 | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 222 | 355 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) 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 | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 24 | 38 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|------------------|---------|---------|
| | C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) 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 | C.8*.1: 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 | 273,000 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 64 | 89 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | unit | 29 | 32 |
| 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. | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | training session | 360 | 664 |
| | F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | | | | | |
| 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. | F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 69,600 | 84,333 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--------|--|---------|--|--|------------|
| | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | I.1*.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 | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Number | | 14 | | | 8 |
| | L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | | | | | | | | |
| L: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) 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 | L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | | 20 | | | 10 |
| | L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | | | | | | | | |
| L: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) 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 | L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | US\$ | | 100,000 | | | 174,402.41 |

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Food assistance for asset | Female | 8.3 | <8.3 | =8.3 | 15.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 8.41 | <8.41 | =8.41 | 14.5 | | | |
| | | Overall | 8.41 | <8.41 | =8.41 | 14.8 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | | | | 3.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 2.4 | | | |
| | | Overall | 1.13 | ≥1.13 | ≥1.13 | 2.8 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | | | | 56.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 53 | | | |
| | | Overall | 52.46 | ≥52.46 | ≥52.46 | 54 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | | | | 59.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | | | | 51.9 | | | |
| | | Overall | 68.44 | ≥68.44 | ≥68.44 | 58.4 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 71.32 | ≤71.32 | ≤71.32 | 57.5 51.8 53.3 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 0.04 | ≤0.04 | ≥0.04 | 6.6 6.5 6.5 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 16.17 | ≥16.17 | ≤16.17 | 12.8 17.6 16.3 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 27.47 | ≤27.47 | ≤27.47 | 38.6 45.8 43.9 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 27.8 | ≤27.8 | ≤27.8 | 33.8 35.6 35.1 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 31.24 | ≤31.24 | ≤31.24 | 30.4 29.4 29.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | 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 | 75.3 71.9 72.8 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 27.4 27.36 27.14 | ≤27.4 ≤27.36 ≤27.14 | =27.4 =27.36 =27.14 | 16.4 20 19.1 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | 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 | 8.3 8.1 8.2 | | WFP survey |
| Food expenditure share | 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 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | 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 | | | WFP survey |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 14.87 | >14.87 | =14.87 | | | WFP survey |
| Targeted smallholder producers; Kenya; | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 46.8 | ≥46.8 | ≥46.8 | 4.6 2.9 3.3 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 12.1 | ≤12.1 | ≤12.1 | 16.1 23.2 21.4 | | WFP survey |

| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 6.3 | ≤6.3 | ≤6.3 | 29.4 26.3 27.1 | | | WFP survey |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 50.1 | ≤50.1 | ≤50.1 | 50 47.6 48.2 | | | WFP survey |
| Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
| Targeted smallholder farmers; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 10 | ≥15 | ≥10 | 6 | | | WFP survey |
| Targeted smallholder producers; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 23 | =29.5 | ≥23 | 34 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 14.59 | ≥14.59 | =14.59 | | | | WFP survey |
| Targeted smallholders; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i> | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 7,234,049 | =149,584,490 | =7,234,049 | 143,703 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i> | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 18,584 | =130,922 | =18.58 | 409 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| WFP pro-smallholder farmers; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 7 | <4.5 | =7 | 36 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Output Results

Activity 05: Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---------|--------|
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 261 | 535 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 21 | 16 |
| 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. | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 13 | 28 |
| | C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.7*.1: 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 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | School feeding (on-site) | individual | 1,540 | 2,217 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | School feeding (on-site) | unit | 21 | 15 |
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | School feeding (on-site) | training session | 30 | 56 |
| | 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) | | | | | |
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | | School feeding (on-site) | unit | 16 | 6 |
| | C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | School feeding (on-site) | 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) | | | | | |
| C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | C.8*.1: 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\$ | 105,400 | 97,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 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. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Emergency preparedness activities | individual | 1,514 | 1,263 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 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. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Emergency preparedness activities | unit | 35 | 39 |
| C: 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. | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Emergency preparedness activities | training session | 59 | 53 |
| | 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) | | | | | |
| C: 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. | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | | Emergency preparedness activities | unit | 108 | 131 |
| | C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: 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. | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | 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) | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|--------|-----|
| C: 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. | C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | Emergency preparedness activities | US\$ | 57,600 | 0 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 376 | 292 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| 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. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 13 | 9 |
| 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. | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 14 | 12 |
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C). | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | individual | 480 | 651 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|--------|----------|
| C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C). | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | unit | 9 | 20 |
| C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C). | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | training session | 9 | 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) | | | | | |
| C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C). | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | unit | 6 | 14 |
| | C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C). | C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | US\$ | 17,691 | 10,116.2 |
| | K.1*: Number of partners supported | | | | | |
| K: 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. | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | partner | 1 | 1 |
| K: 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. | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | partner | 1 | 1 |
| | K.1*: Number of partners supported | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---------|----|---|
| 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. | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Emergency preparedness activities | partner | 1 | 1 |
| | K.1*: Number of partners supported | | | | | |
| 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. | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | partner | 4 | 5 |
| | M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | |
| 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. | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 |
| | M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | |
| M: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | School feeding (on-site) | unit | 11 | 5 |
| | M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | |
| 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. | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Emergency preparedness activities | unit | 4 | 4 |

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| National and County Governments; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| SABER School Feeding National Capacity | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 2.6 | =4 | ≥2.6 | 0 | 2.6 | | Secondary data |
| 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) | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | ≥10 | ≥10 | 7 | 2 | | Secondary data |

| Targeted County Governments; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|------|------|-------|------|------|--|--------------|
| Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 2.22 | ≥3.2 | ≥2.39 | 2.56 | 2.39 | | Joint survey |

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

Output Results

Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | |
| 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. (Output category H). | H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | | Humanitarian Air Service | agency/organization | 50 | 53 |
| | H.7*: Total number of passengers transported | | | | | |
| 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. (Output category H). | H.7.13: Number of destinations served | | Humanitarian Air Service | unit | 2 | 2 |
| 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. (Output category H). | H.7.3: Number of passengers transported | | Humanitarian Air Service | individual | 12,000 | 4,752 |
| 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. (Output category H). | H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported) | | Humanitarian Air Service | individual | 1,000 | 396 |
| 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. (Output category H). | H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served | | Humanitarian Air Service | % | 95 | 95.87 |

Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | H.7*: Total number of passengers transported | | | | | |
| H: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response . | H.7.13: Number of destinations served | | Humanitarian Air Service | unit | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|------------|-----|-------|
| H: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response . | H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported) | | Humanitarian Air Service | individual | 312 | 1,397 |
| H: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response . | H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served | | Humanitarian Air Service | % | 100 | 100 |
| | K.1*: Number of partners supported | | | | | |
| K: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response . | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Humanitarian Air Service | partner | 1 | 1 |

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| UNHAS Users; Kenya; | | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Humanitarian Air Service | Overall | 95 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 89.91 | | | Secondary data |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| 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 | Subactivity | Category | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | | Overall | 50.50 | ≥50.50 | ≥50.50 | 51 | |
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | | Overall | 35.50 | ≥50 | ≥35.50 | 38 | |
| 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 | Subactivity | Category | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Host Community; Kenya | Act 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | Emergency preparedness activities | Decisions made by women | Overall | 43.80 | ≥43.80 | =43.80 | | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 12.50 | ≥12.50 | =12.50 | | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 43.90 | ≥43.90 | =43.90 | | |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 54.80 | ≥25 | ≥54.80 | 56.60 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 25.05 | ≤25 | ≤25.05 | 19 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 15.10 | >50 | ≥15.10 | 24.40 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--|--|
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 58.20 | ≥58.20 | ≥58.20 | | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 14.70 | ≥14.70 | ≥14.70 | | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 35.70 | ≥35.70 | ≥35.70 | | |

Protection 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 | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Host Community; Kenya | Act 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | Emergency preparedness activities | Female | 99.20 | ≥99.20 | =99.20 | | |
| | | | Male | 97.80 | ≥97.80 | =97.80 | | |
| | | | Overall | 98.40 | ≥98.40 | =98.40 | | |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | Overall | 81.20 | ≥81.20 | ≥81.20 | 98.60 | |
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 80.10 | =100 | ≥80.10 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Host Community; Kenya | Act 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | Emergency preparedness activities | Female | 99.50 | ≥99.50 | =99.50 | | |
| | | | Male | 99.40 | ≥99.40 | =99.40 | | |
| | | | Overall | 99.50 | ≥99.50 | =99.50 | | |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | Overall | 87.30 | ≥87.30 | ≥87.30 | 99.20 | |
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 99 | ≥90 | ≥99 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Host Community; Kenya | Act 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | Emergency preparedness activities | Female | 99.50 | ≥99.50 | =99.50 | | |
| | | | Male | 99.40 | ≥99.40 | =99.40 | | |
| | | | Overall | 99.30 | ≥99.30 | =99.30 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | Overall | 85.20 | ≥85.20 | ≥85.20 | 99.20 | |
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 99.20 | ≥90 | ≥99.20 | | |

Accountability to affected population indicators

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 | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Host Community; Kenya | Act 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | Emergency preparedness activities | Female | 60.70 | ≥60.70 | =60.70 | | |
| | | | Male | 68.10 | ≥68.10 | =68.10 | | |
| | | | Overall | 66.50 | ≥66.50 | =66.50 | | |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | General Distribution | Overall | 61.50 | ≥70 | ≥61.50 | 93.10 | |
| Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 97.60 | ≥97.60 | ≥97.60 | | |

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

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
|---|----------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| < 5, pregnant and lactating mothers; Kenya | | | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| targeted small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable population; Kenya | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |

Environment indicators

| 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 | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Refugees and asylum seekers; Kenya | Act 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| Resilience Activities; Kenya | Act 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |

World Food Programme

Contact info

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A child is weighed at the Reuben Health Centre in the urban informal settlement of Mukuru kwaReuben in Nairobi, Kenya.

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

Financial Section

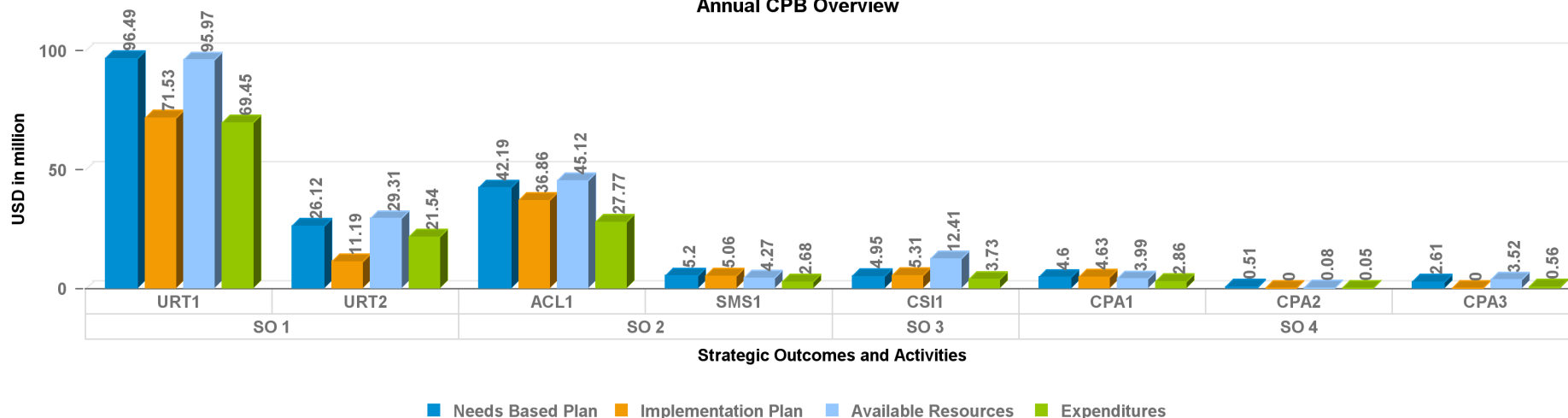
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households |
| CPA1 | Provide humanitarian air services for partners |
| CPA2 | Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities) |
| CPA3 | Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects |
| CS11 | Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets |
| SMS1 | Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers |
| URT1 | Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas |
| URT2 | Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | 96,494,228 | 71,526,503 | 95,967,510 | 69,451,109 |
| | | Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | 26,115,202 | 11,187,409 | 29,308,665 | 21,537,877 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 26,792 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 122,609,430 | 82,713,913 | 125,302,967 | 90,988,987 |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | 42,185,301 | 36,857,829 | 45,122,783 | 27,771,881 |
| | | Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers | 5,201,198 | 5,056,959 | 4,268,060 | 2,675,389 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 8,721 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 47,386,499 | 41,914,788 | 49,399,563 | 30,447,269 |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets | 4,953,713 | 5,309,457 | 12,406,395 | 3,727,412 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 2,378 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 4,953,713 | 5,309,457 | 12,408,773 | 3,727,412 |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | 4,600,253 | 4,634,340 | 3,988,459 | 2,857,868 |
| | | Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities) | 512,931 | 0 | 79,710 | 51,954 |
| | | Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects | 2,611,018 | 0 | 3,515,155 | 559,102 |
| 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) | | | 7,724,202 | 4,634,340 | 7,583,324 | 3,468,924 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 182,673,843 | 134,572,498 | 197,653,156 | 128,632,592 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 10,565,812 | 9,176,020 | 17,321,373 | 6,180,077 |

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | 193,239,655 | 143,748,518 | 214,974,529 | 134,812,669 |
| | | | 12,381,045 | 9,343,654 | 8,868,615 | 8,868,615 |
| | | | 205,620,700 | 153,092,172 | 223,843,144 | 143,681,284 |



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

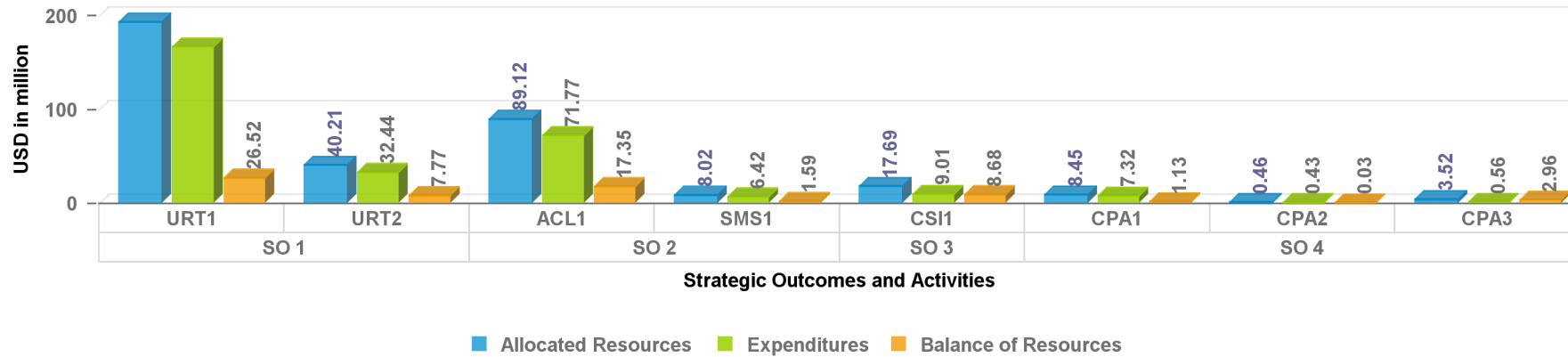
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households |
| CPA1 | Provide humanitarian air services for partners |
| CPA2 | Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities) |
| CPA3 | Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects |
| CSI1 | Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets |
| SMS1 | Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers |
| URT1 | Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas |
| URT2 | Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas | 232,139,017 | 185,708,916 | 6,948,357 | 192,657,273 | 166,140,872 | 26,516,400 |
| | | Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs. | 34,997,135 | 40,209,322 | 0 | 40,209,322 | 32,438,534 | 7,770,788 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 26,792 | 0 | 26,792 | 0 | 26,792 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 267,136,152 | 225,945,030 | 6,948,357 | 232,893,387 | 198,579,406 | 34,313,981 |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households | 139,220,153 | 89,118,353 | 0 | 89,118,353 | 71,767,451 | 17,350,902 |
| | | Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers | 17,297,201 | 8,015,891 | 0 | 8,015,891 | 6,423,220 | 1,592,671 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 8,721 | 0 | 8,721 | 0 | 8,721 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 156,517,354 | 97,142,964 | 0 | 97,142,964 | 78,190,671 | 18,952,294 |

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets | 15,623,278 | 17,687,024 | 0 | 17,687,024 | 9,008,041 | 8,678,983 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 2,378 | 0 | 2,378 | 0 | 2,378 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 15,623,278 | 17,689,402 | 0 | 17,689,402 | 9,008,041 | 8,681,361 |
| 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 | 11,460,755 | 8,452,202 | 0 | 8,452,202 | 7,321,611 | 1,130,591 |

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities) | 1,203,490 | 461,356 | 0 | 461,356 | 433,600 | 27,756 |
| | | Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects | 2,611,018 | 3,515,155 | 0 | 3,515,155 | 559,102 | 2,956,053 |
| 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) | | | 15,275,263 | 12,428,713 | 0 | 12,428,713 | 8,314,313 | 4,114,400 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 | 2,958,529 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 | 2,958,529 | 0 | 2,958,529 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 454,552,047 | 356,164,638 | 6,948,357 | 363,112,995 | 294,092,431 | 69,020,564 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 25,492,272 | 26,379,898 | 0 | 26,379,898 | 15,238,602 | 11,141,296 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 480,044,318 | 382,544,536 | 6,948,357 | 389,492,893 | 309,331,033 | 80,161,860 |

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | 31,023,348 | 21,071,596 | | 21,071,596 | 21,071,596 | 0 |
| | | | 511,067,667 | 403,616,133 | 6,948,357 | 410,564,490 | 330,402,629 | 80,161,860 |



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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