



World Food
Programme

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Kenya

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

The year 2021 saw both uplifting progress and protracted challenges for food security in Kenya. Kenya faced multiple shocks and stresses while still emerging from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and desert locust invasion. Consecutive poor rains further deteriorated food security, leading to a rapid rise in humanitarian needs in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), and leading to the declaration of drought as a national disaster by the President in September. Through it all, WFP continued to deliver its mandate effectively through nine Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities, reaching over 1.2 million people.

In March 2021, the Government of Kenya announced its intention to close Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps by June 2022. Despite this announcement, numbers of refugees and asylum seekers increased by six percent following the resumption of registration of new arrivals in Kakuma, newborn registration and a verification exercise in Dadaab. This increase, coupled with inadequate funding, forced WFP to reduce general food rations from 60 to 52 percent of the minimum food basket in October 2021.

WFP complemented the Government's response to desert locusts and drought through cash transfers to affected Kenyan populations. WFP delivered cash transfers to 8,700 households in Marsabit, Isiolo and Samburu counties, providing relief assistance to meet the immediate food needs of the worst affected populations. WFP also commenced support to treat moderate acute malnutrition in Tiaty sub-county in Baringo, where global acute malnutrition is critical at 24 percent[1].

WFP made investments towards building resilient livelihoods and climate adaptation interventions across the ASALs. In addition to providing seasonal transfers to 390,000 people in the nine most drought-affected counties, WFP partnered with county governments to build climate-resilient infrastructure, promote conservation agriculture, manage risk from crop losses through micro-insurance and introduce drought-tolerant and nutrient-dense crop varieties. Scaling up these activities and strengthening integration with smallholder market activities and financial inclusion models are key elements to supporting communities to build sustainable and inclusive food systems.

WFP also supported the Government of Kenya to develop sustainable food systems strategies and a Resilience Programming Framework, to generate a shared understanding of resilience programming and coordinated approach on programme design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilization. In collaboration with the other Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), WFP supported Government to undertake national dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit in September. WFP's food systems approach was well aligned with the Government of Kenya's priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Scaling up these activities and strengthening alignment with climate adaptation priorities will be paramount for this work in 2022.

The development of the Enhanced Single Registry for the Social Protection sector was key in ensuring the inclusion of data for all vulnerable persons into the system, to ease the process of expansion and response to emergencies. The Single Registry is a key enabler for the Government's commitment to a universal, cash-based, social protection system. WFP continued to foster partnerships with the Government at national and sub-national levels. Sustainable food systems and capacity-strengthening were implemented at the local level in close collaboration with County Governments through annual work plans that have both climate and nutrition lenses. WFP signed a strategic agreement with the National Treasury and Planning of the Republic of Kenya on the implementation of the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme and supported some counties in ASALs to meet the minimum conditions to access the climate funds.

Through UN Reform initiatives, WFP actively participated in United Nations Country Team activities, including the Common Country Analysis and results framework of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Kenya. Embracing the principle of 'leave no one behind', WFP's food security efforts continue to strengthen the inclusion of women, youth and people living with disabilities. WFP supported county governments to develop gender and disability policies and has drafted an urban programming strategy focusing on vulnerable communities living in informal urban settlements.

Provision of leading supply chain services continued in 2021, with upgrades to port equipment in Mombasa and innovative pilots such as the Food ATM. WFP's innovation culture, capacity to rapidly adapt to evolving circumstances, and strengthened relationships with national and county governments, mean WFP is well equipped for further change to come.

1,221,596

Total beneficiaries in 2021



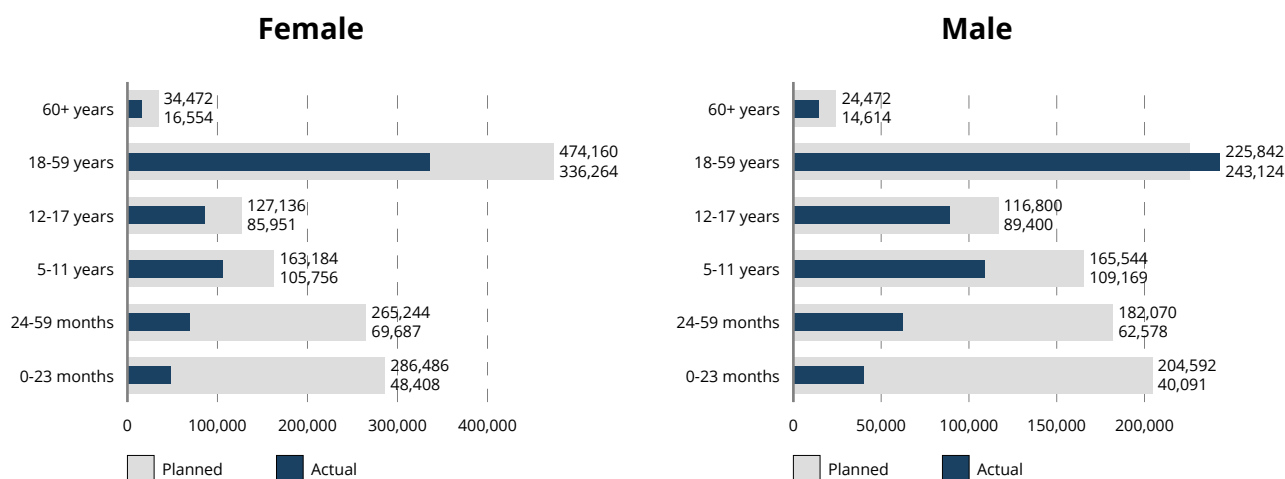
54% female



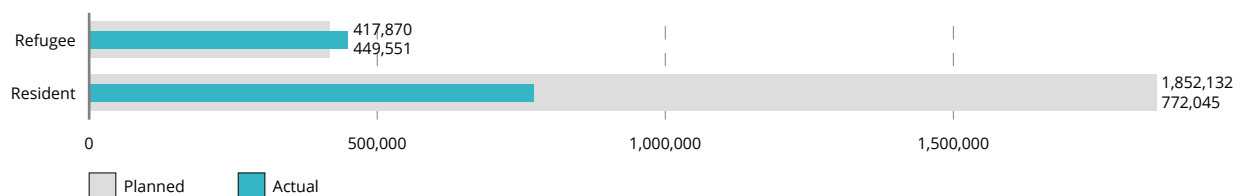
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,494 (55% Female, 45% Male)

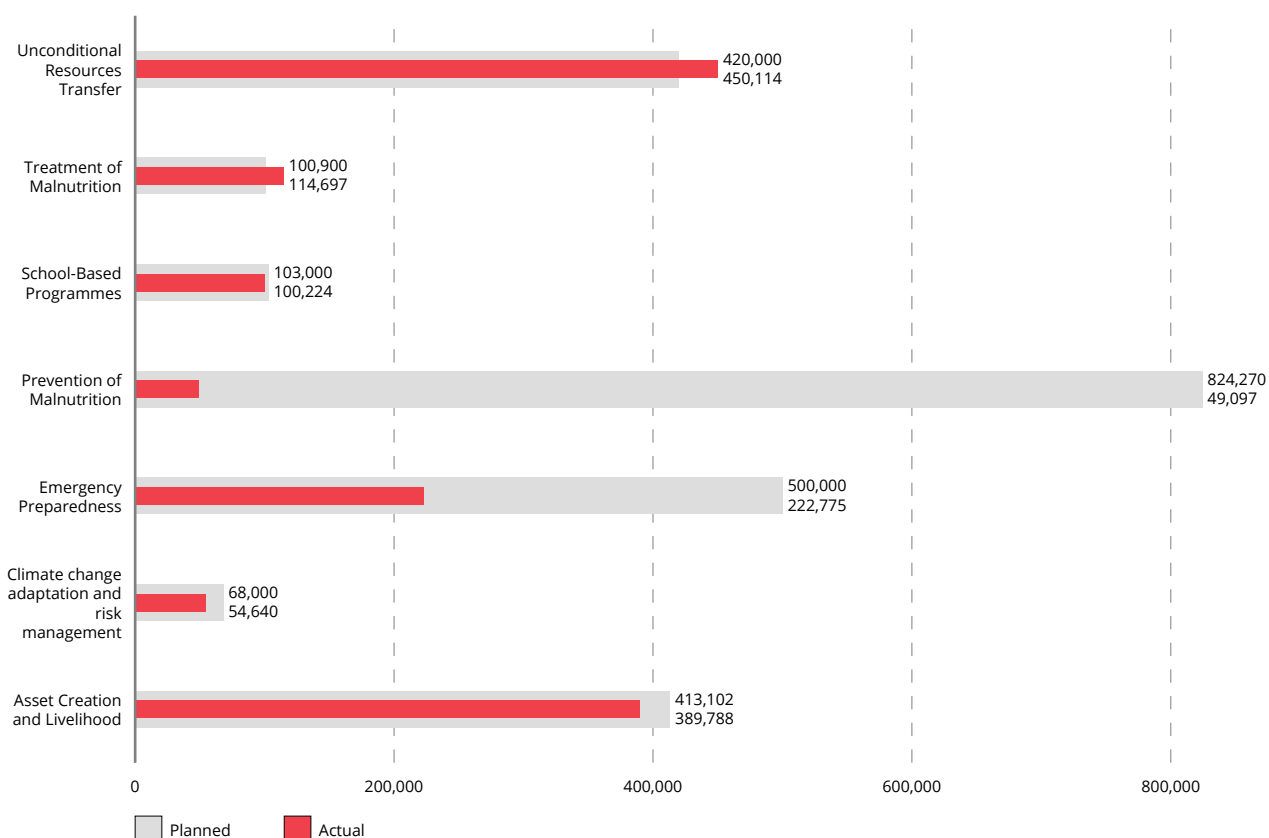
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



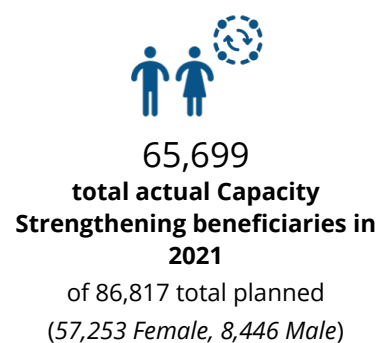
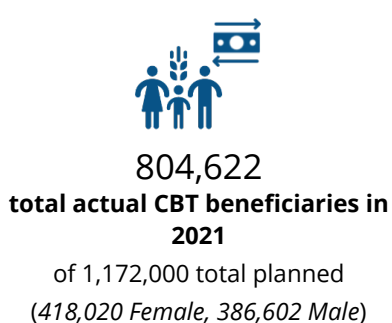
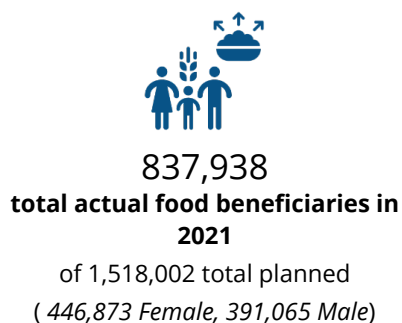
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



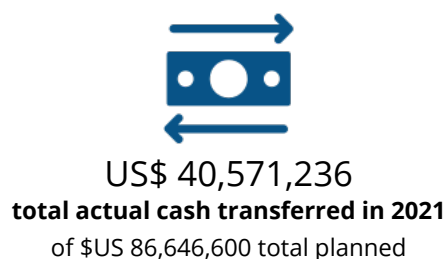
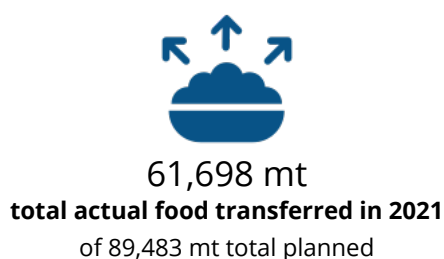
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



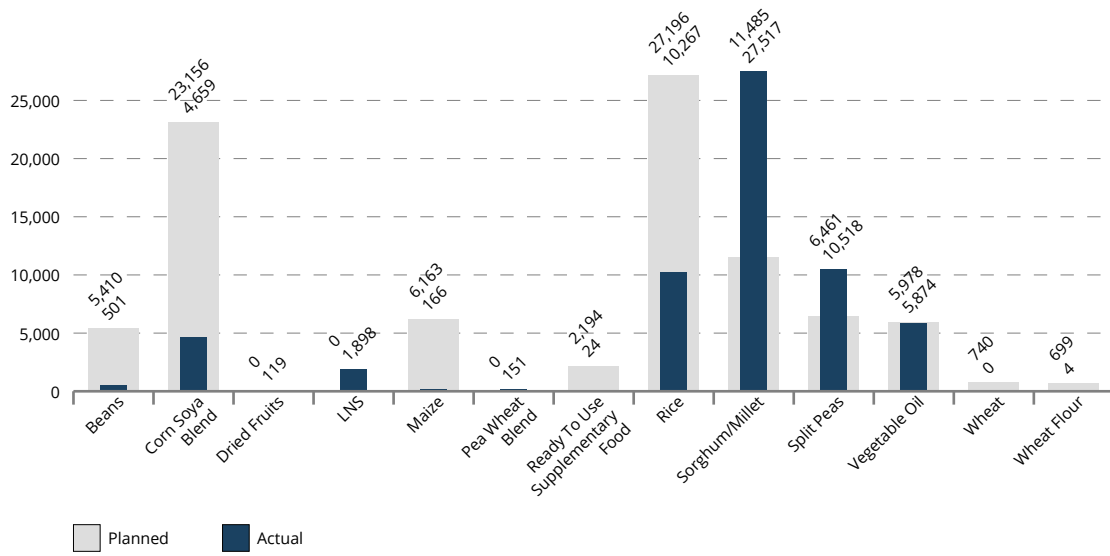
Beneficiaries by Modality



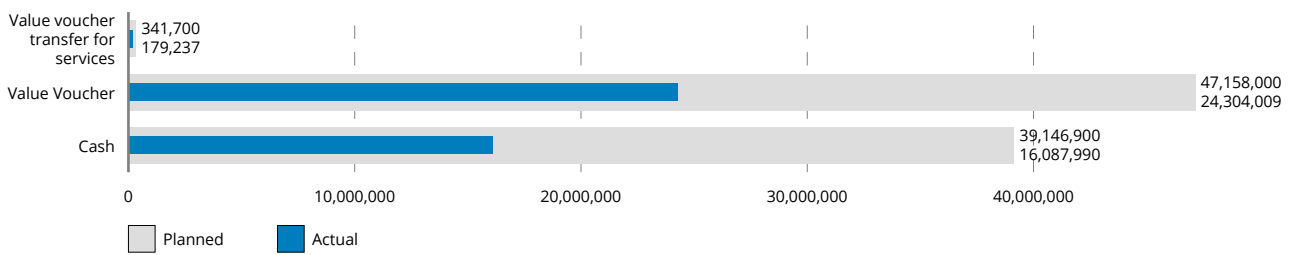
Total Food and CBT



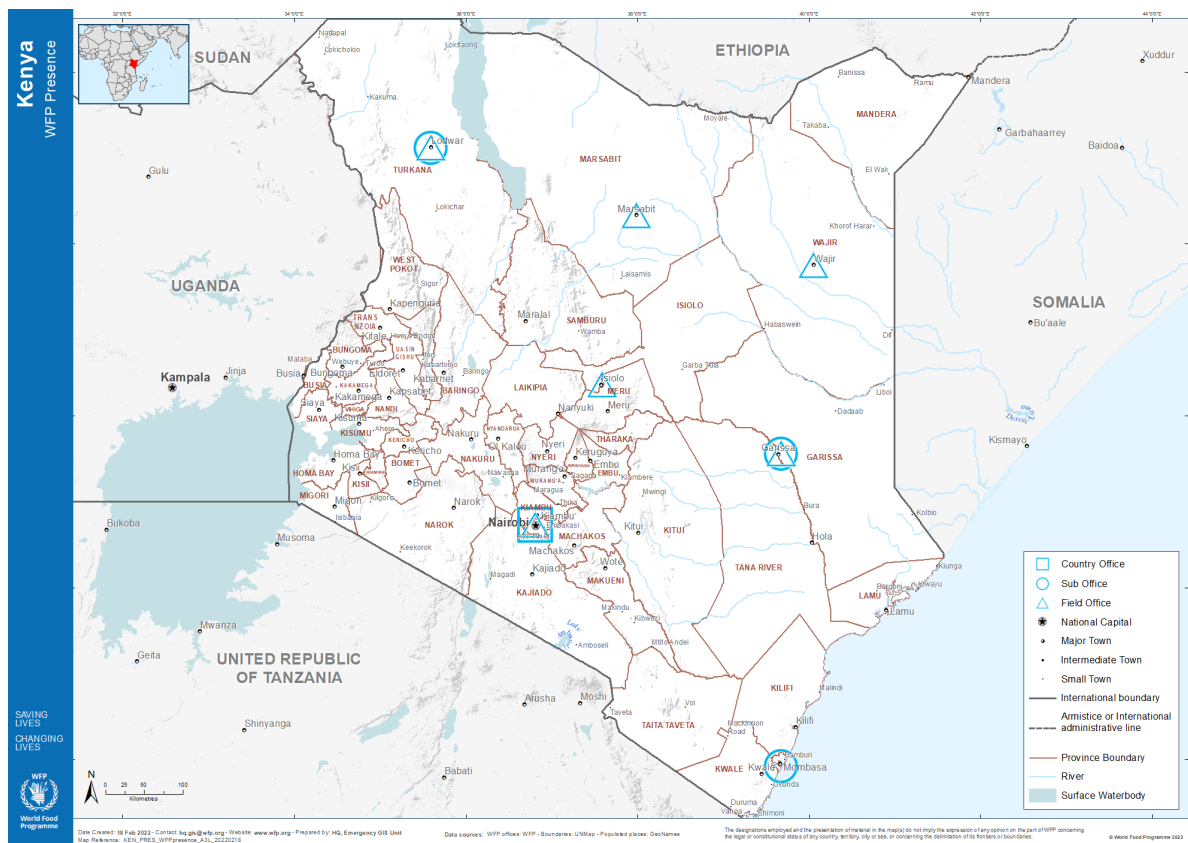
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Kenya faced multiple crises in 2021: floods, desert locusts and ongoing socio-economic impacts from COVID-19, coupled with the worst drought conditions since 2016/2017. These significantly affected food security and nutrition for vulnerable Kenyan populations, asylum seekers and refugees. By year-end, following three consecutive below-average seasonal rains, 2.8 million people required humanitarian support (IPC-3 and above), including 368,000 people in emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC-4). More than 623,000 children under five and nearly 100,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were in urgent need of treatment for acute malnutrition[1]. The mid-season short rains assessment revealed poor performance, with crop production expected to be 70 percent below normal and deteriorating conditions for pasture, browse and livestock productivity. Food prices began to increase by the end of the year, signalling a likely further decline in food access and availability going into 2022. Anticipated impacts include natural resource-based conflicts, school absenteeism and child marriage, as desperate families adopt negative coping strategies to survive. Women and adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable due to prevailing gender inequalities.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect livelihoods, economy and access to essential services, with Kenya documenting 295,028 confirmed cases and 5,378 deaths as of 31 December 2021[2]. The social protection system was significant in cushioning many of the most vulnerable, however, its coverage was not universal. At the Government's request, WFP continued to respond to this crisis, and reached 92,383 households with cash-based transfers (CBT) and nutrition support in the most affected urban informal settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa. The Government continued to encourage uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine and by the end of 2021, 15.5 percent of the targeted population was fully vaccinated[3].

WFP's work with the Government, UN agencies and partners to address multiple impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition was well-aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Government's Big Four agenda, in which food security is a priority area. Joint activities were implemented with consideration to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including zero hunger and partnerships for development which are priorities for WFP.

In 2021, WFP engaged the Government in the Food Systems Summit, which sought to increase progress towards achieving the SDGs through promoting more sustainable and equitable food systems. WFP supported the Government in undertaking national dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit in collaboration with other RBAs.

In contribution towards SDG 2, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 focused on support to refugees and asylum seekers as part of the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework coordinated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The revised Refugee Act of 2021 will potentially provide refugees with greater access to economic

and livelihood opportunities. WFP, working with the Government of Kenya and UNHCR and donors, will seek engagements that support beneficiaries to transition towards greater self reliance.

Relief support for vulnerable Kenyans was also provided on request by the Government to those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust infestation and drought, comprising food assistance, malnutrition prevention and nutrition treatment services to 11 counties in Kenya. Food insecurity is highest in the ASALs, which are prone to disasters and exposed to recurrent shocks and stresses, including extreme weather events caused by climate change.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP, in close partnership with county governments, supported communities in the most drought and flood-prone areas to enhance their resilience by investing in climate-smart agriculture, livelihood diversification, financial inclusion and reducing risks through insurance schemes. WFP also supported smallholder producers and food-insecure and vulnerable populations to benefit from more sustainable and inclusive food systems along the food production, transformation and consumption chain. This was done by linking smallholder farmers to markets, attracting youth into agribusiness, and leveraging innovative solutions to enhance the affordability and quality of nutritious food in local markets.

WFP's Strategic Outcome 3 provided technical assistance throughout the programme cycle from policy formulation, identification of food and nutrition assistance needs, targeting to program delivery, and monitoring. WFP's evidence-based approach increasingly indicates the effectiveness of this work, delivered in support of the national school meals program, universal social protection, emergency preparedness and response capacity, humanitarian supply chains and nutrition services. Digitization of government systems, evidence generation and convening platforms for collaboration and learning are the main vehicles to achieve the objectives.

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on service provision to partners and the Government of Kenya. WFP provided humanitarian air services for aid workers, donors and partners, facilitating efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to refugees. This outcome also introduced two new activities to support the other UN agencies as part of the common back-office operations under the UN reform and food services for the Government and partners.

WFP Kenya commissioned a midterm review of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) covering July 2018 to mid-2021. The midterm review sought to assess the performance of the CSP and identify operational and thematic areas for further consideration for the remaining period of the CSP implementation. The review involved WFP staff, national and county government officials, United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral development partners, non-governmental organizations, and representatives from the private sector. The findings revealed alignment with key national strategies and policies at national and county levels, with WFP being considered a trusted partner. The review also found that WFP is appropriately positioned to engage with emerging opportunities and has demonstrated that it can be both responsive and adaptive in responding to emerging needs and opportunities. Recommendations centred around increasing engagement with other UN agencies to increase focus on sustainable food systems in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) coupled with operational and programmatic adjustments to empower field offices to facilitate implementation of the CSP in the remaining period.

Innovations were critical in providing solutions to operational and programmatic challenges faced in delivering humanitarian assistance. In partnership with the Government, line ministries, partners and private sector, WFP continued to develop innovative solutions that were piloted in refugee camps and urban informal settlements.

Risk Management

WFP fully embeds risk management and reporting considerations in all operations including planning, programme implementation, management decision making, and events that may affect the achievement of corporate objectives. A monthly risk management committee convenes to review emerging risks and mitigation strategies, with overall accountability to the Country Director. A risk register containing key identified risks and mitigation actions is in place and reviewed frequently, to reflect contextual and operational developments.

The COVID-19 pandemic altered the operating space and introduced new risks to many organizations including WFP. Some of the top risks identified and managed in 2021 included the ongoing pandemic; constrained funding at a time of increasing needs, due to multiple emergencies including drought, desert locusts, and mooted refugee camp closure; and health risks to stakeholders.

To mitigate these risks and based on lessons learned from 2020, the office further developed mechanisms such as remote monitoring, alternative work arrangements, reduced physical engagements, and downsizing of outcome deliverables that required face-to-face engagements. The office also embarked on a drive to attract new and non-traditional donors, International Financial Institutions and increased advocacy with existing donors. To address

emergency-related risks, WFP embarked on strengthening preparedness, collaborated with county and national governments and other key players, and reconciled planned activities with emerging needs considering the available resources. To manage fiduciary risks of fraud and corruption, the country office embarked on several fraud awareness sessions, continuous engagement of staff to complete mandatory fraud risk training and conducting fraud risk assessments for areas considered highly susceptible to fraud.

The office monitored all emerging risks including regional insecurity that may impact WFP operations in Kenya, and an influx of refugees linked to the new refugee bill and upcoming elections.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships are essential to WFP's transformative work in Kenya. Building on robust relationships with traditional humanitarian donors, WFP works to deepen understanding of partners' needs and expectations and to further their understanding of our capacities in longer-term solutions, including resilience activities, climate adaptation, and capacity strengthening.

Crucial partnerships between WFP and the Government of Kenya evolved during the year. WFP supported policy evolution on gender, disability and aged care with the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs & Special Programmes. WFP also contributed to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) early warning system and the short rains and long rains seasonal assessments that informed national and international drought response. WFP continued to co-chair the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the ASAL Development Partner Group, together with NDMA. WFP's expertise in cash transfers and strong engagement with the Government has influenced a national policy shift from in-kind food to cash transfers. WFP has also signed a Strategic Agreement with the National Treasury and Planning of the Republic of Kenya on financing the Locally-Led Climate Action programme. It has also signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) with the Kenyan Innovation Agency.

Our longstanding collaboration with the Ministry of Education saw WFP continue to provide technical support to the National School Meals Programme, officially handed over to the Government in 2018.

WFP continued to implement the MOUs signed in 2019 with ten County Governments, developing joint annual work plans to foster strong and sustainable food systems across many of the most marginal regions while delivering enhanced livelihood options, diversified nutrition, and drought-resistant crops. With women undertaking a significant share of agriculture in Kenya, this supported women's empowerment. WFP entered into partnerships with the county governments of Nairobi Metropolitan, Mombasa and Kisumu on urban programming.

WFP's role as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) lead on social protection in Kenya has also promoted capacity-strengthening activity. WFP supported Wajir County in developing policies to support people living with disability in Wajir County and assisting Turkana County in implementing legislation on climate action: supporting localized solutions per the humanitarian Grand Bargain.

Working as part of the UN Country Team (UNCT), WFP actively participated in activities within the UNDAF and is working with FAO and IFAD to develop a new country collaboration agreement. This will enhance joint programming and support to the Government of Kenya to strengthen sustainable food systems, in line with the forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP also partnered with UNHCR to support refugees, and with the World Health Organization to help farmers adopt alternatives to growing tobacco. A collaboration between WFP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, and the SDG Partnerships Platform is supporting the Government of Kenya in its work towards universal social protection. WFP's global partnership with the Mastercard Foundation will support resilience work in Kenya in 2022 and beyond. Under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) initiative, WFP works closely with public and private sector partners to invest in viable value chains and strengthen smallholder farmers' incomes.

In October, the Rome-based agencies also collaborated to support the Government's World Food Day initiatives, and a new partnership - between WFP, FAO, Turkana County government and Kenyan-based Insta Foods - supported groundnut cultivation, providing livelihoods in an arid region and raw material for Insta's product line of RUSF. Such projects also speak to WFP's commitment to innovation and support for scalable market solutions. WFP continued to work with non-government organisations to deliver direct food assistance, particularly in refugee operations.

All this work was made possible through close collaboration with the Government of Kenya. Financial support from the United States facilitated more than half of WFP's work in Kenya in 2021, from supporting refugees and urban populations in informal settlements suffering the effects of COVID-19, to resilience and climate adaptation activity and capacity strengthening for school meals and other social protection activities. Rice from Korea, dates from Saudi Arabia and commodities funding from Japan were also received with appreciation. Flexible cash contributions from UN CERF, Canada, the European Union, Finland and Germany enabled rapid response to emerging needs, while multi-year allocations from Norway and Sweden, in particular, provide certainty for resilience and capacity-strengthening activities.

CSP Financial Overview

Activities were resourced at 72 percent against the 2021 needs-based plan. Confirmed contributions accounted for 57 percent, 41 percent were carryover resources, and two percent were multi-year funding. Advance financing accounted for 28 percent of the confirmed contribution used to support crisis response for refugees and to support urban interventions, integrated development plans, and value addition for smallholder farmers and communities in the Arid and semi-Arid counties of Kenya.

WFP carried out two budget revisions to introduce on-demand service provision activities under SDG 17, Enhance Global Partnerships, to continue logistics and supply chain services to its humanitarian and development partners.

In 2021, WFP received below-average financial support from donor partners for crisis response and resilience-building under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. Strategic Outcome 3, which focuses on root causes, received lower confirmed contributions but was well funded from multiyear and resource carryovers, while Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded.

Strategic Outcome 1, comprising refugee assistance and relief for vulnerable Kenyans, was funded at 58 percent in 2021 against the needs-based plan. Due to funding constraints and reduced contributions, food assistance to refugees was implemented with reduced rations at 60 percent for most of 2021 and further reduced to 52 percent in the last quarter. To mitigate resource gaps, WFP prioritized school feeding programmes and treatment of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women. The relief operation was only funded at 31 percent against the needs-based plan, a huge funding gap that led to a scaling-down of COVID-19 operations and has enabled only a modest response to Kenya's drought emergency. The budget in 2021 was higher compared to 2020 due to increased needs for food assistance and cash-based transfer (CBT) to cover WFP's response to COVID-19, increased refugee caseload, locusts, and drought in Kenya. The nutrition treatment support in the ASAL was, however, well-funded in 2021. WFP had anticipated blanket supplementary feeding as an additional modality in response to the drought to prevent further deterioration in the nutrition status but did not materialize due to resource shortfalls.









Strategic Outcome 2 received 25 percent of overall resources. Food systems activities were 80 percent resourced against the needs-based plan with increased needs in 2021 compared to 2020 but with reduced funding. A lack of flexible funding continued to hamper the transition of in-kind food recipient beneficiaries to CBT. Approximately 82 percent of needs-based planning resources were received for markets and supply chain support to smallholder farmers, which was a drop compared to previous years.













Strategic Outcome 3 represented just two percent of the needs-based plan and accounted for eight percent of the available resources. Strategic Outcome 3 was more than 100 percent funded, with the majority of resources carried over from 2020 because of COVID-19, which hampered the implementation of capacity strengthening activities. Some ongoing projects will continue to be funded in 2022 by resources carried over from 2021.

Strategic Outcome 4 represented two percent of the needs-based plan and accounted for four percent of the confirmed contributions. It was well funded with UNHAS resourced at 91 percent, ECHO at 100 percent, with the remaining activities being fully on-demand service provision.

WFP's fundraising strategy included maintaining regular engagement with traditional donors and attracting new donors through consultative meetings that shared operational updates, information on emerging issues such as drought, opportunities and challenges that needed donors' attention. WFP further showcased its work through field missions and sharing regular briefs and reports with the donor community. The total funding available in 2021 was USD 160 million from 14 donors, including government and private donors.

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.	 156,783,491.0	 100,231,468.0	 91,337,796.0	 75,585,069.0
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.	 56,290,288.0	 43,825,164.0	 45,103,280.0	 28,369,107.0
03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	 4,605,601.0	 9,149,414.0	 11,690,617.0	 5,240,202.0
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.	 6,214,087.0	 4,953,799.0	 6,702,129.0	 3,835,433.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 4,979,000.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 223,893,467.0	 158,159,845.0	 159,812,822.0	 113,029,811.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 10,492,949.0	 8,271,079.0	 15,017,641.0	 7,268,629.0

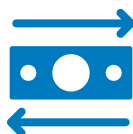
Total Direct Costs	 234,386,416.0	 166,430,924.0	 174,830,463.0	 120,298,440.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 15,126,091.0	 10,740,634.0	 6,035,150.0	 6,035,150.0
Grand Total	 249,512,507.0	 177,171,559.0	 180,865,614.0	 126,333,591.0

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.



58 % funded against the needs-based plan



211,784 Kenyans were reached with cash-based transfers as part of relief efforts



66,680 children were provided with nutrition treatment support



48,017 pregnant and lactating women were provided with nutrition treatment support



465,105 refugees and asylum seekers received food assistance in the form of in-kind and CBT



82,335 refugee children received a hot meal at their school

Through Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP provided a range of food assistance support to refugees and asylum seekers in Kalobeyei settlement, Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps under Activity 1. Under Activity 2, host communities in these locations also received nutrition support, access to school meals, livelihood and self-reliance interventions. WFP also supported food insecure Kenyan populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Nairobi and Mombasa, and people affected by desert locust infestations and severe drought in three counties, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit. Finally, WFP provided nutrition support to Kenyan populations residing in nine targeted ASAL counties. WFP coordinated with national and local authorities, donors, UN agencies and NGO partners to deliver this assistance. This Strategic Outcome was funded at 58 percent.

WFP's refugee response spans in-kind food and cash-based transfers, specialised nutritious foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition, and hot lunches in schools and vocational training centres. WFP also conducted Social and Behaviour Change Communication for improved nutrition to enhance knowledge on food choices, nutrition-related interventions and practices that optimize health and prevent disease. WFP also contributed to investments to enhance self-reliance and integration between refugees and host communities. WFP implemented refugee operations in the context of the Government of Kenya's camp closure announcement and reduced rations due to prolonged resource shortfalls.

Third-party monitoring in 2021 revealed an increase in crisis and stress coping strategies employed by refugees that significantly exceeded the acceptable levels, particularly in Ifo camp in Dadaab. Monitoring showed that refugees purchased food on credit to cope with food gaps. Qualitative data highlighted refugees' struggles to cope with reduced rations and double distributions. In light of these findings and field visits, WFP reverted to monthly distributions in December 2021. In 2021, nutrition surveys revealed a deterioration across all the refugee camps. The nutrition findings correlate with poor household food security, with households not having adequate food throughout the year. Anaemia, an indicator for poor diet quality, was above the public health emergency threshold of 40 percent, and extremely high for children 6-23 months, with consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods at less than 90 percent in all the camps, and low deworming levels of 60.6 percent in Kakuma. A multisectoral team will address the consistently high anaemia levels in the refugee camps.

All moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention performance rates exceeded the Sphere standards and improved compared to 2020 results. This can be attributed to a steady pipeline that ensured consistent service provision. Consequently, coverage rates for both programmes and participation in an adequate number of

distributions (adherence rate) exceeded targets. Attendance rates in schools remained above the CSP targets but were below 2019 rates as learning was disrupted by COVID-19. Hot meals for school children helped to bridge the food gap at the household level and contributed to this good performance, including low dropout rates and good attentiveness in class.

WFP reached higher than planned beneficiary numbers for the general food rations, school meals and nutrition assistance, owing to a gradual increase in the number of registered refugees over the year. Overall, WFP's reach increased by about seven percent.

Towards self-reliance and integration of refugees and host communities, WFP constructed additional water pans and improved existing ones, bringing the total water storage capacity in and around Kalobeyei to 380,000m³. WFP also commenced the construction of irrigated farms. Unfortunately, drought prevented these pans from collecting water, significantly limiting crop production by refugee and host community farmers. WFP, FAO, Turkana County Government and Insta Foods put in place plans for refugees and local farmers to grow groundnuts for processing high energy ready-to-eat foods for the treatment of malnourished children. WFP worked with Garissa county government to expand apiculture and introduce modern poultry farming to host communities in Dadaab camp environs.

WFP continued to support traders through training and aggregating demand creation to complement cash-based interventions to reduce supply chain costs and ensure regular food supply. Weekly trader performance monitoring informed the training, which also aimed to increase the number of contracted traders because of the camp closure directive. Two fresh food markets with cold storage facilities constructed by WFP in 2019 enabled traders to keep their food fresh for longer periods.

WFP launched a market-based oil ATM pilot in Dadaab refugee camp in July 2021 to reduce spillage, improve hygiene and optimise ease of food collection by beneficiaries. The results of this pilot will be shared in 2022.

Activity 2 of the CSP complements the Government of Kenya's food security programmes, supporting the treatment of acute malnutrition in the ASALs through procurement of nutrition commodities, transport, and last-mile delivery to the hardest-to-reach areas. The Government implemented a package of life-saving interventions that included securing nutrition commodity pipelines, scaling up outreach, screening and referrals, health and nutrition education, coordination support and response at national and county levels. WFP reached out to moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) with treatment services. Average recovery rates for children 6-59 months and PLWs in the eight ASAL counties in which moderate acute malnutrition treatment activities were conducted, were above Sphere standards. WFP planned blanket supplementary feeding as an additional modality in response to the drought, to prevent further deterioration in the nutrition status, but this did not materialize due to inadequate funding.

WFP completed implementation of the urban COVID-19 cash response since August 2021 as planned, reaching 92,383 households with a monthly cash transfer value of KES 4,000 (USD 35.71) per household for four months in both Nairobi and Mombasa. Similarly, the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme in Nairobi and Mombasa Counties ran until October 2021 successfully reaching 36,541 moderately malnourished beneficiaries, out of which 26,663 were children (15,015 female) 5,755 PLWs, and 4,123 elderly beneficiaries (2,113 female).

WFP conducted an after-action (AAR) review of the urban response, bringing together high-level representation from key ministries of the national and county governments, donors, and other key stakeholders to review the urban response process and share lessons for future urban programming. WFP also drafted an urban programming strategy to guide programme implementation for the urban poor, to support achievement of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability goals.

As part of nutrition innovation, WFP and Tiny Toto's Kenya (TTK) partnered in 2021 to integrate health and nutrition services within Nairobi's informal day-care centres. TTK is a social enterprise that supports informal day-care centres to improve their quality of services to caregivers and young children. The joint initiative created sustainable linkages between day-care centres and health facilities to provide periodic health and nutrition screening, supported dialogue days between health workers and clients of day-care centres. It also strengthened the capacity of community health volunteers through training on nutrition service delivery at health facilities and community levels.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Devolution & ASAL (MoDA), WFP supported the development of the Relief Assistance Management Information System in which significant progress was made. Finalization of the platform is now pending as MoDA is bringing on board the recommended government payment service provider(s).

WFP conducted regular sessions on the commitment to zero tolerance to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), harassment, or any form of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), targeting WFP staff, cooperating partners, and other key stakeholders, as well as on the availability of complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) for reporting all gender or protection issues related to WFP food assistance.

All activities integrated gender, disability inclusion, and protection aspects in regular project monitoring and reporting tools. Through this, WFP was able to identify potential inclusion issues affecting the operations which will be used to adjust implementation plans.

WFP employed non-contact mediums of communications to broadcast messages on distribution dates, COVID-19 protocols, entitlements, and avenues of providing feedback. This ensured that communities remained informed and engaged in WFP's programmes and commitments.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, along with SBCC and support for self-reliance activities in camps and settlement areas	4
Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs	4

Strategic outcome 02: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.



388,594 food-insecure Kenyans were provided with food assistance



WFP contributed to the TV programme 'Shamba Shape-up' to create awareness on conservation agriculture and forestry reaching over 3 million viewers.



78,700 MT of food valued at USD 24 million was procured from 18,292 smallholder farmers



900 village savings and loan associations facilitated access loans valued at USD 88,000 for 25,500 people.



5,545 smallholder farmers received insurance payouts worth USD 96,486



60 public health officers were trained across 4 counties to strengthen localized response to mycotoxins in food

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supports the Government of Kenya in building a more sustainable and inclusive food systems to improve access to healthy and affordable diets and climate adaptation for Kenyans living in the ASALs. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the drought emergency declared on 8th September 2021 triggered the provision of additional food transfers to secure long-term investments towards resilience building and adaption in programme implementation to address changes in needs and operational context.

WFP partnered with the Government, NGOs, research institutions, and private sector to deliver services to smallholder farmers, pastoralists and other value chain actors based on an integrated programming approach. WFP delivered food transfers (in-kind and cash) to 388,594 food-insecure people combined with livelihood strengthening, asset creation and market access support at the community level and capacity-strengthening support at county and national levels. However, the planned transition of beneficiaries from in-kind food to CBT was hampered by a lack of flexible funding.

Strategic Outcome 2 delivers an integrated package of food systems interventions to improve access to nutritious and healthy diets for Kenyan populations. Nutrient-dense, climate-tolerant crops were introduced to address micro-nutrient deficiencies with over 8,500 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) supported to produce orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. Social behaviour change communication reached around 392,000 people, targeting improved nutrition practices through cooking demonstrations and improved infant feeding practices using a healthy baby tool kit. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives and FAO, WFP sensitised 72 county officers on agri-nutrition to empower communities to produce and consume adequate, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

WFP strengthened smallholder farmers' capacity to respond to climate change by providing microinsurance to 54,640 people (84 percent women). Poor rainfall triggered payouts to 5,545 people at an amount of USD 96,486. Investments to support climate change adaptation included the construction of 74 high-impact climate-sensitive infrastructure and training and equipment for post-harvest loss reduction and climate-smart agriculture. WFP aired episodes on the Shamba Shape Up to create awareness on conservation agriculture reaching above three million viewers[1].

WFP strengthened local procurement practices to enhance market opportunities for smallholder farmers, including preparing a Smallholder Public Procurement Strategy in Baringo. WFP procured around 15 percent of its food commodities through local and regional procurement and facilitated the procurement of more than 78,000 mt from around 29,000 (48 percent women) smallholder farmers in the region at a value of around USD 24 million.

WFP introduced financial inclusion models which assisted smallholder farmers in accessing credit for investments in income-generation activities and responding to unforeseeable risks and shocks. More than 900 village savings and loan associations were set up across 11 counties enabling over 25,500 people (75 percent women) to access loans for over

USD 88,000. The access to capital combined with the provision of non-food items and support to access markets contributed to livelihoods diversification, including among the 569 youth groups trained. Youth in Isiolo County highlighted that WFP's assistance reduced their reliance on pastoralism which has been affected by inter-communal conflicts.

Food safety and quality investments were scaled up and WFP worked with county governments to develop food safety and quality strategies across four counties. More than 30 laboratories were set up and 60 public health officers were trained to strengthen the localized response to mycotoxins in food. WFP also constructed 20 school stores to support the safe preparation of school meals.

The number of farmer service centres (FSCs) serving the farming community under the Farm to Market Alliance reached 682, an increase of around 70 percent compared with 2020. This was attributed to stable donor funding, consistent capacity building of partner staff to identify new FSCs and private sector players recognising the benefits of FSCs and investing in their capacity. The rural entrepreneurs, aggregators, farmers' organisations, and cooperatives acting as FSCs supported more than 136,000 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) in accessing markets, facilitating loans of around USD 500,000 and securing inputs at affordable prices. Based on the success of the FSC model in the high production areas of Kenya and the partnership with the private sector, FSCs were introduced to three counties in the ASALs.

A gender-transformative initiative was piloted in two counties to address the root causes of gender inequality. Around 32 county officials (43 percent women) were trained on the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) aimed at initiating community dialogue on gender roles, norms, and behaviours. WFP is in the process of undertaking a youth study that will inform the development of a Youth Engagement Strategy.

With the introduction of FSCs to the ASALs, WFP piloted innovative solutions such as iProcure, an app utilized for the improved tracking of sales, and a digital platform to improve delivery of extension services. A separate initiative was also piloted to reduce food losses as WFP constructed five eco-cold storage solutions made from locally available materials and powered by solar panels

An outsourced evaluation generated evidence towards the relevance and positive impact of WFP's food system and resilience interventions. The programme was considered highly relevant to support communities adapt to climate change partly due to the combination of building household resilience, including improving access to credit and supporting market/entrepreneurial development. The layering of activities should be further strengthened for greater impact.

The gender-transformative nature of some of the interventions has made the programme particularly relevant in contributing to the empowerment of women and women's access to resources and assets have improved. While initiatives on youth engagement are emerging, continued efforts should be made towards generating opportunities for youth.

Food security and nutrition indicators remained largely the same compared to 2020 indicating that the resilience-building interventions including food transfers prevented a deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation otherwise experienced across the ASALs triggered by the worsening drought. WFP's food systems approach is well aligned with the Government of Kenya's priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

WFP initiated evidence generation towards the impact of asset creation and cash-based transfers on women's autonomy and empowerment in partnership with the World Bank's Evaluation team. The findings will complement an ongoing gender analysis in Marsabit that seeks to identify greater economic opportunities for women. A regional evaluation of supply chain outcomes (2016-2021) in the food system with Kenya as a country case study will also inform the design, implementation, and monitoring of interventions to strengthen food systems.

WFP supported systems strengthening and working with the Government to develop a Resilience Programming Framework to generate a coordinated approach on programming and resource mobilization. In collaboration with the RBAs, WFP supported the Government in undertaking the national dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit. WFP also contributed to knowledge and learning events and engaged in the US-led Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth ensured complementarity with partners' interventions.

WFP partnered with the International Potato Centre and the Centre for Tropical Agriculture to build on their experience using science-based solutions to enhance access to nutritious food and foster economic growth. WFP made similar complementary partnerships with academic institutions like the University of Nairobi to construct cold storage facilities. With the University of Sussex, FtMA developed a tool to prioritise activities with greater transformative potential. Partnerships with social enterprises and the private sector have been key in building sustainable business models and developing digital extension service platforms.

Promoting behavioural change among value chain actors on uptake of digital solutions and alternative livelihoods required a clear value proposition and consistent face-to-face interaction. Focusing on smaller groups of first adopters

who can show-case benefits effectively scaled up technologies. Adapting best practice models from other regions has efficiently promoted transformative approaches for strengthening food systems across the ASALs. Going forward, WFP will prioritise enhancing local climate adaptation mechanisms by youth and women, nutrition-sensitive programming and the transition of beneficiaries from food assistance recipients to self-reliance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	4
Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers	3

Strategic outcome 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..



WFP supported the Government to assess the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Kenya.



Continuous advocacy for increased resource allocation for school meals resulted in a USD 18 million allocation for hot meals for 1.5 million learners.



Logistics Capacity Assessments were completed in 7 counties to inform emergency preparedness activities.



WFP supported the National Government to develop the Kenya Action Plan on Child Wasting Dashboard, which reflects renewed country-level commitments.



WFP supported two country-wide food and nutrition assessments whose findings supported the Government to allocate USD 11 million for food assistance.



Piloting of forecast-based financing with Marsabit and Wajir counties identified anticipatory actions before drought to prevent its impact.

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on supporting national and county government institutions in critical areas for building Kenya's capacity and systems to assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in Kenya. WFP provides technical assistance throughout the programme cycle from policy formulation, identification of food and nutrition assistance needs, targeting to program delivery and monitoring. This outcome was 100 percent funded in 2021.

Despite challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, assessments indicate that national systems supported by WFP were maintained or strengthened. Under the national school meals programme[1], capacity was measured through the Systems Approach to Better Education Results and recorded a follow-up value of 2.6 in 2021, indicating that the school meals programme is at an emerging stage of development. This value remained unchanged from 2019, a result partly attributed to prolonged school closure in 2020 due to COVID-19. The Government, with WFP's support, continued to coordinate among school meals providers across the country, initiating a School Meals Policy and maintaining school feeding in the national planning and budgetary allocation. Continuous advocacy resulted in KES 1.86 billion (USD 18 million) allocated for hot midday meals for 1.5 million primary school learners (49 percent girls). WFP supported nationally led initiatives in knowledge and learning in social protection, including an assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Kenya and the efficacy of the social protection system. Initial findings stress that social protection has played a major role in cushioning vulnerable populations from the severity of poverty occasioned by the pandemic. At the sub-national government level, all assessed counties continued to improve their capacity on emergency preparedness and response, from the baseline value of 2.22 in 2018 to a follow-up value of 2.93 in 2021. Further strengthening is needed for the counties to perform effectively[2]. This was further supported by 2021 annual outcome monitoring that found an improvement in knowledge and skills, preparedness and timeliness of response, and increased financial allocation to emergency preparedness and response at the county level. Logistics Capacity Assessments were completed in seven counties (Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo and Turkana) to inform contingency and response planning and the upcoming national logistics capacity assessment in 2022. The assessment findings will advise the joint action plans with the government for the next financial year.

WFP continued to support the formulation of critical policies and legislative frameworks across different sectors, laying a foundation for sustainable and inclusive government-led assistance programming. WFP brought stakeholders together to start formulating new national policies for School Feeding and Relief Assistance. The early childhood development bill for Baringo, social protection policy for Makueni and gender policy for Marsabit County were approved, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. The enacted Wajir disability bill secured allocations of KES 14 million (USD127,000) for the County's Disability Fund and led to cash transfers by the county government to persons living with disabilities. Likewise, the county has established a DRM Fund from the enacted Tana River Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and bill. At the national level, WFP with partners supported the Government to draft the Kenya Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Strategy to domesticate the global SUN 3.0 strategy.

WFP strengthened the Government's capacity to identify and target the most needy through technical training and technical advice for three country-wide food and nutrition security assessments whose findings supported Government to allocate KES 1.2 billion (USD 11 million) for food assistance to the drought-affected populations.

WFP invested in evidence generation to influence policy and programmes. This included advocacy of the lessons drawn from the after-action review of Kenya's drought preparedness and response from 2016 to 2019. In collaboration with NDMA, WFP supported multisectoral review of county-level contingency plans with multi-hazard scenarios. Hazard analysis and climate risk profiling were conducted to enhance evidence-based disaster risk management investments in Wajir county, resulting in hazard atlases, with maps expected in early 2022. The ongoing country-wide revision of livelihood zones and maps will further assist the Government in analysing food security, the impact of recurring drought and other hazards to better target interventions. Piloting forecast-based financing with Marsabit and Wajir counties helped identify anticipatory actions and procedures before drought impact. WFP also piloted the digitization of HIV client records using phone scanners (MEZA app) to support the scaling up of electronic medical records, laying the foundation for a phone-based nutrition surveillance system. Investments in transparency and efficiency of humanitarian supply chains at national and county levels were critical for strengthening emergency response capacity. Findings from a supply chain management information system pilot increased understanding of county supply chains, with simulation exercises conducted in Garissa and Wajir to test systems and processes established under their contingency and response plans.

WFP supported the strengthening of the overall Government social protection system architecture by working with the government to enable their Enhanced Single Registry for Social Protection system to better link with other actors' systems, resulting in improved efficiency, effectiveness, and assistance accountability. This was accomplished through mass registration of vulnerable households in the first three counties[3] assisted the creation of a social registry, a platform for all actors to target, adjust and coordinate their assistance and complement the government's programmes in response to shocks. Specific criteria for targeting clients with HIV and TB were incorporated into the single registry protocols, ensuring that Kenya's social protection systems are HIV/TB sensitive. Harmonization of the Government's national cash transfer programmes and systems is one of the key objectives that WFP assists the government in achieving. WFP also supported the National Government to develop a dashboard for the Kenya Action Plan on Child Wasting, which reflects renewed country-level commitments towards preventing and treating child wasting. Logistics management information system training for frontline health workers was also undertaken, which has greatly improved the management of essential nutrition commodities and drugs and supported accurate reporting on programme clients.

To transfer the needed skills and knowledge, WFP engaged government officials through workshops and training, developing tools for managing food security interventions and donating equipment.[4] WFP's technical staff played a fundamental role in skills transfer, while WFP increasingly engaged specialized government agencies, such as the Kenya School of Government, to deliver professional training. In addition, WFP supported the revision and development of guidelines and training materials, such as those for the Nutrition and HIV training to health management teams in Nairobi and Mombasa, where HIV prevalence and COVID-19 vulnerability are high. Innovative ways of delivering training under the COVID-19 pandemic allowed WFP to train more people than planned. These included school-level managers, coordination committee members and county-level technical staff, among others. Out-posting three WFP staff to the ministries of Education, Labour and Social Protection, and Devolution, provided expertise and reinforcement in key Government offices to enhance collaboration and effectiveness of technical support.

To support the Government in taking over the implementation of integrated moderate acute malnutrition (IMAM) programmes, WFP held consultations with county governments and developed hand-over roadmaps. An integrated supply chain capacity assessment in Wajir county has outlined sustainable ways to enhance IMAM supply chain management in different counties to assume responsibility for implementation progressively. As part of strengthening community capacity to prevent and manage malnutrition, the Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) framework was rolled out in Wajir county. The PDH is based on the use of locally available foods and promoting positive behaviour for improved nutrition. The programme realized 100 percent success; all children enrolled as malnourished had recovered within three months.[5]

Engagement in south-south cooperation and supporting Kenya to share its experience to help other governments remained a priority. WFP supported the Ministry of Education through the Food Systems Summit to join the global School Meals Coalition. WFP also assisted the government in documenting the history of the school feeding in Kenya and facilitated several virtual engagements for the Ministry of Education, including with the Governments of Djibouti, Nigeria and Burundi.

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.



8,288 humanitarians were transported via UNHAS and ECHO



UNHAS flight users expressed a 94.5 percent satisfaction rate



ECHO flight users expressed a 89.5 percent satisfaction rate



WFP supported UNHCR with voluntary repatriation of refugees to Somalia and Burundi



UNHAS and ECHO flights supported 49 partners organisations in 2021



The Kenya corridor under Mombasa and Nairobi hubs served nine countries in the region in 2021 receiving and dispatching 224,000 MT of WFP cargo

Strategic Outcome 4 covers supply chain services including humanitarian aviation and the provision of supply chain services for partners. This outcome area was 100 percent funded in 2021.

Under the CSP, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is provided through Activity 6. In 2021, UNHAS achieved its objective of providing safe and reliable air transport services to Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, plus ad-hoc destinations when required. UNHAS transported 4,344 passengers and 39.97 MT of cargo, from January to December, serving 49 user organizations. UNHAS remained vital through the changing COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, operating to the camps when no other air operators could. During the Nairobi and area lockdown (March to May), UNHAS facilitated critical transportation of humanitarian workers, light cargo (mostly non-food items) and critical medical supplies. UNHAS also supported UNDP's special missions to Isiolo and Lodwar, cumulatively transporting 43 passengers roundtrip and a special access mission for WFP Ethiopia from Lamu to Moyale, transporting 14 passengers.

UNHAS continued to be an enabler for refugee response programmes. In addition to its regular service, UNHAS facilitated the travel of UNHCR's High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Filippo Grandi, and his delegation on a special mission from Bujumbura, Burundi to Nairobi. UNHAS also facilitated access, from Dadaab to Kakuma, on behalf of UNHCR for refugees to sit national education exams. This special flight transported 63 passengers roundtrip. UNHAS also operated seven voluntary repatriations (VolRep) flights from Dadaab and Kakuma; one to Somalia (Kismayu and Mogadishu) and the rest to Burundi (Bujumbura). These VolRep flights cumulatively transported 270 passengers in 2021. Lastly, UNHAS supported refugee resettlement activities on behalf of IOM, facilitating access from the camps to Nairobi for medical check-ups, pre-departure orientations, etc. In 2021, UNHAS transported approximately 473 refugees in support of resettlement activities.

From September, UNHAS re-commenced special day trip flights to support donor and humanitarian community access to refugee camps, transporting 136 passengers to and from Dadaab and Kakuma. This was the first camp access for some passengers since the start of COVID-19 restrictions in early 2020. Passenger and client organizational needs were assessed through four user group meetings (April, June, September, and November) and complemented by two surveys (Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey). Through the surveys, UNHAS achieved a satisfaction rate of 94.5 percent. Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, camp entry requirements, and protocols continued to pose operational challenges in 2021. As a result, UNHAS saw a decrease in the number of user organizations accessing the camps via the UNHAS service. UNHAS has continued to reinforce the established SOPs to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 through flight activities (before, during, and after the flights). UNHAS will continue to monitor passenger demands and plan according to the needs.

Activity 8 manages humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO-funded projects (ECHO Flight). The UNHAS-Managed ECHO Flight maintained services to Dadaab and Kakuma from Nairobi, transporting 3,944 passengers

and 30.78 MT of cargo in 2021, serving 36 user organizations. The flight also supported day trips for donors and other humanitarian workers to the camps, Facilitating access for 80 passengers to and from Dadaab and Kakuma. The UNHAS-managed ECHO Flight assessed the needs of its passengers and organizations by conducting one user group meeting in June and two surveys (Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey) in December. The flight achieved a user satisfaction rate of 89.5 percent from these two surveys. As the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions evolved in 2021, the established SOPs continued to be reinforced to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 through flight activities (before, during, and after the flights). UNHAS will continue managing the operations of ECHO Flight in 2022 and will adapt plans as demands shift.

Kenya Country Office continues to be an important strategic hub for WFP for the Eastern Africa region and WFP provides supply chain services to the Kenyan Government and partners through Activity 9. The Kenya corridor under Mombasa and Nairobi hubs served nine countries in the region in 2021, receiving and dispatching 224,000 MT of WFP cargo representing a five percent increase compared to 2020. Innovative ways to ensure the efficiency of the operations, such as mechanized handling, have been implemented in Mombasa port and warehouse operations, leading to cost efficiency and effective supply chain operations. Mombasa is planned to be established as a centre of excellence for WFP supply chain operations following WFP's corporate Supply Chain division recommendations. Partnerships with Government, private sector and service providers have ensured WFP maintains high internal and external end-to-end service delivery levels. WFP Kenya also continued to support the Ethiopian operation by dispatching 8,437 mt of food commodities to Adama via the Moyale corridor. The Moyale corridor demonstrates efficiency and capacity to support additional volumes to Ethiopia. The border is already a fully-fledged One Stop Border Post with Government agencies stationed to support all operational needs.

Over the year, Supply Chain also provided supply chain services to FAO, transporting 102 mt of non-food items with a total value of over USD 131,000. These services included road and ocean transport, customs clearance and handling for non-food items for FAO's desert locust response across Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Eritrea and Yemen.

Throughout October, the Mombasa team hosted 76 participants from 35 country offices and the Africa Centre for Disease (CDC) for WFP's first practical Temperature Sensitive Logistics training, as part of WFP's efforts in supporting COVID-19 vaccine delivery within the African continent. The teams completed practical activities and desk-based simulations, reviewed case studies, and engaged with the private sector in Mombasa, including visits to the port and cold chain service providers.

The Programme and Supply Chain teams issued a monthly Supply Chain and Markets report on food price and market intelligence in refugee camps and urban towns in ASALs, which has proven an important analysis and information tool for WFP, donors and stakeholders.

Activity 10 was created to provide food procurement services to other partners following a request from UNHCR to buy and transport High Energy Biscuits for their refugee repatriation exercise in Dadaab. This request did not materialize in 2021, although WFP is still engaging with partners to consolidate business operations for greater efficiencies and effectiveness. This work is aligned with UN reform activity. The Business Innovations Group is one of six UN reform workstreams working to deliver and build on the proposals envisioned to maximize programmatic gains through efficient and high-quality Common Back Office (CBO) operations. Kenya was identified as one of the first countries for the CBO rollout. Kenya has strong supply chain infrastructure and capabilities; WFP is working with other humanitarian and development partners to identify opportunities to consolidate logistics and supply chain services to deliver efficiency gains to the UN system.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Kenya is ranked 109 out of the 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2020 with a score of 0.671, denoting significant inequalities between women and men in educational attainment, health outcomes, representation in parliament, and participation in gainful economic initiatives. Kenya's 2010 constitution recognizes gender equality as a fundamental human right and the state has put in place measures to address gender inequalities through adequate investment in institutional capacity and resource allocation.

WFP is aligned to Kenya's commitment to gender equality, with the WFP gender policy adopting a gender transformative approach to its operations, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2021, WFP noted increased joint decision-making signalling household collaboration as a result of the WFP and partners sensitization and awareness-raising efforts.

WFP Kenya applied learning and adaptive approaches that mainstreamed and integrated gender into its activities and interventions. The GALS pilot in Makueni and Taita Taveta counties enhanced the capacity of 12 (seven female and five male) county and sub-county technical officers in GALS implementation processes, principles and tools, equipping them as community trainers. The methodology has well-regarded potential to enhance household collaboration and joint decision-making on livelihoods.

A gender impact study of the FtMA digital program was undertaken in 2021 focusing on women's adoption and usage of digitally enabled services, and enablers and constraints to the usage of digital agricultural platforms. A positive impact was noted on women farmers' livelihoods, agency and lifestyles, with increased yields attributed to knowledge gained from digital platforms on better agricultural practices, and enhanced access to high-quality and certified inputs with high income. Some women are now agents selling farm inputs. Women have experienced time savings through FTMA Digifarm, learning farming from home, and embracing digital pay. Women also cited greater trust from their spouses on financial decisions and feeling greater control over and confidence in, their learning journeys, improving their self-esteem, confidence and social standing.

Limited capacity at the county level to support sectoral gender mainstreaming, coupled with a lack of gender policy frameworks, has hampered progress towards gender equality in food security and nutrition initiatives. WFP Kenya supported Marsabit, Samburu and Garissa Counties to formulate and approve county Gender policies, laying the foundation for enhancing the government institutional environment and supporting gender mainstreaming across sectoral planning, programmes and policies, including governance. They enable each county's directorate of gender to operate supported by legal and regulatory frameworks and in compliance with the Constitution of Kenya. Five gender results network focal points were trained in gender transformative design and evaluation and are currently undertaking gender analysis of pasture and potato value chains.

Cooperating Partners' capacity enhancement focused on compliance with WFP monitoring and reporting standards, training on Forecast based Financing (FbF) and gender transformative climate-resilient livelihoods and disaster risk management geared towards gender transformation. County Governments were supported to develop gender-responsive FbF action plans to strengthen women's resilience to climate shocks and increase access to disaster risk management strategies through transformative approaches to gender relations.

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

Protection

Insecurity and volatility remained a major challenge in some parts of Kenya. Increased threats attributed to insurgents in north-eastern Kenya, thefts and robbery, and inter-ethnic clashes were the main issues creating protection risks in 2021. Refugees faced increased uncertainty following the announcement of camps closure by the Government. Exposure to COVID-19 contamination was also another major risk for refugees, especially during food distribution.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated Gender-Based Violence (GBV), mostly affecting women and girls. Cases rose significantly between April and June 2021 when the government re-imposed a partial lockdown to control movement during the pandemic. In response, the Government and stakeholders have committed to legal and policy changes to address GBV issues. WFP partnered with the government to enhance advocacy and sensitization efforts on GBV and other protection concerns including existing referral pathways. This has seen an increase in GBV cases reported.

Following approval of the WFP protection and accountability policy 2022-2026, all staff were sensitized and plans to develop an action plan aligned to the country's strategic plan are underway.

Gender and protection assessments are undertaken annually in all refugee operations to map progress identify protection risks and formulate recommendations. Over 90 percent of beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the way food distributions were conducted at Final Delivery Points (FDPs), indicating that facilities including the availability of water, toilets, shade, prioritization of persons of concern and crowd management were adequate. Respondents also reported improved camp security, except the LGBTIQ[1] population who reported physical harassment. This population is prioritised in 2022 plans as the population of concern. They will receive their entitlements in separate lines on selected days.

WFP and cooperating partners heightened beneficiaries' awareness on SGBV. This followed intense training and sensitization of CPs on gender and protection including GBV and PSEA[2] and their role in ensuring safety and security when implementing activities for WFP representing WFP. Radio messaging on rights to food, GBV, and PSEA was widely adopted across WFP operations.

A disability inclusion action plan was developed to facilitate the structured and systematic inclusion of persons living with disabilities as beneficiaries and stakeholders in-country office operations. The Country Office Action Plan builds on previous work that began in 2019 to incorporate the Washington Group questions in monitoring tools, to systematically collect and use disaggregated disability data, coupled with staff sensitization on disability inclusion. By promoting inclusivity and specifically targeting PLWDs with capacity strengthening initiatives the country office made strides in ensuring PLWDs' meaningful participation and benefit from WFP supported interventions.

Official events observed included International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism against GBV across all WFP offices, providing a platform for increased awareness on women's empowerment, disability inclusion, and SGBV [3] mitigation in climate change and systems programmes. These advocacy efforts resulted in increased awareness of staff on mainstreaming GBV reduction in resilient food systems. They are now equipped to effectively integrate GBV, disability inclusion in food systems programmes and policies.

Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2021, WFP increased the use of diverse communication to beneficiaries and engagement across all outcomes, even during movement restrictions. FM radio communications continued across all areas of operations, airing 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. A total of 123 Bulk SMS campaigns targeting 148,000 households were sent to beneficiaries of the refugee programme, drought & locust response, COVID-19 urban response, resilient livelihoods beneficiaries and smallholder farmers.

Nine animations, infographics and short videos were developed, focusing on topics including nutrition, cash redemption processes with a greater focus on content for R4 crop insurance, VSLA interventions and Food Safety and

Quality. This content was disseminated using TV screens mounted at FDPs in refugee camps and via social media platforms. Process monitoring reports in both outcomes 1 and 2 indicated over 90 percent awareness among interviewed beneficiaries on distribution dates, changes in food distribution modalities and cash disbursement dates.

WFP enhanced the effectiveness of the Community Feedback Mechanism (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 analyzed monthly and key recommendations were agreed upon in dedicated committee meetings. In 2021, 85 percent of these recommendations were implemented in different outcome areas based on feedback from beneficiaries.

WFP has one call center in Nairobi, with three trained staff. In times of surge activity, such as during the COVID-19 urban response, more operators were engaged to manage increased call numbers. The CFM also has three helpdesks in Dadaab and four in Kakuma at food distribution points and in Kalobeyei settlement. A total of 14,303 cases were received through the CFM in 2021, with on average 76 percent of cases resolved every month. WFP is working with the financial service providers to resolve the pending cases. Women reported 50 percent of cases, four percent of complainants reported having some form of disability and 96 percent were aged 18-59 years. Refugee operations accounted for 67 percent of cases, many relating to Bamba Chakula where technical issues resulting in beneficiary phone numbers being recycled to the public caused delays in receipt of disbursements. A further 25 percent of cases were from relief and resilient livelihoods programmes typically updates on account information and reporting missed distributions.

The interactive voice response for the CFM hotline provided access to the toll-free line during out of office hours and when the line was busy.

WFP ensures that all beneficiary data collected for delivering assistance under all activities in the CSP adhere to corporate data protection guidelines, observing principles of lawful collection, legitimate purpose, data quality, participation and accountability and data security. A Privacy Impact Assessment for Kenya Country Office was initiated in 2021, ensuring data protection in compliance with the Kenya Data Protection Act of 2019 and WFP data privacy standards.

Environment

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

Kenya is a water-scarce country whose freshwater resources are subject to rainfall variability and rising temperatures. Over 70 percent of natural disasters in Kenya are attributed to climate change [1] and cause an estimated 2-6 percent losses in gross domestic product every year. Agriculture is a crucial driver of the economy and is primarily rain-fed, and thus vulnerable to drought. Over 90 percent of energy sources in the country are low carbon, generated from geothermal, hydro, wind, and solar technologies, but limited access to on-grid energy in rural populations has left many reliant on wood fuel and charcoal among rural inhabitants, causing deforestation and land degradation.

The Government of Kenya is committed to sustainable natural resource management and addressing climate change, integrating these considerations into government strategies and participating actively in international climate change negotiations. In late 2021, the Government signed a USD 150 million agreement on Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) with the World Bank.

WFP's environmental policy commits the organization to ensure programmatic interventions and our operations do not harm the environment, and that environmental co-benefits are strengthened through integration in programme design. This is especially important in a country such as Kenya, where climate change (both droughts and floods), environmental degradation, poor land management and population growth have strained natural resources and threaten biodiversity, livelihoods and long-term food security.

In 2021, in keeping with the policy, WFP screened engineering and asset creation activities for environmental and social risks. Environmental and social risk management plans were created for all those rated medium and high risk to mitigate against negative impacts to people and environments, as needed. This process also complies with the National Environmental Management Authority's requirements.

Asset creation activities contributed to strengthened ecosystems by delivering environmental co-benefits. WFP supported climate change adaptation through constructing climate-sensitive infrastructure such as lined irrigation channels and solar-powered boreholes and by supporting the uptake of drought-tolerant crops. A total of 221 hectares of cultivated land were treated with biological stabilization or agroforestry techniques and 31 hectares of cultivated land were treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures including the use of solar energy for irrigation and biological stabilization or agroforestry techniques. WFP distributed 9,500 tree seedlings and 341 units of beekeeping equipment.

WFP Kenya continues to implement sustainable energy, waste, water and procurement interventions under the framework of its Environmental Management System (EMS), consistent with ISO 14001, to increase the sustainability of its operations. Kenya generates an average of 3,000 tons of e-waste each year. WFP Kenya partnered with the Nairobi-based Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) centre to recycle 1,140 kgs of obsolete electrical equipment while non-recyclable components were disposed of with minimal environmental impact. A total of 146 mt of polypropylene bags were also recycled. In March 2021, four long term agreements for the recycling of packaging and supply chain materials was established. The WFP procurement team facilitated a sustainable procurement training to the Business Operations Strategy Procurement working group that included participants from other UN agencies.

Extra Section

In 2021 WFP Kenya's Innovation unit conducted a review of its strategic vision, objectives, and unit structure, committing to foster, refine, drive and scale innovations that contribute to the accelerated achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and to amplify the impact of these innovations for WFP in Kenya and beyond. In line with this strategic shift, a new pillar was established, innovation consultancy services, to leverage the use of innovative methodologies to support teams internally and in their external work with the Government of Kenya.

In the second half of 2021, WFP sourced USD 2.5 million in funds to support new and existing innovations, a total of nine projects across five thematic areas: livelihoods, markets, supply chain, nutrition, and capacity strengthening. Kenya's hydroponics project received funding from the Humanitarian Innovation Programme (HIP Norway) to field test the innovative concept of asset-based loans to make hydroponics accessible and affordable to vulnerable communities. Additionally, seed funding from the Innovation Accelerator enabled the founding of the County Level innovation centres.

The unit also grew its partnerships and linkages with the innovation ecosystem both locally and globally by signing agreements with different innovation ecosystem actors. Formalising interaction with both the Regional Bureau East Africa Innovation Hub and WFP's Innovation Accelerator in Munich, opened the door to funding for piloting and scaling locally developed innovative solutions.

Locally, WFP signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) with the Kenya National Innovation Agency (KeNIA). This breakthrough commitment is the first step towards a formal partnership agreement with the government on matters of innovation. The Letter of Intent will facilitate access to the local players necessary to support innovation work and enhance capacity strengthening efforts with the government, making WFP the partner of choice for the Government of Kenya. WFP was heavily involved in Kenya Innovation Week, a flagship event run by KeNIA. An address by Country Director Lauren Landis emphasised WFP's commitment to saving and changing lives through scaling bold, locally-led, necessity-based innovations.

One of the most impactful projects of 2021 has been EMPACT, through which WFP trains young men and women in relevant digital skills and connects them to jobs online. The skills offered in 2021 spanned digital microwork, storytelling, computer programming and freelancing. While in the programme, participants are exposed to frontier technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain as well as being trained on soft skills to improve their employability and entrepreneurship skills. Here is what some of the participants had to say about the EMPACT programme:

I learned that I could work for people paying in Dollars and Euros and be assured to receive payment without being affected by the stock market. Valora wallet was a privilege as saving payment of above ten Dollars gains interest and the more Dollars you save the more interest it gains. This has motivated me to save more as my savings will increase with the interest gained per week. (Naomi W. Gathogo (F), 22, Kibera Resident)

EMPACT has had a lot of impact in my life. I managed to pay all debts I had and even started an online business. With the skills acquired I continued working online and earned even more. Before EMPACT I can say I was jobless, but now I have a lot to do that I put some aside or even offer employment to my friends. (Tellvinch Imani (M), 19, Kibera resident)

Before I got enrolled in the (EMPACT) microwork training, I had lost my job and my house, and I went to stay with a friend and life wasn't easy and I was also depressed at that time. When I received a link to apply for the training, I decided to make a choice of changing my life in a positive way for me to get back on my feet again. During the training, we were earning, and I managed to save some cash and started settling some few things in my life. (Boniface Gichuhi (M), 25, Kibera resident)

Coming from an informal settlement it was difficult to access microwork online, but thanks to WFP EMPACT digital skills, I can now access more jobs online remotely both in the local and global market and my life has changed and improved drastically because in the process I got driven to artificial intelligence which now I am pursuing online through the many resources available. Thank you for the opportunity that has made me grow and be optimistic about life. (Edna Moraa Maburi (F), 23, Kibera resident)

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Mass screening exercise in Ileret County in October 2021.

WFP had anticipated blanket supplementary feeding as an additional modality in response to the drought to prevent further deterioration in the nutrition status but did not materialize due to inadequate funding.

Context and Operations

[1] Short rains mid-season assessment report

[2] Ministry of Health

[3] Ministry of Health data

Strategic outcome 01

1. There are no 2019 follow up values for the indicators whose baselines were collected in 2019, as the data collected formed the baselines.

2. Data not collected in 2021 due to COVID 19 restrictions: Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)- The indicator can't be measured remotely due to the complexity of the indicator administration (only face to face)

Strategic outcome 02

[1] GeoPoll, Shamba Shape Up Series 11 – Knowledge Attitudes and Practices Report, December 2021.

2. Indicators not collected in 2021 due to COVID 19

a) The indicators that can't be measured remotely due to the complexity of the indicator administration (only face to face).

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Food expenditure share

Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits.

b) Below indicators not collected either because the programme activity was cancelled or not implemented

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 Percentage of households reporting increased Expenditure on one or more of the 5 targeted nutritious food(New Indicator).

2. There are no 2019 follow up values for the indicators whose baselines were collected in 2019, as the data collected formed the baselines.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Capacity was measured through SABER, the Systems Approach to Better Education Results, that was undertaken by the Government with WFP's support. It recorded a follow-up value of 2.6 which indicates that the school meals programme is at an emerging stage of development. This value remained unchanged from 2019, a result partly attributed to prolonged school closures in 2020 due to COVID-19. Institutional and coordination capacities were ranked as 'established', while school management committees require more regular training. In design and implementation, a functional monitoring and evaluation system exists but data quality needs improvement.

[2] Improvement has been recorded from the baseline value of 2.22 in 2018, to a follow-up value of 2.39 in 2019, 2.56 in 2020 and finally 2.93 in 2021.

[3] Makueni, Taita Taveta and Kisumu counties.

[4] In 2021, a total of 4,936 (108 percent) government officials engaged in 90 (97 percent) capacity strengthening activities and 238 (142 percent) training sessions, aimed at enhancing the capacity of national and county government to implement food security interventions. WFP made deliberate efforts to involve women in capacity strengthening intervention 1,555 (32 percent engaged), as an avenue to increasing inclusivity and effectiveness of Government assistance. SO3 scored a Gender and Age Marker of 4. On request of the Government, a total of 150 (101 percent) tools including policies, implementation guidelines, bills and information management and early warning systems were developed to enhance management of food security interventions. Additionally, assets and infrastructure valued at approximately USD 49,671(28 percent) were donated to the government.

[5] The prevalence of moderate underweight among the screened children was 28.8 percent at baseline (28.6 percent for the boys and 29 percent for the girls) which gradually reduced to 19.7 percent by day 12 of the practical hearth session

Strategic outcome 04

GAM M data is currently under review and will appear once it is approved.

Progress towards gender equality

There are no 2020 follow up values for the following indicators under activity 2 and 3, as data was collected in 2020 and formed the baselines for the indicators:

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and questioning

[2] Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

[3] Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

4. There are no 2020 follow up values for the following indicators under activity 2 and 3, as data was collected in 2020 and formed the baselines for the 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)

Environment

1. Awaiting computation of the environmental indicator by the RB Environmental focal point

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	%			24.8	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	150,516	86,576	237,092	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	919,320	558,976	61%
	female	1,350,682	662,620	49%
	total	2,270,002	1,221,596	54%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	204,592	40,091	20%
	female	286,486	48,408	17%
	total	491,078	88,499	18%
24-59 months	male	182,070	62,578	34%
	female	265,244	69,687	26%
	total	447,314	132,265	30%
5-11 years	male	165,544	109,169	66%
	female	163,184	105,756	65%
	total	328,728	214,925	65%
12-17 years	male	116,800	89,400	77%
	female	127,136	85,951	68%
	total	243,936	175,351	72%
18-59 years	male	225,842	243,124	108%
	female	474,160	336,264	71%
	total	700,002	579,388	83%
60+ years	male	24,472	14,614	60%
	female	34,472	16,554	48%
	total	58,944	31,168	53%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,852,132	772,045	42%
Refugee	417,870	449,551	108%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	413,102	389,788	94%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	68,000	54,640	80%
Emergency Preparedness	500,000	222,775	44%
Prevention of Malnutrition	824,270	49,097	5%
School-Based Programmes	103,000	100,224	97%
Treatment of Malnutrition	100,900	114,697	113%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	420,000	450,114	107%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	4,641	2	0%
Corn Soya Blend	23,156	4,659	20%
Dried Fruits	0	119	-
LNS	0	1,898	-
Maize	2,318	166	7%
Pea Wheat Blend	0	151	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,194	24	1%
Rice	27,196	10,267	38%
Sorghum/Millet	2,514	9,907	394%
Split Peas	4,667	7,148	153%
Vegetable Oil	5,123	4,579	89%
Wheat	740	0	0%
Wheat Flour	699	4	1%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	769	499	65%
Maize	3,845	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	8,971	17,610	196%
Split Peas	1,794	3,370	188%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	854	1,294	151%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	24,545,300	10,209,403	42%
Value Voucher	47,158,000	24,304,009	52%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	14,601,600	5,878,587	40%
Value voucher transfer for services	341,700	179,237	52%

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	449	458	
			Male	701	697	
			Total	1,150	1,155	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	210,168	221,085	
			Male	209,832	228,611	
			Total	420,000	449,696	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,920	8,013	
			Male	10,080	9,876	
			Total	18,000	17,889	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	880	944	
			Male	720	908	
			Total	1,600	1,852	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	343	175	
			Male	127	81	
			Total	470	256	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	330	345	
			Male	770	849	
			Total	1,100	1,194	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	210,168	208,737	
			Male	209,832	212,227	
			Total	420,000	420,964	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,620	8,258	
			Male	8,880	7,935	
			Total	18,500	16,193	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,454	6,516	
			Male	4,646	6,284	
			Total	10,100	12,800	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	2,896	2,881	
			Male	1,854	1,246	
			Total	4,750	4,127	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	25,300	32,648	
			Total	25,300	32,648	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	800	668	
			Total	800	668	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	37,400	36,417	
			Male	47,600	45,918	
			Total	85,000	82,335	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	55,575	34,541	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	59,148,300	30,232,525	
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	256,500 193,500 450,000	120,216 91,568 211,784
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	28,500 21,500 50,000	909 759 1,668
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	0 0 0	3,850 3,848 7,698
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	370,560 247,040 617,600	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	30,000 20,000 50,000	32,328 21,552 53,880
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Total	0 0	1,625 1,625
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	162,400 162,400	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	40,000 40,000	47,349 47,349
A.2: Food transfers			MT	17,674	4,384
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,555,000	4,280,886

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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;					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	790	563	
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					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	19	13	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	340	173	
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	1,080	781	
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;					

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	20	20
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;				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	1,100	1,204
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	6	6
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;				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50	50
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;				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	34	34
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	150,000	150,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	11	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	1,200	46
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;				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	3,066	1,469
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	27,594	24,079
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	30,660	16,624
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,177	2,044
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	19,593	18,449
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	21,770	12,723
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

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.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	13,300	5,530
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	119,700	98,410
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	132,999	39,900

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	16.25	10.8		WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	16.61	10.5		WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	16.44	10.7		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	≥4.1	8.5	7.9		WFP survey
	Male	4	>4	≥4	8.5	8		WFP survey
	Overall	4	>4	≥4	8.5	7.9		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	39	>39	>39	91.98	89		WFP survey
	Male	49.4	>49.4	>49.4	94.42	89		WFP survey
	Overall	43.1	>43.1	>43.1	93.2	89		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	<54.1	<54.1	8.02	8.2		WFP survey
	Male	45.5	<45.5	<45.5	5.2	9.2		WFP survey
	Overall	50.8	<50.8	<50.8	6.52	8.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	0	2.7		WFP survey
	Male	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	0.3	1.7		WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	0.2	2.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.1	≥35.1	≥35.1	8.55	4.7		WFP survey
	Male	31.23	≥31.3	≥31.3	10.89	4.6		WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	9.79	4.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	56.05	48.6		WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤29.5	≤29.5	49.03	48.9		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	52.29	48.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40.2	≤40.2	≤40.2	13	36.1		WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤42.2	≤42.2	8.95	31.6		WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≤41.1	≤41.1	10.83	34.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	22.42	10.6		WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	31.13	14.9		WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	27.08	12.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99.97	>90	>90	96			Secondary data
	Male	99.97	>90	>90	96			Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	>90	>90	96	0	96.1	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100	100		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	87	≥87	≥87	97.8		91.7	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	97.9		73.7	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	97.8		93	WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	11			-0.15		0	WFP survey
	Male	8			-0.16		0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	-0.16		9	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.22	<15	<15	0.09	0.38	0.83	Secondary data
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	0.23	0.59	0.73	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	<15	<15	0.15	0.49	0.79	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.33	<15	<15	1.02	1.81	0.8	Secondary data
	Male	1.33	<15	<15	1.03	1.74	1.1	Secondary data
	Overall	1.33	<15	<15	1.03	1.84	0.95	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	96.45	>75	>75	98.89	97.28	94.63	Secondary data
	Male	96.45	>75	>75	98.74	97.67	94.52	Secondary data
	Overall	96.45	>75	>75	98.82	97.68	94.58	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.5	≤10.5	≤10.5	11.04	11		WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	7.36	9.8		WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≤10.1	≤10.1	8.91	10.3		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>3	≥3	6.4	6.5		WFP survey
	Male	3	>3	≥3	6.5	6.6		WFP survey
	Overall	3	>3	≥3	6.5	6.6		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	21	≥21	≥21				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.3	≥37.3	≥37.3	72.57	61.3		WFP survey
	Male	35.4	≥35.4	≥35.4	74.14	69.2		WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5	73.47	66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.1	<31.1	<31.1	23.3	25.5		WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	21.34	19		WFP survey
	Overall	31.2	<31.2	<31.2	22.17	21.7		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.2	<33.2	<33.2	4.1	13.2		WFP survey
	Male	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	4.5	11.7		WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	4.4	12.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.1	≥20.1	≥20.1	6.97	10.2		WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≥22.6	≥22.6	9.38	11.9		WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	≥21.5	≥21.5	8.35	11.2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	≤24.4	≤24.4	65.76	48.4		WFP survey
	Male	27.6	≤27.6	≤27.6	57.14	46.9		WFP survey
	Overall	25.7	≤25.7	≤25.7	60.8	47.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49.7	≤49.7	≤49.7	20.91	35.4		WFP survey
	Male	45.9	≤45.9	≤45.9	23.66	33.9		WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≤48.2	≤48.2	22.49	34.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.2	≤5.2	≤5.2	6.36	6		WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	9.82	7.3		WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤4.6	≤4.6	8.35	6.8		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	94.34	>0	>90	98			Secondary data
	Male	94.34	>0	>90	98			Secondary data
	Overall	94.34	>0	>90	98	0	84	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	86.6		95.4	WFP survey
	Male	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	85.8		93.6	WFP survey
	Overall	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	85.9		94.5	WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	10			0.5			WFP survey
	Male	9			1.2			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	0.89		7.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.07	<15	<15	0	0.04	0.03	Secondary data
	Male	0.07	<15	<15	0.17	0.03	0.03	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<15	<15	0.08	0.06	0.03	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.01	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.66	<15	<15	1.66	1.39	5.21	Secondary data
	Male	2.66	<15	<15	1.68	1.69	4.63	Secondary data
	Overall	2.66	<15	<15	1.76	1.53	4.92	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	91.6		>75	98.18	98.48	89.08	Secondary data
	Male	91.6		>75	98.15	98.25	91.3	Secondary data
	Overall	91.6		>75	98.17	98.42	90.19	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.9	>11.9	≤11.9	9.83	10.9		WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>11.3	≤11.3	7.79	8.1		WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	>11.5	≤11.5	8.66	9.6		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	≥3	≥3	6.6	6.1		WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	6.7	6.3		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	6.7	6.2		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.5	≥33.5	>33.5	78.8	62.7		WFP survey
	Male	38.4	≥38.4	>38.4	77.61	59.2		WFP survey
	Overall	35.1	≥35.1	>35.1	78.12	61.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	<38.7	<38.7	18.62	28.1		WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	19.83	30		WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	<36.9	<36.9	19.32	29		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<28.6	<28.6	2.6	9.2		WFP survey
	Male	27.7	<27.7	<27.7	2.6	10.8		WFP survey
	Overall	28	<28	<28	2.6	9.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21.6	≥21.6	≥21.6	9.88	9.6		WFP survey
	Male	19.3	≥19.3	≥19.3	9.72	9.9		WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≥20.1	≥20.1	9.79	9.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤21.3	≤21.3	64.83	47.3		WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤22.7	≤22.7	59.18	45.3		WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	61.59	46.4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	53.4	≤53.4	≤53.4	18.6	35.8		WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≤48.8	≤48.8	24.19	37.7		WFP survey
	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	21.81	36.6		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.1	≤3.1	≤3.1	6.69	7.3		WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	6.91	7.2		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	6.82	7.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	95.32	>90	>90	90			Secondary data
	Male	95.32	>90	>90	90			Secondary data
	Overall	95.32	>100	>90	90	0	83.1	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	93	99		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93.2	≥93.2	≥93.2	90.3			WFP survey
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	90.9			WFP survey
	Overall	93.6	≥93.6	≥93.6	90.7			WFP survey

Enrolment rate	Female	6.3	≥6.3	≥6.3	-0.22			WFP survey
	Male	5.4	≥5.4	≥5.4	-0.25			WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≥5.7	≥5.7	-0.25			WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	63.45	<15	<15	2.46	2.94	8.59	Secondary data
	Male	63.45	<15	<115	1.05	5.15	8.59	Secondary data
	Overall	63.45	<15	<15	1.79	4.02	8.59	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.35	<15	<15	2.86	1.9	0.61	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<15	2.41	4.29	0.61	Secondary data
	Overall	0.35	<15	<15	3.08	3.07	0.61	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	23.82	>75	>75	94.27	94.98	77.7	Secondary data
	Male	23.82	>75	>75	96.08	90.34	77.04	Secondary data
	Overall	3.82	>75	>75	95.13	92.91	77.37	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	9.6	≤9.6	≤9.6	10.6	10.2		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female				7			WFP survey
	Male				7.04			WFP survey
	Overall	3.3	≥3.3	≥3.3	7.02	6.81		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female				79.9	69.7		WFP survey
	Male				80	70.6		WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	80	70.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female				17.6	21.3		WFP survey
	Male				17.1	19.8		WFP survey
	Overall	38.3	<38.3	<38.3	17.4	20.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female				2.5	9		WFP survey
	Male				2.8	9.6		WFP survey
	Overall	24	<24	<24	2.7	9.3		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12	<15	<15	5.76	8.87		Secondary data
	Male	12	<15	<15	5.45	9.16		Secondary data
	Overall	12	<15	<15	5.61	9.01	7	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.43	1.49	0.2	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.4	1.57		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.42	1.52		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	4	<15	<15	4.72	5.77	4.5	Secondary data
	Male	4	<15	<15	4.82	5.19		Secondary data
	Overall	4	<15	<15	4.77	5.5		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	83	>75	>75	89.09	83.86	88.3	Secondary data
	Male	83	>75	>75	89.34	84.09		Secondary data
	Overall	83	>75	>75	89.21	83.97		Secondary data

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	35,020	16,015	
			Male	33,647	3,957	
			Total	68,667	19,972	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	8,670	40,780	
			Male	8,330	3,792	
			Total	17,000	44,572	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,340	47,254	
			Male	114,660	37,670	
			Total	234,000	84,924	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	34,680	27,866	
			Male	33,320	26,774	
			Total	68,000	54,640	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	90,782	151,308	
			Male	87,220	152,362	
			Total	178,002	303,670	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	16,234	22,773	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,601,600	5,878,587	
			US\$	341,700	0	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization enabling them to determine, create and utilize productive assets and improved access to innovative risk management and financing tools for increased, diversified and sustainable food production systems.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	2,160	3,605
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	17,337	5,072
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	28,902	1,095
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	2,980	1,070
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	2,800	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	25	28
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	71,398	39,774
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	522	744
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	37	20
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	246	136
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	26,650	10,430
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	140	98
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	60.5	4.54
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	7	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use	Number	8	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	670	258
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	21	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	652	51
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,720	185
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	64	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	305,100	41,150
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	925	22
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	8	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	17	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	56	4
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				

Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,678	8,122
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	22,065	29,459
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	416,411	354,502
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	13,206	15,088
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	15,323	19,369
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	5,224	6,311
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	65,218	86,264
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	90,182	566,039
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	2,160	3,522
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	0	5,545
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	0	96,486
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	68,000	54,640
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	341,700	204,634
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	1,894,327	1,225,949
Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	1,449	2,417
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	217	271
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	70	56
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	560,900	72,598
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	5
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	3
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	321	286
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	54	36
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.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	120,770	44,745
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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.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	Number	67	41

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	15	10
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Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female				1.8	4.6		WFP survey
	Male				1.8	2.9		WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥46.8	≥46.8	1.8	3.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female				19.8	16.1		WFP survey
	Male				25.5	23.2		WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1	24.1	21.4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female				41.9	29.4		WFP survey
	Male				49.4	26.3		WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	≤6.3	≤6.3	47.6	27.1		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female				36.4	50		WFP survey
	Male				23.3	47.6		WFP survey
	Overall	50.1	≤50.1	≤50.1	26.6	48.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	17.5	15.7		WFP survey
	Male	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	16.8	14.5		WFP survey
	Overall	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	17	14.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				3.8	3.9		WFP survey
	Male				2.8	2.4		WFP survey
	Overall	1.13	≥1.13	≥1.13	3	2.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				55.9	56.8		WFP survey
	Male				50.5	53		WFP survey
	Overall	52.46	≥52.46	≥52.46	51.8	54		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				58.6	59.6		WFP survey
	Male				64.3	51.9		WFP survey
	Overall	68.44	≥68.44	≥68.44	62.9	58.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				62.1	57.5		WFP survey
	Male				58.7	51.8		WFP survey
	Overall	71.32	≤71.32	≤71.32	59.5	53.3		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				3.4	6.6		WFP survey
	Male				3.4	6.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0.04	≤0.04	≤0.04	3.4	6.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				19.5	12.8		WFP survey
	Male				17.3	17.6		WFP survey
	Overall	16.17	≥16.17	≤16.17	17.8	16.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				34.1	38.6		WFP survey
	Male				38.5	45.8		WFP survey
	Overall	27.47	≤27.47	≤27.47	37.4	43.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				37.9	33.8		WFP survey
	Male				32.2	35.6		WFP survey
	Overall	27.8	≤27.8	≤27.8	33.6	35.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				24.5	30.4		WFP survey
	Male				32.2	29.4		WFP survey
	Overall	31.24	≤31.24	≤31.24	30.3	29.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.08	≥71.08	>71.08	71.3	75.3		WFP survey
	Male	68.54	≥68.54	>68.54	76.7	71.9		WFP survey
	Overall	70.35	≥70.35	>70.35	75.3	72.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.4	≤27.4	<27.4	24.1	16.4		WFP survey
	Male	27.36	≤27.36	<27.36	19	20		WFP survey
	Overall	27.14	≤27.14	<27.14	20.3	19.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.45	≤11.45	<11.45	4.6	8.3		WFP survey
	Male	5.06	≤5.06	<5.06	4.3	8.1		WFP survey
	Overall	0.07	≤0.07	<0.07	4.4	8.2		WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	42.31	≤42.31	≤42.31				WFP survey
	Male	42.41	≤42.41	≤42.41				WFP survey
	Overall	42.24	≤42.24	≤42.24				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	1.65	≤1.65	≤1.65				WFP survey
	Male	1.43	≤1.43	≤1.43				WFP survey
	Overall	1.52	≤1.52	≤1.52				WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14.87	>14.87	≥14.87				WFP survey

Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted smallholder farmers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	=0	=0				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	10	≥15	≥10	14	6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	23	≥29.5	≥23	18	34		WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59				WFP survey
Target Group: Targeted smallholders - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	7,234,049	≥149,584,490	≥11,396,879	23,996,631.15	143,703		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	18,584	≥130,922	≥32,545	78,787	409		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP pro-smallholder farmers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	7	<4.5	≤7	0	36		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..				- Root Causes	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	440	572	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	25	18	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	23	26	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,390	1,298	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	13	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30	57	
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	20	17	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	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.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	130,000	0	
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.					

Emergency preparedness activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,493	2,109
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	27	31
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	82	116
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	120	116
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	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.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	39,834	39,834
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	636	279
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	19	16
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	24	15
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).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	600	678
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	9	12

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	24
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	8	17
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	10,000	9,837
G: 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.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	50	33
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	0
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
K: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
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.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	10	7
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	2
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.				
Emergency preparedness activities				

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	4
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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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Beneficiaries graduated to government support - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥40,000	≥40,000	0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: National and County Governments - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity	Overall	2.6	=4	≥2.6	2.6	0	2.6	Secondary data
Target Group: National and nine county governments targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	9	7	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Targeted County Governments - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.22	≥3.2	≥2.39	2.93	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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).					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	65	49	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	2	10	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	2,592	4,344	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	216	362	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	99.67	
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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 .					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	2	2	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	314	329	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	99.44	
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 .					
Humanitarian Air Service					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	
Activity 09: Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Users of government and partners assistance programmes (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains services.					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	1	9	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100	100	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	5	1	
Activity 10: Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Users of Government and partner assistance programmes (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient procurement services.					

Service Delivery General				
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured	metric ton	8	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UNHAS Users - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	94.5	89.91		Secondary data
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ECHO - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	89	98.5		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50.5	≥50.5	≥50.5		51		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.1	≥50	≥15.1	24.9	24.4		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25.05	≤25	≤25.05	19	19		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	54.8	≥25	≥54.8	56.2	56.6		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	≥43.9	=43.9	51.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12.5	≥12.5	=12.5	11.7			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	43.8	≥43.8	=43.8	36.4			-

Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	35.5	≥50	≥35.5	38	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 - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.7	51.1			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	14.7	≥14.7	≥14.7	10.1			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	58.2	≥58.2	≥58.2	38.9			-

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	81.2	≥81.2	≥81.2	99.4	98.6		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	87.3	≥87.3	≥87.3	99.3	99.2		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	85.2	≥85.2	≥85.2	99.8	99.2		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.2	≥99.2	≥99.2	98.5			-
	Male	97.8	≥97.8	≥97.8	98.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.4	≥98.4	≥98.4	99.6			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.7			-
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.2			-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.4			-
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.3			-
	Overall	99.3	≥99.3	≥99.3	99.1			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	80.1	=100	≥80.1	99.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	99	≥90	≥99	100			-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	99.2	≥90	≥99.2	99.4			WFP programme monitoring

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								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	61.5	≥70	≥61.5	94	93.1		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: < 5, pregnant and lactating mothers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	60.7	≥60.7	≥60.7	85.2			WFP programme monitoring - -
	Male	68.1	≥68.1	≥68.1	85.6			
	Overall	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	86.1			
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	97.6	≥97.6	≥97.6	94			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: targeted small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable population - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		-

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Resilience Activities - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey

Cover page photo © Martin Karimi/WFP Kenya

Aisha Hawayu Babo, a farmer in southeast Kenya poses with tubers and enjoys a piece of boiled orange fleshed sweet potato.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

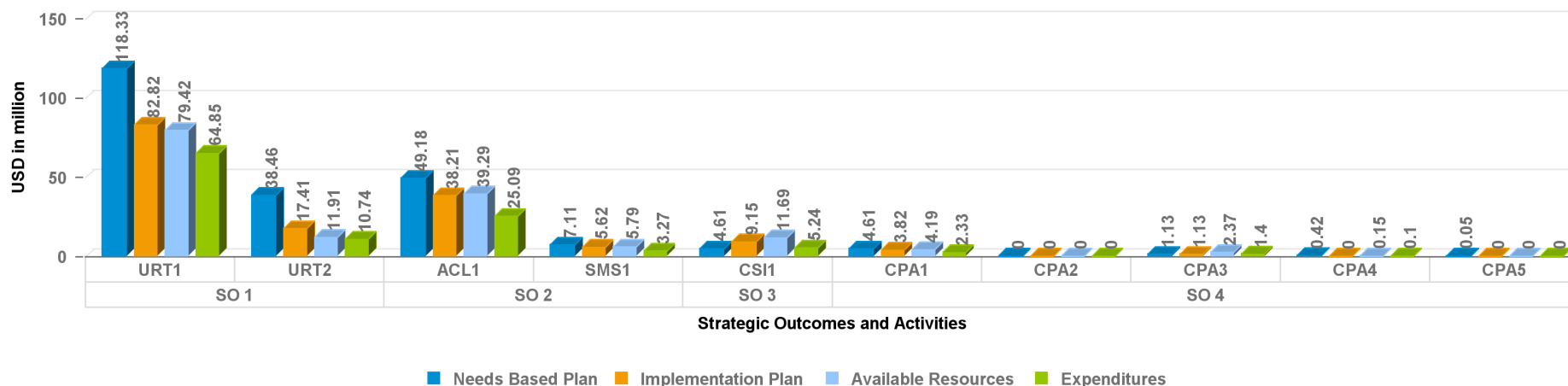
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
CPA4	Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners
CPA5	Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.
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.

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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	118,326,317	82,820,043	79,424,441	64,848,337
		Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	38,457,174	17,411,424	11,905,019	10,736,733
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,337	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			156,783,491	100,231,468	91,337,796	75,585,069

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	49,184,091	38,205,988	39,290,978	25,094,851
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	7,106,197	5,619,176	5,793,052	3,274,256
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,251	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			56,290,288	43,825,164	45,103,280	28,369,107

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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	4,605,601	9,149,414	11,685,804	5,240,202
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,813	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,605,601	9,149,414	11,690,617	5,240,202
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	4,611,852	3,822,564	4,187,131	2,332,650
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	0	0	0	0

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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.	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	1,131,235	1,131,235	2,368,525	1,401,813
		Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	418,000	0	146,473	100,970
		Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	53,000	0	0	0
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)			6,214,087	4,953,799	6,702,129	3,835,433
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,979,000	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,979,000	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			223,893,467	158,159,845	159,812,823	113,029,812
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,492,949	8,271,079	15,017,641	7,268,629

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Costs		234,386,416	166,430,924	174,830,464	120,298,441
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		15,126,091	10,740,634	6,035,150	6,035,150
	Grand Total		249,512,507	177,171,559	180,865,614	126,333,591



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

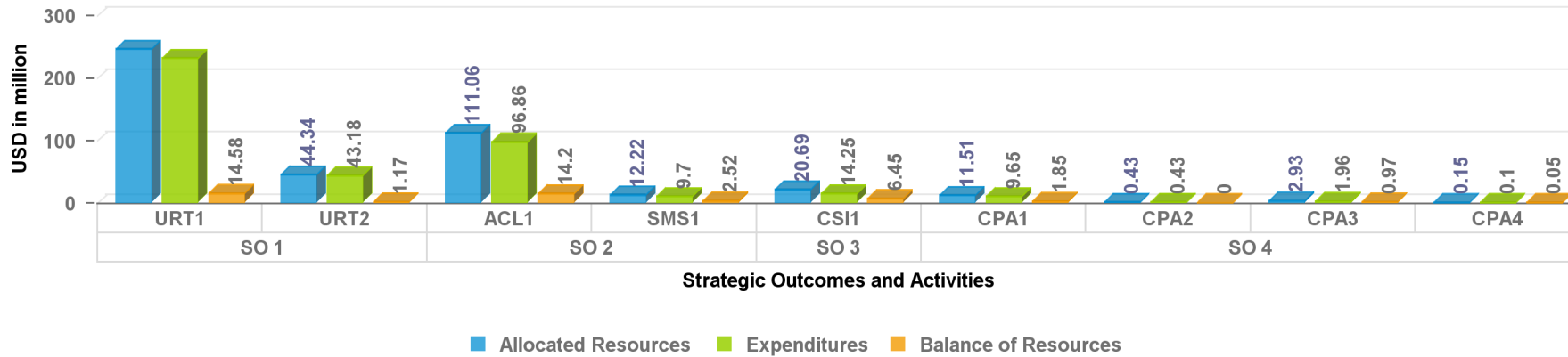
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
CPA4	Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners
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.

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	73,454,309	44,343,553	0	44,343,553	43,175,266	1,168,286
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	350,465,334	245,565,313	0	245,565,313	230,989,209	14,576,104
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,337	0	8,337	0	8,337
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			423,919,643	289,917,202	0	289,917,202	274,164,475	15,752,727

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	188,404,245	111,058,428	0	111,058,428	96,862,302	14,196,127
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	24,403,397	12,216,272	0	12,216,272	9,697,476	2,518,796
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,251	0	19,251	0	19,251

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			212,807,642	123,293,951	0	123,293,951	106,559,778	16,734,173
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	20,228,879	20,693,845	0	20,693,845	14,248,243	6,445,602
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,813	0	4,813	0	4,813
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			20,228,879	20,698,658	0	20,698,658	14,248,243	6,450,414

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	53,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	1,203,490	433,600	0	433,600	433,600	0
		Provide humanitarian air services for partners	16,072,607	11,508,743	0	11,508,743	9,654,261	1,854,481

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	418,000	146,473	0	146,473	100,970	45,503
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	3,742,253	2,927,627	0	2,927,627	1,960,916	966,712
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)			21,489,350	15,016,442	0	15,016,442	12,149,747	2,866,696
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,979,000	0	4,979,000	0	4,979,000
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,979,000	0	4,979,000	0	4,979,000
Total Direct Operational Cost			678,445,514	453,905,254	0	453,905,254	407,122,243	46,783,011
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			35,985,220	30,256,243	0	30,256,243	22,507,231	7,749,012

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			714,430,735	484,161,497	0	484,161,497	429,629,474	54,532,023
			46,149,439	27,106,747		27,106,747	27,106,747	0
			760,580,174	511,268,243	0	511,268,243	456,736,220	54,532,023

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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